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ACTA ERUDITORUM

ANNO

M DCC XX

publicata.

Cum S. Cæſareæ Majeſtatis & Regis Pol. atque Electoris Saxoniæ Privilegiis.

LIPSIÆ,

Proſtant apud JOHAN. GROSSII Hæredes,
JOH. FRID. GLEDITSCHII B. FIL.
&
THOMAM FRITSCHIUM.

Typis BERNHARDI CHRISTOPH. BREITKOPFII.
A. M DCC XX.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ
Calendis Januarii, Anno MDCCXX.

BIBLIOTHEQUE GENERALE DES AUteurs de France, Livre premier contenant la Bibliotheque Chartraine &c.

h. e.

R. P. DOMNI JOANNIS LIRONII, MONAchi Benedictini e Congregatione S. Mauri, Bibliotheca Carnutenſis, ſive Commentatio de Autoribus, Virisque illuſtribus antiquæ diœceſeos Carnutenſis, qui aliquod ingenii ſui monumentum poſteritati reliquerunt.

Pariſiis, apud Jo. Mich. Garnier, 1719.
Alph. 2 pl. 7.

DEderunt Seculo XVI exeunte Bibliothecas Gallicas Antonius Verderius Vauprivaſius & Franciſcus Grudeus Crucimanius; ſed hi fere Gallos tantum in ſcriptis ſuis Gallica lingua loquentes ſunt perſecuti, & iis vixere temporibus, quæ abundantiſſima optimorum ingeniorum meſſis demum inſecuta eſt, ut adeo conſilium R. P. Lironii de condenda Generali Franciæ Bibliotheca non poſſit non dici fructuoſum, nobis inprimis, qui etiam priorum illarum Bibliothecarum raritate laboramus, Gallico vero nomini omnino glorioſum: quod qua ratione illi ſubnatum ſit, noſtrum eſt explicare. Scilicet verſabatur Reverendus Autor in conſcribendis Commentariis ad hiſtoriam Epiſcoporum Carnutenſium facientibus, brevi omnino in publicam pariter lucem protrudendis, cujus rei gratia cum varia monumenta eo pertinentia inſigni cura evolverit, occurrerunt inter legendum varia de Viris illius regionis illuſtribus notatu apprime digna, & quæ ſibi minime negligenda duxit, quod alios integram rerum Carnutenſium Hiſtoriam ſcripturos inſigniter juvare poſſent, quamvis illa

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in Epiſcoporum Carnutenſium Hiſtoria ſilentio eſſent involvenda. Oſtendit illa, quæ collegerat, ſubinde Viris doctis, qui cum iſtud inſtitutum impenſe probarent, ita quidem ſe eorum calculo incendi paſſus eſt, ut data opera Bibliothecam Carnutenſem in hanc, quam videmus, ſpeciem inſtruxerit, brevi daturus Turonenſem, mox alias, amico etiam aſcito ſocio, qui aliis in partibus non minus ſtrenue elaborat. Hanc autem unicam Univerſalis Galliæ Bibliothecæ conficiendæ eſſe viam non ſine cauſa arbitrantur doctiſſimi Collectores, quod ita laboris immenſitas, cui Ludovicum Jacobum Carmelitam, & Philippum Labbeum e Jeſu Societate ſuccubuiſſe ferunt, minus ſit metuenda, cum autoribus fato exſtinctis in eundem laborem facile ſint ſucceſſuri per ſingulas regiones alii, unius etiam cujusque Provinciæ Viri clari a patriarum rerum ſtudioſis in ſingulari Volumine lubentius legantur deſcripti.

Carnutes olim & Bleſenſem Agrum, & Aurelianenſes complectebantur; verum enim vero cum doctiſſimus Autor Aureliano ab antiquiſſimis temporibus proprio Epiſcopatu nobili non defore confidat ſcriptores doctiſſimos, intra antiquos Carnutenſis diœceſeos limites, quibus & Bleſæ continebantur, noſtro demum ævo A. 1697 voluntate Ludovici XIV R. peculiari Epiſcopatu nobilitatæ, ſe in Bibliotheca ſua continuit. Neque tamen ſuperſtitioſo diſcrimine illos tantum ſuæ Bibliothecæ inſeruit, qui id unice mereri videbantur ortu ac nativitate: ſunt ipſi Carnutenſes, ita mediis Seculis a domicilio appellati, licet eorum patria ignoretur: ſunt Carnutenſes Comites urbis, iidem licet Bleſenſes & Perticenſes, ſunt Epiſcopi, Abbates, Canonici, rerum Carnutenſium ſcriptores, qui munere, quod geſſerunt, aut meritis ſuis in res Carnutenſes locum obtinent, quem natales iisdem negare videbantur. Viris doctis miſcentur Viri Feminæque Principes, quorum nomen charta, diploma, aut epiſtola vetus præ ſe fert; miſcentur & Perralti exemplo Viri arte pictoria, ſculptoria, fuſoria, architectonica ſimilibusque illuſtres. Nec neglecta videbis Concilia in reliquis operis partibus; Carnutenſia Commentariis Lironii noſtri brevi edendis inſerta leges. Ordo ubique Chronologicus, ratione inprimis

marum Audevillæ in diœceſi Carnutenſi curam gerens, cujus
p. 314. Harmonia Evangeliſtarum exſtat, *Joannes Baptiſta Thierſius*,
316. 323. Carnutenſis, multis ingenii & pietatis monumentis relictis clarus, *Jacobus Gouſſetius*, Bleſenſis, Profeſſor Græningenſis, Dom-
328. nus *Franciſcus Lami*, Benedictinus, *Petrus Jurieus*, Theologus
329. reformatus notiſſimus, *Joannes Franciſcus Felibienus*, Hiſtoricus
331. & Antiquarius Regius & Domnus *Michael Felibienus*, Benedictinus, Andreæ Filii, *Ludovicus* denique *Habertus*, Bleſenſis, Doctor Sorbonicus non incelebris. De his aliisque plurimis varia notatu digna congeſſit Clariſſimus Autor, quamvis omnino fatendum ſit, aliquando ei non diligentiam, quæ ubique elucet, ſed monumenta & ſubſidia ſcriptionis, uti ipſe conqueritur, defuiſſe.

DELLE ANTICHE SIRACUSE VOLUME I e II &c.

i. e.

ANTIQUARUM SYRACUSARUM VOLUMINA duo, quorum Primo JACOBI BONANNI Syracuſ. illuſtrat. Libri II, Secundo VINCENTII MIRABELLÆ Explicatio delineationis antiqv. Syracuſ. tum & PHIL. CLUVERII, C. MARII ARETII, TH. FAZELLI & GEORGII GUALTERI nonnulla continentur.

Panormi, e typogr. Jo. Bapt. Aiccardi, 1717, fol.
Alph. 8 pl. 8 & Tabb. æn. maj. 18.

NOn Italis modo & Siculis, ſed & exteris egregie conſuluit, quisquis recudendi Bonanni & Mirabellæ conſilium cepit, quorum ille (cujus liber *l' Antica Syracuſa* Meſſanæ 1624, 4 excuſus) in ipſa Sicilia, nedum noſtris in oris, jam pridem inventu difficillimus, hic vero (cujus *Dichiarazione della pianta dell' antiche Siracuſe*, Neap. 1612 in fol. prodiit) ſi quando apud nos proſtaret, immani utique pretio venit. Autor hujus inſtituti præter alios præcipuus fuiſſe videtur Jo. Bapt. Caruſo e Principibus Sanctæ Dominicæ, editis Panormi A. 1716 Commentariis de rebus Siculis (*Memorie hiſtoriche*) de quibus alio

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tempore dicemus, illuſtris, qui & in exornando hoc opere, cujus nova hæc editio priores & chartæ & typi elegantia multum antecellit, videtur imprimis fuiſſe occupatus. Huic enim, ni fallimur, debentur quæ acceſſere delineationes veterum ac novarum Syracuſarum, quas ita inſtituit, ut & e Bonanno & e Mirabella fuerint paſſim ſuppletæ, tum Marmora ſeu Tabulæ Syracuſanæ cum Animadverſionibus Georgii Gualteri, ut & Numiſmata multa poſt Autorum ætatem demum reperta; ut taceamus, quæ e Libro XII Siciliæ Cluverianæ, Claudii Marii Aretii libro de ſitu Siciliæ & Fazelli Decade I de rebus Siculis Lib. 4 Cap. 1 huc transſcripta leguntur. Quæ cum pleraque nova non ſint, ſpeciminibus excerpendis ſuperſedere nos poſſe arbitramur.

S. JUSTINI, PHILOSOPHI ET MARTYRIS, cum Tryphone Judæo dialogus, cum Jo. Langi verſione, & notis Rob. Stephani, Perionii, Sylburgii, Halloixii, Montacutii, Druſii, Colomeſii, Cavii, Bulli, Grabii, pluribusque novis additis; annexis inſuper ad calcem annotationibus Langi & Kortholti; edita a SAMUELE JEBB.

Londini, impenſis Gul. & Joh. Innys, 1719, 8.

Alph. 1 pl. 4.

TErtium hoc Volumen eſt idemque ultimum genuinorum Juſtini Martyris Operum. Primum enim, quod *Apologiam primam* cum variorum notis exhibet, jam A. 1700 obſtetricante Grabio prodierat in lucem, recenſitum nobis A. 1701 p. 302. Alterum, quo brevior Apologia cum libello utroque adverſus Græcos & libro de monarchia continentur, cura Cl. Hutchnii editum fuit A. 1703. Ultimo igitur hoc, quod in manu habemus, Volumine exhibetur celeberrimus ille cum Judæo dialogus, ſubjunctis Variorum notis non quidem admodum multis, ſed iis perbonis multamque lucem dialogo affundentibus. Subjuncta ſunt novem paginas complentia Fragmenta deperditorum Juſtini librorum, e Grabii Spicilegio Patrum huc

translata. In vestibulo hujus Voluminis sistitur Langi dissertatio, qua hujus dialogi argumentum enarratur: quacum non inutiliter junxeris Jo. Clerici Ἐπίκρισιν de hoc Dialogo, quæ inserta est ipsius Historiæ ecclesiasticæ Sæc. II p. 632--645. Ut e novi Editoris annotationibus nonnulla veluti gustus causa apponamus, in Præfatione recenset eruditorum opiniones de tempore, quo Justinus hunc dialogum conscripserit: ipse Caveo subscribit, habitum scilicet fuisse hunc dialogum an. 147. Porro p. 1 Caveo assentitur, *Tryphonem* esse celeberrimum illum Rabbinum, *Tarphonem*, R. Akibæ amicum: quam opinionem meminimus singulari dissertatione confutatam esse ab Hadr. Relando, inserta Bibliothecæ Bremensi T. I Fasc. II Diss. 3. Sed redimus ad Editorem nostrum, qui p. 43 exhibet varias appellationes baptismi, in scriptis Patrum Ecclesiæ obvias; p. 52 docet, Christianos olim atheismi fuisse accusatos; p. 69 & p. 215 contendit, Apostolos & omnes fere Patres Ecclesiæ eucharistiam pro novi Testamenti sacrificio habuisse, & sacra symbola panis & calicis Deo Patri in altari oblata docuisse. P. 127 pugnat, τὸ הָעַלְמָה Jesaiæ VII, 14 omnino significare *virginem intactam*. P. 244 sq. observat, Patres Ecclesiæ statuisse, animas defunctorum non statim in cœlum emigrare, sed in locum certum deferri, ubi maneant usque ad diem supremi judicii. *Hæc* (ita concludit,) *serio secum reputent Pontificii, & de admissione animarum statim post mortem ad beatificam Dei visionem eadem fere statuentes hodierni Novatores.*

MONUMENTI AELIA LAELIA CRISPIS, sive celeberrimi ænigmatis Bononiensis, historica explicatio, fragmentum antiquum incerti auctoris. Bononiæ Senatui FRANCISCUS MASTRIUS additis aliquibus notis D. D. D.

Bononiæ, typis Constantini Pisarri, 1717, 4 maj. Pl. 4.

HUnc ipsum libellum, Venetiis A. 1702 primum paulo minori forma editum, jam recensuimus in his *Actis* A. 1706 p. 88

P. 88, qui eodem de ænigmate Cl. Malvaſiæ librum recenſueramus A. 1684 p. 263. Priore loco p. 90 innuimus, non videri nobis antiquam illam inſcriptionem, ſed recentiori demum ævo concinnatam. Nunc addimus, non plane a vero abſimile nobis videri, Cl. Maſtrium ipſum eſſe verum hiſtoricæ hujus explicationis autorem, etſi lectoribus in titulo perſuadere conatur, antiquum ſe in lucem edere fragmentum autoris incerti. Ceterum nova hæc editio a prima in eo differt, quod & notas hiſtoricæ explicationi ſtatim a latere adjunctas habet, quæ antea ſeparatim ſubjunctæ fuerant, & pleniorem exhibet ipſam explicationem hiſtoricam, quæ in priori editione p. 6 deſcriptoris incuria integram paginam deſiderabat. Nihil igitur eſt, quod hic adjiciamus, niſi quod memores tot interpretationum, quas locis memoratis ipſi adduximus, non alienum putamus adſcribere explicationem *Cl. Heumanni*, Collegæ noſtri, quam in ſua *de fato uxoris Loti* diſſertatione, A. 1706 edita, & A. 1708 recuſa, exhibuit. Is enim, quod cæteris interpretibus non veniſſe in mentem mirum eſt, exiſtimat, autorem Bononienſis illius ænigmatis aliud nihil, quam *fatum uxoris Loti* deſcribere voluiſſe. Sed antequam hanc audiamus ænigmatis *ἀνάλυσιν*, ipſam lubet, ut eam hac ſecunda editione Cl. Maſtrius exhibet, oculis lectorum ſubjicere Inſcriptionem:

D. M.
AELIA LAELIA CRISPIS
NEC VIR, NEC MVLIER,
NEC ANDROGYNA,
NEC PVELLA, NEC IVVENIS,
NEC ANVS,
NEC CASTA, NEC MERETRIX,
NEC PVDICA,
SED OMNIA,
SVBLATA
NEQVE FAME, NEQVE FERRO,
NEQVE VENENO,
SED OMNIBVS,

NEC

NEC COELO, NEC TERRIS,
NEC AQVIS,
SED VBIQVE IACET.
LVCIVS AGATHO PRISCIVS
NEC MARITVS, NEC AMATOR,
NEC NECESSARIVS,
NEQVE MOERENS, NEQVE GAVDENS,
NEQVE FLENS,
HANC
NEC MOLEM, NEC PYRAMIDEM,
NEC SEPVLCRVM,
SED OMNIA,
SCIT, ET NESCIT, CVI POSVERIT.

Jam audiamus Cl. Heumannum, ita hæc exponentem. Ex vulgari opinione Loti uxor, in ſtatuam quippe ſalis mutata, non amplius verus erat homo, adeoque *nec vir, nec mulier*, & quæ ſequuntur. Nihilominus tamen fuerat *omnia*. Nam ipſa fuit & *mulier* & *anus*, & ex ipſa quoque procreari potuerant *vir, androgyna, puella, juvenis, meretrix, pudica* : adeoque cum ipſa ſit horum omnium materia, merito dici poteſt *omnia* hæc fuiſſe. Fatum ejus porro indicatur, quod in uxorem Loti optime convenit. Namque hæc *nec fame, nec ferro, nec veneno* periit: quamquam non immerito dixeris, eam periiſſe hiſce *omnibus*, utpote quæ mortiferum hauſit *venenum*, demiſſo de cœlo ſulphureo imbre, & *fame* fuit vexata rerum Sodomis relictarum, quarum deſiderio reſpexit, reſpiciensque interiit. De *ferro* incertus adhuc ſum animi, quid ſentiam: niſi forte iniquum eſt, requirere, ut omnia hiſtoriæ exactiſſime reſpondeant. Fortaſſe tamen Autor hujus epitaphii reſpexit ad illam fabulam, qua traduntur viatores ſæpius aliquam partem ſalinæ illius ſtatuæ cultro gladiove reſecare, ſtatim tamen renaſcituram. Ceterum veriſſimum eſt, quod uxor Loti dicitur *nec cælo jacere, nec aquis, nec terris*, ſeorſim ſcilicet, & tamen *ubique*. Sita eſt enim quaſi in aere, adeoque & *cælo* jacere dici poteſt, nec minus, cum pluit, *aquis*, & ſimul, cui innititur, *terra*. Qui hoc

hoc monumentum posuit, DEUS fuit. Is rectissime *Lucius* appellatur, lux quippe ipsissima, & pater luminum, habitans in luce inaccessibili. *Agatho* idem summo vocatur jure: nemo est enim *bonus* præter DEUM. *Priscius* denique non inepte audit: est enim senex, ut qui maxime, & repræsentatur vocaturque senex apud Danielem vatem. De Deo autem porro dici potest, quod uxoris Loti *nec maritus, nec amator, nec necessarius* fuerit, cujusmodi homines alias defunctis monumenta curant fieri. Itaque nec mirum, quod *neque mœruisse, neque gavisus esse, neque flevisse* perhibetur. Hoc autem monumentum si quis *molem vel pyramidem vel sepulcrum* vocaverit, ab usu loquendi sane recedet longissime. Hæc tamen *omnia* non immerito fuisse videtur hæc salis statua. *Moles* utique fuit, & *pyramis* quoque dici potest, cum in aerem promineat pyramidum instar, nec non *sepulcrum*, quia hic continetur homo vitæ exsors. DEUS vero *scit* profecto, *quid posuerit*: sed & *nescire* dici argute potest, sitne hæc *moles*, an *pyramis*, an *sepulcrum*. Nam *nihil* horum statuere voluit præpotens Numen. Reliqua, quibus ab aliis finitur Epitaphium, (*Hoc est sepulcrum, intus cadaver non habens, hoc est cadaver sepulcrum extra non habens, sed cadaver idem est & sepulcrum sibi*) tam sunt perspicua, tamque concinne dicuntur de Loti uxore, ut otiosum sit futurum negotium, si & in his exponendis morari velim. Hactenus Cl. Heumannus.

Das Evangelische Lüneburg.

i. e.

HISTORIA REFORMATIONIS ECCLESIASTICA Luneburgi, in qua Monasteria, Reformatio, Doctores Ecclesiæ, Colloquia Tripolitana & controversiæ Theologicæ ex Documentis, simul exhibitis, sistuntur a JOHANNE GEORGIO BERTRAM, Brunsuigensi ad D. Martini Pastore.

Brunsuigæ, apud Ludolphum Schrœdterum, 1719, 4. Alph. 5 plag. 12.

MUlti laboris induſtriæque minime contemnendæ opus Autor admodum Reverendus, qui a ſe quoque Hiſtoriam
Præf. Eccleſiaſticam Luneburgenſem, Hannoveranam, Hildeſianam, Mindenamq; Evangelicam, tum vero & corpus, ut vocat, Reſcriptorum Conſiſtorialium, una cum deſcriptione Monaſteriorum Luneburgenſium, a Leznero non ſatis expoſitorum, expectare jubet, ſuſcepit; opus inſuper tale, quod ad amplificandum urbis antiquiſſimæ decus & gloriam, ſi quodquam aliud, accommodatum, exponendisque ſimul permultis, hac itidem occaſione occurrentibus, Eccleſiæ purioris fatis & certaminibus, peropportunum eſt. Antiqua fata Eccleſiæ adverſa in præfatione ſtatim noluit intacta, ubi ex Carolo Scribanio & Hieronymo memorat, non tot mactatas in V. T. fuiſſe pecudes, quot ſub perſecutionibus Eccleſiæ Chriſtiani fuerint cæſi, nec anni dies recolendæ Martyrum memoriæ ſuffecturos, ſi ſingulis diebus vel quingentis piis teſtibus juſta perſolverentur. Plura, quamvis, ſi numerum ſpectes, ſat multa jam fuerint producta, hic monimenta comparuiſſent, niſi, quod conjicit Autor, antiquiſſima a Monachis, e Monaſteriis ejectis, ſimul ablata, ut itaq; copia, de fundationibus, donationibus, reliquis, Vicariis antiquis κ. τ. λ. fuſius tradendi, fuerit ademta. Antiquitatem urbis Dittmarus Merſeburgenſis, Franciſcus Ireneus, aliique loquuntur. Num ab Hermanno Stupkenshorn, qui perinde templum A. C. CMLXXI exſtruxit, fuerit condita, uti Petrus Bertius, Comment. rer. Germ. p. 599 innuit, alii diſpiciant. Templa primum & monaſteria diligentiſſime perquirit Noſter, minora ne quidem præteriens, nec inſuper habitis, quæ Pontificiorum ſæpe tunc confinxerat ruditas, ubi v. g, non Schmidio tantum, ſed vel ipſo
p. 15. Gamanſio Lojolita ſic opinantibus, pro *Ximillia* XI millia virginum ſomniaverant. Lunæ idolum hic haud dubie quondam
18. religioſe cultum eſt, idque vel ad Caroli M. usque tempora, quod *Sagittarius* in origine & incrementis Luneburgi, tum vero & in memorabilibus Hiſtor. Luneburgicæ, *Loſſius* in Luneburga, *Meibomius* Sen. in Hiſtor. Bardevici, cum *Leibnitio*,
31. ſeq. copioſius affirmant. Primordia emendationis Sacrorum Luneburgi poſtea, ubi facta fuerint, expromitur, anno Melanch-

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thoni emortuali, in ſuggeſto, quod ſcilicet annus 1560 fuerit, recte expreſſo, quandoquidem aliorum de anno 1559, quo expiraſſe creditur, ſententiam monimenta fere omnia tum vero & illud facile confutat, quod A. 1560 ultimam adhuc in verba Davidis orationem: *Aſpicis me in forma hominis*, conſcripſerit, & Teſtamentum a ſe factum ita inchoaverit: A. 1560 *die Aprilis decimo octavo ſcripſi hoc teſtamentum &c.* ut de colloquio cum Camerario ne quidem memoremus: quæ omnia, cum anno antecedente obiiſſe, obſtant. Conf. Adami vit. Theol. p. 351 ſeq. Reformationis Luneburgenſis negotium fuſe perſequitur Autor, cum vel hymnorum cantu pellerentur Pontificiorum Clerici, & Urbani inprimis Rhegii induſtria eluceret, qua cum Eccleſiæ Miniſtris ſingulis ſeptimanis conferebat eosque ſenſum futuri Evangelii edocebat. *Commodati* ſcilicet, quod alii jam tum obſervarunt (D. Zeibich de Theol. commodat. p. 32, 34) Theologi hic Rhegius præſtabat operam, ea ſæpius ſeveritate, ut Senatores male aliquando tergiverſantes, vel ſic compellaret: *Domini, Evangelii promovere curſum ſerio allaboratis minime, veſtrum miſereatur Deus, vosque in poſterum amplius confirmet.* Vitæ inſuper hic, ſi ſaltim extantiores notemus, recenſentur *Henrici Rudebrockii, Pauli a Rhoda, Chriſtophori Hegendorfini* (hominis ſcholæ dediti, Theologiæ tamen amantis, ſed publicis etiam negotiis, ut JCtus ideo multis quoque ſalutetur, impliciti, quamvis tamen, miſſa vocatione Juris Roſtochienſi, Ephorus Luneburgenſis tandem evaderet) *Frid. Henningii, Jo. Eckenbergii, Caſp. Gademanni* (qua occaſione promoti a ſchola ad miniſterium, Ephorias cumprimis, recenſentur) *Petri Ebelingii, Sigismundi Schererzii* (quem a malevola G. Arnoldi imputatione liberat Autor, inſimul vero, quod Ducem Rudolphum Auguſtum, ſextinneſtrem, qui baptizantem barba prehenderit, baptizarit, Paulique Felgenhaueri & complicum erroribus maſcule obſliterit, memorat) *Petri Rebinderi*, (cui de Calviniſmo irreconciliabili diſputatio, Hulſemanno alias adſcripta, ſecus, quam Pritius & Vhſenius fuerant opinati, tribuitur, ſimulque male moratiLuneburgenſis, Chriſtiani Hohburgii, factæque propemodum, haud dubie per eum, B. Pfeiffeni ſeductio-

38. ſeqq. 42. 110. 22 134. 137. 157. 159. 6062 ſeqq. 216. 227. 229.

ctionis, mentio injicitur, multo in Arnoldum erronem zelo
p. 236. hinc inde oſtenſo) *Caſparis Hermanni Sandhagenii* (qua ſimul occaſione Jo. a Labadie, Duræi & Amersbachii molimina af-
242. feruntur, una cum Sandhagenii palinodia, ac Waltheri que-
245. la, viros ſcilicet Politicos maximam partem ſeſe habere ad in-
249. ſeq. ſtar materiæ primæ, quæ apta ſit omnes Religionis recipere formas. Sine pompa funebri, more poſthæc pluribus Theologis recepto, ſepeliri volebat, Coccejum nimium fere in oculis ferebat, de ſecundo Babelis lapſu liberius aliquando con-
254. cionabatur, Doctoris alias & Ephori Luneburgenſis Generalis axiomate, quod tamen illi a Zieroldo & Serpilio tribuitur u-
255. trumque, minime appellandus.) *Jo. Wilhelmi Peterſenii*, de quo conſulto hic tacemus, *Godofredi Weiſſii*, poſteaque, ſaltu a typographo in paginis facto, p. 577 (pro 277)
277. *Henr. Jonathan Webrenbergii*, & *Jo. Chriſt. Jauchenii*. Pars
591 ſeqq. operis tertia Paſtores poſt emendata a Luthero Sacra, recenſet, nec Diaconis, aliisque, quorum recenſio ſaltim patriam habi-
646. tantibus non poterat evenire ingrata, omiſſis, quos inter Joannem etiam Mullerum deprehendimus. Additamenta Partis ſecundæ documenta numero CXLIIX exhibent, quibus ab anno 1530 ad 1581 geſta in Eccleſia, cui inprimis militandum fuit, egregie illuſtrantur.

PAPISMI LABEM ΓΝΗΣΙΩΣ *LUTHERANIS HAUD absque injuria adſperſam, Epiſtolis ad Amicum datis eluit BALTHASAR MENZERUS Eccleſ. Auguſtanæ Londinenſis Paſtor.*

Londini, apud H. Clements, 1619, 8.

Alph. 1 Plag. 1.

NOn ſe continuit intra Saxoniæ terminos Secularis Sacri, quod in memoriam emendationis, per Lutherum factæ, feſto celebravimus, ritu celebritas, cum & maria transvolaverit, & in Anglia quoque vel hinc piæ animæ exultaverint. Eadem quippe excitavit perinde Maxime Reverendum Apologiæ quam diximus, Autorem, ut velut Epiſtolico ad amicum Medicum com-

commercio uſus, Jubilei Evangelici magna cum voluptate recordaretur, prorſusque in eam conceſſerit ſententiam, vel in ipſa Johannis Apocalypſi *Jubileum* A. 1617 *primum* c. XIIX, 1, 2, *ſecundum* vero 1717 ibidem v. 3, *SECUNDO dixerunt Alleluja*, indicari. Crediderant nonnulli Britannis viciniores, parum p. 2.
diſtare a Religione Papæa Lutheranam; labem itaque iſthanc detergit Noſter, oſtendendo, 1) Confeſſiones, quibus nitimur, publicas Papatum mire rejicere ac damnare; 2) Dogmata Lutherana a Papæis in immenſum abhorrere; 3) Pontificiorum in Lutheranos odia & perſecutiones diſſenſum mire eloqui & declarare. *Primum* ita oſtendit, ut ex ſymbolis noſtris, quam abhorreamus a Papatu, clariſſimis inde allatis locis, manifeſte doceat. Dogmata vero, *ſecundo*, eundo per ſingulos Articulos, 2 usque 26.
tam diſſentire inter ſe, ad oculum docet, ut cum intempeſtivis Conciliatoribus fungum ſtipitemque ſit oporteat, qui diſcri- 27 ſeqq.
men, nunquam ſufferendum, vel manibus palpare nolit. Abſentem ſtatuere *Chriſtum*, cœlo includere, qua humanam natu- 31.
ram, *Jeſuitis*, in quos illud Poetæ quadrare ait:

Tam procul a Jeſu non iit ulla cohors,

ac Pontificiis aliis, ad Neſtorianiſmum pronis, vel ideo arridebat, quod ſpecioſius ita abſenti ſubſtitui in terris Vicarius poſſet. Semper eſſe viſibilem Eccleſiam, palmarium, cui adhærent Pon- 125.
tificii, caput eſt, dignumque adeo Autori viſum, ut, quam abſonum ſit, ſtrictim exponeret. Viſibilis ſæpe Eccleſia errat, 129. ſeq.
Eſ. LVI, 10 latentibus piis, membrisque veris 1 Reg. XIX, 10. Catholiciſmum etiam alii crepant; at antiquitate ſe vel Ethniciſmus tuetur una cum ſerpente antiquo; amplitudo *in lata* quoque conſpicitur *via*; ſucceſſio localis nulla, cum vel ex Epheſinis Presbyteris venerint lupi Act. XX, 17, XXVIII, 30. Harmoniam inter Pontificem, ejusque fidei addictos, quid probet? cum eadem vel Dæmones quandoque gaudeant Luc. XI, 18 &c. p. 157.
Eundem fuiſſe Johannis & Apoſtolorum baptiſmum; transſubſtantiationem, judice vel ipſo Scoto, ex Scriptura probari non 158.
poſſe; abſonos plane eſſe Pontificios, Clericis quoque *non conficientibus* ſolum porrigentes panem, quia Apoſtoli ſub utraque

communicantes, non fuerint *conficientes*, cum Corinthii totum
fumentes Sacramentum, 1 Cor. XI, 26, omnes minime fuerint
164. Sacerdotes; ad Miſſam reſpici, cum Apoc. XI, 8 Dominus *Ro-*
167. *mæ* diceretur *crucifixus*; Miſſarum nundinationes vel ipſis
173.76. Pontificiis naſutioribus eſſe exoſas; vinum, aqua dilutum, in
189. cœna admittentes, propria cædere vineta; infantibus dandam
190. eſſe minime cœnam; impanationem, conſubſtantiationem, in-
239.241. cluſionem localem, conjunctionem Phyſicam, unionem in cœna
hypoſtaticam &c. noſtris perperam tribui Theologis; vana
eſſe de limbis infernalibus ſomnia &c. doctrinæ ſunt ab Auto-
250. re omnes non ſine oleo excuſſæ. Legi tamen merentur præ
reliquis quæ denique de odiis Pontificiorum & perſecutionibus
adverſus noſtrates, eundo per Germaniam, Daniam, Norvagi-
am, Sueciam, Gothiam, Pannoniam, Hungariam, Galliam, An-
gliam, Scotiam, Italiamque, (in quo ordine Bellarmini, in nos
264. invecti, ſequitur veſtigia) ut ſtupeat pia mens & exhorreſcat, re-
cenſet. Minitatus fuerit A. 1539 Georgius Dux, *viderent Sa-*
xoniæ Elector ejusque fœderati, ubinam circa Pentecoſten mane-
rent; illo ipſo Pentecoſtes Feſto, Georgio mortalium rebus ex-
emto, Lutherus, Angelus Apocalypticus, vel ex ipſius Benjamini
Woodrofii ſententia, Lipſiæ concionatus, primordia emenda-
tionis Sacrorum, nuncio his regionibus auſpicatiſſimo, dabat.
Capto poſthæc Septemviro, Joanne Friderico, Canonici Miſe-
næ, decantato hymno, quem Ambroſianum vocant, læti equi-
265. dem exultabant, gaudio tamen cœlitus interrupto, cum fulmen,
ſemel ſaltim tonante cœlo, ædem incenderet, dejectis turribus
tribus, campanisq; ac organis muſicis igne liquefactis & conſum-
tis, ipſumque adeo dura conſilia improbaret. Landgrafius inſu-
per Philippus, voce einige converſa in ewige, deluſus, carceres
278.286. evadere non poterat, conſiliis Papæ iniquis undiquaque emer-
288.293. gentibus. Crudelitatis Pontificiæ exempla inſignia ſi requiras,
307.315. hic ſane evidentiſſima, compendio veluti comprehenſa, habe-
ſeqq. 321. bis, adjectis ſimul iis, quæ, Lutheranos eſſe omnino Chriſtianos,
326. male quosdam dubitantes, odium vero Pontificiorum in eos eſſe
333. implicabile, exactiſſime docere poſſunt.

GE-

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GEORGII WOLFGANGI WEDELII CENturiæ ſecundæ Exercitationum Medico-Philologicarum ſacrarum & profanarum Decas V.

Jenæ, ſumtibus Jo. Fel. Bielckii, 1720, 4.

Plag. 8.

DEcadi Wedelianæ quartæ, quam A. 1715 p. 174 recenſuimus, quinta nunc ſuccedit, cujus tres priores Exercitationes in *Elia Artiſta* contemplando verſantur. Notat hic Celeb. Wedelius Lindenii & Merclini errorem, *Heliam Artiſtam* inter auctores librorum Medicorum laudantium. Eſt autem nota Chymicorum fabula, Eliam quendam Artiſtam olim venturum hominesque edocturum artem metalla viliora in aurum transmutandi. Conf. Obſervat. Select. Halenſ. T. VI Obſ. 23. Exiſtimat Cl. Wedelius, Chymicum iſtum Eliam excogitatum fuiſſe imitatione Judæorum, adventum Eliæ exſpectantium, planeque inter figmenta credulorum Alchymiſtarum eſſe referendum. *Exerc. IV* & *V* agit *de Coſmeticis in Sacris.* Speciatim illuſtrat locum *Eſther. II, 12*, de purificatione & exornatione fœminarum illuſtrium, & alia S. Scripturæ de ornatu facierum muliebrium loca difficiliora. *Exerc. VI* & *VII* diſputat *de morbo Joramı*, Regis Judæ, quem putat fuiſſe *lienteriam*, cujus naturam ex Hippocrate deſcribit. *Exerc. VIII* de mutatione aeris diſſerit. *Exerc. IX* contemplatur fœminam in Hiſtoria Evangelica memoratam, quæ duodecim annorum profluvio ſanguinis laboravit. Hac occaſione meminit fœminæ ſuæ curæ ſubjectæ, quæ per quatuordecim annos fere perpetuo laborabat ſanguinis profluvio: communicatque cum lectoribus remedia, quæ tum iſti infirmitati oppoſuit. Ceterum ad Evangelicam illam mulierculam quod attinet, Cel. Medicus noſter opinatur, eam non ſolo menſium fluxu immodico laboraſſe, ſed cum eo conjunctum fuiſſe fluxum hæmorrhoidum *Exerc. X* de hydropico divinitus curato agit ex *Lucæ XIV, 1.* Oſtendit miſerrimum hydropici hujus ſtatum, indeque cognoſci a Judæis debuiſſe docet divinam Jeſu poteſtatem atque (liceat ſic loqui) θεανθρωπίαν.

C4

CATALOGI STIRPIUM AGRI BONONIensis Prodromus, Gramina ac hujusmodi affinia complectens; Autore JOSEPHO MONTI.

Bononiæ Studiorum, apud Conſtantinum Piſarri, 1719, 4. Pl. 13 Tabb. æn. 3.

PRæter foſſilium agri Bononienſis catalogum, cujus ſpecimen mox exhibebimus, integrum plantarum agri Bononienſis Indicem aliquando editurus eſt patriæ hiſtoriæ naturalis diligentiſſimus ſcrutator, Joſephus Montius, cujus de Graminibus prodromum emittere non dubitavit, ut inde cognoſcant rei herbariæ periti, quid ab Autore in reliquis ſperare liceat. In illis qui graminum ſpecies in ordines ſuos digeſſerunt, principes ſunt noſtræ ætatis Botanici, Joannes Rajus & Joſephus Pitton Tournefortius, quos in multis ſequi Autor ſibi minime pudori ducit. Diſtribuit autem in duas claſſes omnium graminum ſpecies. Harum prima continentur omnia, quæ folio gramen referunt, & vulgo graminifolia appellantur, cereales omnes, cyperus, arundo, ſcirpus, juncus, tipha & ſimilia, quæ omnia præter juncum & juncaginem florem ferunt apetalum. In his deſcribendis per omnia ſervat celeb. Tournefortii methodum: tria tamen genera plantarum huic claſſi adjecit, quæ a docto illo Viro neglecta ſunt. Altera claſſis eſt ipſorum graminum, in quibus digerendis propriam ſibi eligit rationem, & differentiam petit vel a ſtructura locuſtarum, quæ integram ſpicam, vel paniculam, componunt, & facile ſeparari poſſunt, vel ab ipſis integris paniculis, aut ſpicis, quando nempe ita vel compactæ ſunt in ſpicis locuſtæ, vel tam exiles, ut facile diſcerni nequeant, ſicut in tabula deſcriptum eſt. Non vero anxie perquiſivit Autor, quo minimum differunt vel paniculæ, vel locuſtæ ne crucem diſcentibus figat, & confuſioni anſam præbeat, ſed quod intuenti primum ſe offert, differentiæ notam conſtituit. Cujuscunque igitur generis gramina, quorum locuſtæ, ſeparari queunt, diſtinguuntur, in paniculata, & ſpicata; ſpicata vero ſunt, quorum locuſtæ pediculis carent, & coactæ ſcapo affixæ ſunt; paniculata ſunt, quorum locuſtæ pediculis, vel

vel brevibus, vel longis ſuffultæ ſcapo adhærent; locuſtæ iſtæ ſpicarum vel panicularum ſunt portiunculæ, quæ calicum more flores & ſemina, in aliis, continent, & ex glumis ſquamoſis componuntur, quæ iterum vel proprias ariſtas habent, vel iis deſtitutæ ſunt. Hanc ſuam methodum pro omnino perfecta habendam non vult modeſtus Autor, ſed difficultatibus eandem premi, non diſſimulat, ideo tamen prolata eſt, ut aliis ad meliora incitamento ſit, qualia ſperari propediem jubet, cum a Petro Antonio Michaele, Magni Ducis Hetruriæ Botanico, tum a Sherardo, qui in Bauhini Pinace Botanica emaculanda occupatur, & a Joh. Scheuchzero in hiſtoria graminum, ad quorum præcepta ſuam methodum refingere non detrectabit. In ipſa vero graminum deſcriptione hunc tenuit Autor modum, ut primum plantæ nominis etymon, inde notam propriam, & demum vim medicam exponat. Nominum multitudo non raro confundit herbariæ ſtudioſos, & offendit imperitos, hinc tribus ſaltem diverſis ſua gramina imprimis compellavit, reliqua ex Bauhinis ſupplenda relinquit, a novis etiam fingendis nominibus ſedulo abſtinuit, ſed potius aliorum nomina ſuis applicat graminibus. Notas veras ab apparentibus, & minus conſtantibus diſtinguit, nam ſæpe unius ſpeciei graminibus accidit, ut paniculæ, ſpicæ, locuſtæ magis vel minus denſæ, hirſutæ, longæ ſint, vel colore differant, quamvis diverſæ non ſint; a quibus ergo ne decipiatur Botanicus, cavendum eſt, cum nec Autor ſe omne tuliſſe hac in re punctum aſſerere audeat. Per ætates etiam ſuas varias colligere gramina jubet, quo ſingula in illis dignoſcantur rectius, radices etiam evellere, easque perquirere, atque ſpecificas inde notas petere. Quatuor graminum icones, quas æri incidendas curavit Cl. Autor a perito artifice, ſpecimen exhibent plenioris operis, quod de graminibus & graminifoliis adornare conſtituit, ad quod promovendum non invitos horum amantes ſuam collaturos eſſe ſymbolam, nulli dubitamus.

DE MONUMENTO DILUVIANO NUPER in agro Bononienſi detecto diſſertatio, in qua permultæ ipſius inundationis vindiciæ a ſtatu terræ antediluvianæ & poſtdiluvianæ deſumtæ, exponuntur a

JOSEPHO MONTI,

Bononiæ Studiorum, apud Roſſi & Socios, 1719, 4.

Plag. 8 tab. æn. 1.

OPuſculum partitur Cl. Autor in tria capita, quorum primum exhibet faciem terræ, quæ fuit ante univerſi diluvium; ſecundum effectus diluvii & ſtatum terræ poſt illud fatum ſiſtit; tertio de monumento diluviano nuper reperto in agro Bononienſi & hic exhibito agitur. Ex nihilo fecit Deus materiam cœli & terræ in immenſo chao aquarum; ingens vero abyſſus tenebris obducta fuit ad creationem usque luminis, ac diviſionem, qua Deus aquas & materiam tenuiorem ad efformandum firmamentum, cœlum vocatum, diſtinxit & ex chao extraxit. Reliqua craſſior materia in immani aquarum ſphæra ſubmerſa remanſit, unde collectæ fuerunt aquæ infra cœlum. Suppoſita autem aquarum ſphæra una cum terræ materia, conceptu difficile eſt, quomodo reduci potuerit tam grandis aquarum copia in locum unum, niſi confugiatur ad vaſtum intra terram ſpacium aquis repletum in ipſius terræ ſolidæ cavo, quod ab Autore tanquam ſuæ hypotheſeos principium conſtituitur. Materia itaque terreſtris fluida fuit ante emanationem divinæ virtutis, & ſua forma deſtituta, quæ introducta eſt variis excitatis motibus in diverſis omnis generis minoribus partibus, quæ ad ſe varie delatæ & collectæ ex occurſu diverſas novas figuras nactæ ſunt. Ex motuum autem varietate & productis inde variis corporibus ſalinis, ſulphureis, bituminoſis, metallicis, orti ſunt ignes ſubterranei, quorum ope perfectæ fuerunt arcuatæ terræ expanſiones, ut ſpacium in ea relinqueretur, & circa ipſum externa crufta globi ſolidaretur, includendo maximam aquarum partem, quæ ante materiam involverant. Hæ aquæ ingens hydrophylacium centrum telluris igneum ambiverunt, centrum vero infernus tormentorum locus impiorum eſt: reliquæ aquæ extra in maria collectæ ſunt. Terra ex abyſſo aquarum emanans in media firmamenti regione ſphæricam figuram nacta, ex æquali omnium ad centrum commune preſſione in libero aere ſuſpenſa eſt. In montibus antediluvianis mineralia atque ma la e fluido producta ſunt ſervatis gravitatis legibus

gibus, & tali ordine collocata, ut ſine diverſorum generum confuſione propria metalla aliaque foſſilia omnis generis, pura in ſtratis ſuis propriis ſubſiderent. Quo collocato rerum ordine facile *licet* cognoſcere, quomodo ignis in centro univerſi ſuppoſitus, circumfuſam & in hydrophylacio contentam aquam *in vapores* poſſit expandere & per quoscunque globi terrei meatus urgere & ad ſuperficiem agere, ubi confluentes conſtituunt fontes, flumina, lacus, reliqua, quæ omnia in maria circumfuſa ſe præcipitant, ex quibus per gravitatis vim propriam verſus centrum denuo deprimuntur, pars vaporum forma tollitur per atmoſphæram & rurſum vel depluit, vel aliis modis delabitur, & ſic rediit res in circulum, quamdiu mundus ante diluvium integer perſtitit; qui vero totus immutatus eſt, & omnia quæ vivebant ſuper terra deſtructa ſunt, univerſi inundatione facta, qua fontes abyſſi, id eſt, aquæ terra abſconditæ & in hydrophylacio detentæ foras propulſæ ſunt, & vapores in atmoſphæram emiſerunt, qui quadraginta dierum imbribus ſufficerent, quibus dilata ſunt in univerſo omnia, & accedente aquarum per ventos vehementiori quaſſatione, & motu, ignis centralis ac preſſionis telluris preſſioni contrario, in minimas partes diſſoluta, ut in communem maſſam confluerent, iis ſaltem durantibus, quæ a ſubterraneis motibus longius diſtiterunt, quæ cum iis, quæ extra terram, animalibus & plantis confuſæ maſſæ immerſa & admixta ſunt, & quadraginta dierum ſpatio jactata; quo exacto pluere deſiit, hiantibus adhuc ſubterranearum aquarum fontibus per centum quinquaginta dies, quibus aquæ in ſua diverticula remeare inceperunt. Unde mundus, idem poſt diluvium, qui fuerat ante, iterum conſpectus eſt, per ſtrata legibus gravitatis conformia quidem, ſed minime, ut ante, ſibi homogenea, verum tot agitationibus & jactationibus confuſa, igneque centrali agente rapta, elevata & depreſſa, nec horizontali ſitu parallela, ſed arcuata alia, alia inclinata, & varium poſitum obtinentia. Et tunc factæ ſunt montium fiſſuræ & inſularum a continente terra diruptiones. Illa vero, quæ inde terra effoſſa & nunc eruuntur, peregrina corpora, marina & terreſtria, univerſali terræ diſſolutione facta, aquæ immerſa & ſtratis im-

p. 7. 8. 9. 12. 13. 14. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21.

mixta ſunt, & varias mutationes paſſa a materia, in quam caſu
p. 22. inciderant. Labefactare equidem hanc ſententiam, ſunt, qui
conantur, eo quod ex pluribus altæ molis montibus nihil harum
24. diluvii reliquiarum tollere datum ſit: verum iis reſponſio da-
tur, quod tales illorum montium occultis ſinubus latere queant
erodentes partes minores, quæ exedant & diſſolvant contenta
dura corpora, cum e contrario alii montes talibus referti poſ-
ſint eſſe corporibus, quæ cogant magis & indurent: quam ratio-
nem confirmant montes, in quibus rarius talia diſperſa inveni-
untur fruſta & vix integra, ſed corroſa & extrita corpora. Nec
rationi conſentaneum eſt, aquam diluvio jactatam per univer-
25. ſum æqualiter graviores integras moles ſecum abripuiſſe. Ex
hac vero plena univerſi ſolutione, metallorum, quæ nunc eſt,
generatio cognoſcitur, nempe productæ in principio rerum par-
tes, & confuſæ per diluvium cum aliis ſua gravitate depreſſæ
27. quidem ad ſuum modum ſunt in ſtratum proprium, ſed minus
puræ nec ſegregatæ ab aliis omnes, quæ ab igne ſubterraneo va-
rie agitatæ inde in criſtallos durari vel alio modo ſibi accreſcere
28. valent. Stalctites & ceteræ omnes aquarum productiones con-
cretæ in cryptarum fornicibus & locis, per quos aquæ meant, ex
ſale calcario coaleſcunt, & hoc ſale referta ſunt telluris ſtrata
29. poſt diluvium, quæ partes ad ſe delatæ in glaream & ſaxa con-
30. creſcunt, & in quoscunque lapides ſolidantur, & minimis admix-
32. tis partibus metallicis fiunt marmora, & verſicolores lapides &
33. certis figuris impreſſis inſignes: atque eodem ſale imbuta ſunt
marina & reliqua animalium & vegetabilium fruſta terra effoſ-
ſa, & ſolutione univerſi per diluvium facta, ſubmerſa. Finita
autem inundationis terræ pœna, & exſiccata, defluentibus aquis,
terra, ſemina vegetabilium in ſuperficie hæſiſſe, eorum credere
jubet levitas, & quod plantæ, quæ ante certis orbis regionibus
erant propriæ, nunc pluribus communes ſunt, ex illa terræ di-
verſarum partium confuſione eſt. Quæ Autoris de ſtatu telluris,
ante & poſt diluvium, aſſerta innixa eſſe iis, quæ a celeberrimis
Viris, in primis Woodwardo, Scheuchzero, Baiero, Buttnero,
aliis adſtructa ſunt, non diſſimulat, & inde pergit ſui mo-
37. numenti diluviani rationem C. III reddere. Variæ autem in

col-

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collibus montibusque Bononiæ reperiuntur animalium exuviæ, diluvii reliquiæ, quas collectas asservant in museis urbis proceres, & Autor noster in suis scriniis. Id vero, de quo hic agitur, monumentum reperit rusticus juxta montem Blancanum ex rupe delapsum, qua perfossa nihil amplius repertum est. Atque hoc lapidis fragmen longitudinis est semipedalis & unius digiti, latitudinis fere æqualis: quinque digitos crassum est: totumque ex arenario lapide cœruleſcente in angulo luteſcente constat: commixtum est chamis pectunculisque marinis petrefactis: in ejus medio assurgit substantia nigra ossea, atque nitida, quæ lapideſcente sale infarcita osseam in terream mutavit naturam, servata ossis facie, colore & porositate: in una parte in cuneum desinit quatuor digitorum longitudine, qui superiorem partem versus digitos quatuor se extendit in duobus convexis ejusdem longitudinis frustis, quæ a cornibus alicujus quadrupedis expolitis non multum abludunt. Horum pars inferior contecta est eodem cœruleſcente lapide, qui circa medium pronæ partis arenam luteam non penitus induratam ostendit, in qua cujusdam osseæ cartilaginis cernuntur vestigia. Peripheria fragmentorum osseorum uncias octo non excedit, ac in singulis cernitur foramen terra oppletum. Fragmenta rotunda omnino non sunt, sed parumper compressa supina parte, ubi apparent dentium molarium in mandibulis duabus notæ, instar bubulorum, etiamnum osseam substantiam coloris, ex nigro livide cineraſcentis, servantium, quarum una trium digitorum longitudine constat, & ubi desinit, conjungitur cum inferiori parte ossea, quæ lapide obducta, pariter in cuneum abit. Ex qua effossi corporis descriptione Autor conjicit esse capitis & dentium equi marini, a variis varie appellati, & descripti, per diluvii undas in hunc locum delati, fragmen, quod veritatem factæ universi inundationis clare demonstret, ad quod adeo explicandum divinæ gloriæ potissimum promovendæ studio incitatus fuit.

p. 41. 42. 43. 44. 46.

LECTURES OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LECTIONES PHILOSOPHIÆ EXPERIMENTALIS; Autore J. T. DESAGULIERS, Art. Mag. Societatis Regiæ Sodali.

Londini, apud W. Mears, B. Creake & J. Sackfield, 1719, 4. Alph. 1 pl. 5 Tabb. æn 10.

LEctiones has edidit *Paulus Dawſon, Deſagulicrii,* qui collegiis experimentalibus famam ſibi Londini comparavit, in iſtis lectionibus auditor, inſcio primum Magiſtro, ſed inſtitutum poſtea probante, cum ipſi a bibliopola ſatisfactum fuiſſet, ac ſphalmata, quæ copioſa irrepſerant, corrigente ac præfationem præfigente. Monet in præfatione *Deſagulierius*, ante 16 circiter annos *Johannem Keilium*, hodie Aſtronomiæ Savilianæ Profeſſorem, primum in Academia Oxonienſi lectionibus philoſophiæ experimentalis vacaſſe ac in Auditorum gratiam nonnulla literis conſignaſſe. Ultimo collegio ſe auditorem interfuiſſe, MSC. tamen ab eo non accepiſſe. Compellatum poſtea ab amicis, ut Philoſophiam experimentalem interpretaretur, ſe Lectiones *Keilianas*, quæ MSC. circumferebantur, correxiſſe & nonnulla hinc inde addidiſſe: unde enatæ ſunt, quas *Dawſon* edidit, lectiones Philoſophiæ experimentalis. Cum in iis non contineantur, niſi quæ hodie jam ubivis obvia ſunt, nuda argumentorum recenſio ſatisfaciet.

Præmiſſis Philoſophiæ naturalis definitione, nonnullisque principiis, una cum explicatione nonnullorum terminorum in Mechanica atque Statica receptorum, de potentiis mechanicis differit, veluti libra & ſtatera, vecte, trochleis, axe in peritrochio, cuneo, cochlea. Sequuntur ex principiis *Newtoni* leges, quas vocat, naturæ, ac inde motus ex conflictu corporum oriundus illuſtratur. Succedunt propoſitiones hydroſtaticæ de preſſione fluidorum & corporum in fluidis gravitatione, quæ ex libellis hydroſtaticis paſſim proſtantibus ac *Boylii* Paradoxis hydroſtaticis notæ ſunt. Subjungitur deſcriptio antliæ pnevmaticæ a *Guerickio* inventæ, ſed in accidentalibus nonnullis a *Boylio* immutatæ: una cum Sylloge nonnullorum experimentorum, quæ

quæ ope antliæ pnevmaticæ fieri ſolent. Cumque de aere condenſando differuiſſet, de barometris, thermometris & hygrometris tractat. Quæ ex catoptricis & dioptricis afferuntur, ex opticis Lectionibus *Gregorii* translata eſſe, ipſe in præfatione monet. Sed hac data occaſione *Newtoni* quoque theoriam de diverſis refrangibilitatis luminis gradibus experimento illuſtrat, & colophonis loco deſcribit cum machinam ad aerem condenſandum utilem, tum *Rowleyi* cujusdam Machinam, qua motus Lunæ circa Terram, Terræ, Veneris & Mercurii circa Solem exhibetur.

Neue und gründliche Anweiſung, wie nach einer Univerſalen Methode groſſe Sonnen-Uhren aus einem Arithmetiſchen und Geometriſchen Fundament aufzuzeichnen,

i. e.

NOVA EXPOSITIO METHODI CUJUSDAM universalis horologiorum ſciatericorum majorum praxi Arithmetica & Geometrica deſcribendorum, &c. IV partibus abſoluta; Autore JOH. GABRIELE DOPPELMAIR, Leopoldino-Car. Nat. Cur. & Regiæ Berolin. Societ. Membro, Math. Prof. Publ.

Noribergæ, impenſis J. Chriſtoph. Weigelii, 1719, fol. Alph. 2 pl. 10 cum æn. Tabb. 20.

QUantum afferat utilitatis ejusdem problematis plures in promtu habere ſolutiones, quarum quævis ſuo loco & tempore adhiberi poſſit, cum una eademque praxis difficultates ſæpenumero occurrentes non ſemper ſatisfaciat, eos ſaltem latet, qui ſuperficiaria rerum cognitione ſunt imbuti. Clariſſimus vero Autor, cum pluribus editis inſignibus ſpeciminibus ſatis probaſſet, quantum in praxi theoriæ jungenda laboret, induſtriam ſuam etiam in perficiendis atque augendis praxibus horologiorum ſciatericorum ponere conſtituit, nec adeo ſaltem illa, quæ in pridem notis methodis occurrebant, incommoda tolle-

数据库系统的三级模式是对数据的三个抽象级别，它把数据的具体组织留给DBMS管理，使用户能逻辑地、抽象地处理数据，而不必关心数据在计算机中的具体表示方式与存储方式。为了实现这三个抽象层次的联系和转换，DBMS在这三级模式之间提供了两层映像：外模式/模式映像、模式/内模式映像。正是这两层映像保证了数据库系统中的数据能够具有较高的逻辑独立性和物理独立性。

2.3.1 外模式/模式映像

模式描述的是数据的全局逻辑结构，外模式描述的是数据的局部逻辑结构，对应于同一个模式可以有任意多个外模式。对于每一个外模式，数据库系统都有一个外模式/模式映像，它定义了该外模式与模式之间的对应关系。这些映像定义通常包含在各外模式的描述中。当模式改变时，由数据库管理员对各个外模式/模式映像做相应改变，可以使外模式保持不变。应用程序是依据数据的外模式编写的，从而应用程序不必修改，保证了数据与程序的逻辑独立性，简称数据的逻辑独立性。

2.3.2 模式/内模式映像

数据库只有一个模式，也只有一个内模式，所以模式/内模式映像是唯一的，它定义了数据全局逻辑结构与存储结构之间的对应关系。例如，说明逻辑记录和字段在内部是如何表示的。当数据库的存储结构改变了（例如选用了另一种存储结构），由数据库管理员对模式/内模式映像做相应改变，可以使模式保持不变，从而应用程序也不必改变，保证了数据与程序的物理独立性，简称数据的物理独立性。

lineæ horariæ ex centro horologii horizontalis ductæ tranſeant per interſectionem plani meridianorum (in quibus dato quovis tempore Sol moratur) & horizontis loci. Ex quo ſane conſequitur, quod ſi in projectione ſphæræ, quæ vocari ſuevit ſtereographica, horizontem repræſentans circulus deſcribatur, ipſique meridiani projiciantur horizontem projectum eodem plane puncto ſecantes, quo in ipſo globo aut ſphæra, tum per centrum projectionis & puncta illa interſectionis horariæ lineæ duci queant. Præmittit adeo explicationi hujus methodi ſuccinctam inſtitutionem projectionis ſtereographicæ, docetque deinde, quomodo ex deſcriptis in projectione tali meridianis & horizonte univerſum horologium abſolvi poſſit. Ceterum quoniam horologii eo modo deſcripti horæ omnes eo quidem loco, ubi ipſummet actu horizontale exiſtit, inſervire poſſunt; alibi vero locorum, ubi beneficio ſaltem reductionis pro horizontalibus habentur, nequaquam, ob differentiam longitudinum ſive meridianorum, quæ efficit, ut Sol prius ſub horizonte poſterioris hujus loci condatur, quam aliquam certam horariam lineam attigerit; oſtendit, quomodo extremæ linearum horariarum utilium determinari poſſint.

Quarta parte de reliquis lineis, quæ horologiis inſcribi & jungi ſolent, parallelis nempe Æquatoris, Tropicis, Azimuthorum, horarum Italicarum, Babylonicarum &c. agit, iterumque duplicem earum delineandarum modum deſcribit, Arithmeticum nempe, in quo ex cognitis declinationibus altitudinibusque Solis cujusvis diei momento exiſtentibus, angulisque adeo, quibus eodem momento Sol ſuper horizontem elevatur, umbrarum longitudines determinare, Geometricum vero, in quo eadem absque calculo expedire licet.

En grundelig Anleduing til Matheſin univerſalem och Algebram efter Heer And. Gabr. Duhres huldne Prælectiones ſammanſkrifwen af Georg. Brandt,

i. e.

INTRODUCTIO ACCURATA IN MATHESIN universalem & Algebram: ex ANDREÆ GABR. DUHRII prælectionibus collegit GEORGIUS BRANDT.

Holmiæ, typis Jo. L. Horrn, 1718, 4.

Alph. 2 pl. 19.

SUblimioris Matheſeos ſtudia etſi per annos bene multos a variis gentibus Europæ certatim exculta ſunt, paucos tamen in Suecia invenerunt, quos vel utilitate ſua moverent, vel pulchritudine ac oblectatione mentis allicerent, certe qui tanti ea faceret, ut etiam patria lingua civibus ſuis commendaret, cultuque nobiliſſimæ artis rempublicam juvaret, ante Cl. Duhrium extitit nemo. Quid quod auditæ ſunt voces eorum qui & intelligere Matheſin & alios docere debebant, ſatis tenuiter de exterorum profundis cogitatis ſentientium, ac ſi hæc quidem commenta eſſent hominum, qui otio ac pecunia abundarent. Hæc talia tantum abeſt, ut animum Doctiſſ. Duhrii rei Mathematicæ ſemel dicatum alio flecterent, vel ab ulteriore arcanorum perſcrutatione avocarent, ut potius, cum ſe a vivis doctoribus deſtitutum videret, mortuorum premeret veſtigia, magnaque induſtria Mathematicos libros pervolveret. Quæ ipſe didicerat, aliis ſuæ gentis hominibus invidere noluit, ſed quod ante eum, vigente olim per Sueciam pace, libero cum exteris commercio parataque omnium rerum copia, haud quisquam ſuſcepit, ipſe tandem difficillimo patriæ tempore, connitente pererudito viro Georg. Brandtio, effectum dedit. Librum ipſum ſex & viginti propoſitiones abſolvunt. Initio quidem definitionem Matheſeos variasque numerorum affectiones exponit, dataque occaſione in conſectariis & ſcholiis extractiones radicum ex æquationibus ſimplicibus & affectis, Vietæ ac Harriotto uſitatas, præeunte Walliſio, demonſtrat, deinde doctrinam proportionum evolvit, ac potiores demonſtrationes Arithmeticæ vulgaris & logarithmorum nec non Arithmeticæ ſurdorum, una cum illius praxi, adjungit. Vigeſima quinta propoſitione ejusque conſectariis & ſcholiis artem exterminandi quotcunque incognitas quantitates demonſtrat, aliaque ad propoſitarum quæſti-

ſtionum canones generatim inveniendos neceſſaria explicat. Tandem præcipuas quasdam propoſitiones ad ſummas ſerierum capiendas ex Walliſii Arithmetica infinitorum depromit.

C. G. SPECIMEN METHODI AD *ſummas Serierum.*

1. SEries omnes, modo certam progreſſionis legem ſervent, ad formulam aliquam ſeu terminum generalem revocari poſſunt. Terminum generalem illum voco, qui poſita, quam continet, quantitate variabili v. gr. $x=1$ det terminum primum; poſita $x=2$ terminum ſecundum & ſimiliter ceteros.

2. Terminorum generalium, veluti ipſarum ſerierum, duæ ſunt claſſes:

I. Ubi omnes exponentes in termino generali ſunt conſtantes, ut ſeriei $1+2+3+4$ &c. terminus generalis eſt x; ſeriei $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{20}$ &c. terminus generalis eſt $\frac{1}{x^2+x}$; ſeriei $\frac{2}{64}+\frac{11}{544}+\frac{26}{1972}+\frac{47}{5014}$ &c. terminus generalis eſt $\frac{3x^2-1}{9x^4+36x^3+33x^2-6x-8}$. &c.

II. Ubi in formula generali datur exponens variabilis, h. e. ubi x quomodocunque affecta ingreditur exponentem, ut ſeriei $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}$ &c. terminus generalis eſt $\frac{1}{2x}$; ſeriei $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{81}+\frac{1}{19683}+\frac{1}{43046721}$ &c. terminus generalis eſt $\frac{1}{2x^2-x}$.

Nos nunc quidem primæ tantum claſſis ſeries perſequi earumque ſummas indagare conſtituimus.

3. Si quis vero difficile putet hujus classis series ad generalem terminum reducere, multum juvabitur hoc canone: $a + (x-1)b + \frac{(x^2-3x+2)}{2}c + \frac{(x^3-6x^2+11x-6)}{6}d + \frac{(x^4-10x^3+35x^2-50x+24)}{24}e + \&c.$

Si datæ seriei terminus primus (numerator seu denominator) vocetur a, differentia prima b, differentia differentiarum prima c, &c. donec perveniatur ad differentiam constantem, ipse canon dabit terminum generalem, quod exemplo declaramus.

Sit data series $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{63} + \&c.$

Denominatores sic dispono.

Terminus primus $a = 3.)\ 15.\ 35.\ 63.$

Differentia prima $b = 12.)\ 20.\ 28.$

Differ. Diff. constans $c = 8.)\ 8.$

Nempe $a = 3.$

$(x-1)\ b = 12x-12.$

$\frac{(x^2-3x+2)}{2}\ c = 4x^2-12x+8$

Ergo terminus generalis seriei datæ est $\frac{1}{4x^2-1}$.

4. Quod ad summas harum serierum inveniendas attinet, si termini sint integri, ponatur $a=0$, terminus primus $=b$, differentia prima $=c$, differentia differentiarum prima $=d$, &c. donec perveniatur ad differentiam constantem; aggregatum ex canone dabit summam seriei ad quemcunque terminum x exclusive. Sit data series $3 + 35 + 99 + 195 + \&c.$ Terminos pro invenienda summa sic dispono.

$= 0.$

$b = 3.)\ 35.\ 99.\ 195.$ $c=2.)$

$c = 32.)\ 64.\ 96.$
$d = 32.)\ 32.$
Nempe $a =$ 0
$(x-1)\,b =$ $3x-2$
$\frac{(x^2-3x+2)}{2}\,c =$ $16x^2-48x+32$
$\frac{(x^3-6x^2+11x-6)}{6}\,d = \frac{16x^3}{3} - 32x^2 + \frac{176x}{3} - 32$

$\frac{16x^2}{3} - 16x^2 + \frac{41x}{3} - 3$. erit ſumma ſeriei ad datum quemcunque terminum x excluſive (vel incluſive, ſi pro x ſubſtituatur $x+1$.)

5. Si fracti fuerint datæ ſeriei termini & numerator termini generalis conſtans, nec x in denominatore ſecundam poteſtatem ſuperet (ultra enim progredi nunc non vacat) terminus generalis ad hanc formulam reduci poterit $\frac{e}{px^2 . qx . r}$, ubi e, p, q, r, deſignare poſſunt quantitates quasvis conſtantes rationales & ſurdas (modo terminus primus ſit realis, hoc eſt, ſi in termino generali ponatur $x=1$, denominator ſit major nihilo) nec refert quo ſigno affectæ fuerint quantitates q & r.

An, inquam, hujusmodi data ſeries ſit ſummabilis, & quæ ejus ſumma, per ſequentes regulas definio:

I. Prout in denominatore termini generalis fuerit $\pm$ r facio $(q^2 \mp 4pr)^{\frac{1}{2}} : p = f$ quæ f, ſi fracta ſit vel ſurda, vel negativa, porro pergere non eſt opus. nec ſumma ſeriei aliter quam per continuam terminorum additionem videtur colligi poſſe; ſi vero f integra fuerit, indicabit ſeriem datam eſſe ſummabilem, quippe quæ conflata ſit ex tot ſeriebus ſummabilibus, quot ipſa f continet unitates.

II. Ut has ſeries ſeorſim inveniam, pro prima pono terminos excerptos ex datæ ſeriei locis.

1. (1+f) (1+2f) (1+3f) &c.

pro ſecunda pono terminos excerptos ex datæ ſeriei locis

2. (2+f) (2+2f) (2+3f) &c.

& ita porro donec tot ſeries habeam, quot continet f unitates.

III. Harum ſerierum terminos generales (per §. 3. inventos) ſeorſim applico ad hunc canonem

$$\frac{am}{l^2x^2+(2lm-l^2)\,x+m^2-lm}$$

Unde determinatis quantitatibus a, l, m, habetur cujusvis ſeriei ſumma generalis ad quemvis terminum incluſive $\frac{ax}{lx+m}$.

IV. Denique inventas ſummas generales addo, quarum aggregatum exprimet ſummam generalem datæ ſeriei ad terminum quemvis fx incluſive.

Quas regulas unico exemplo, quod inſtar omnium erit, accommodamus. Sit data ſeries $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{28}+\frac{1}{40}+\frac{1}{54}+\frac{1}{70}+$ &c. cujus terminus generalis per §. 3. invenitur $\frac{1}{x^2+3x}$, ubi p=1. q=3. r=0.

Igitur I. per Regulam primam fit f=3.

Unde conſtat ſeriem datam compoſitam eſſe ex tribus ſummabilibus, quas ut inveniam

II. Pro prima pono terminos excerptos ex ſeriei datæ locis 1. 4. 7. 10. &c. qui ſunt $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{28}+\frac{1}{70}+\frac{1}{130}+$ &c. pro ſecunda pono terminos excerptos ex ſeriei datæ locis 2. 5. 8. 11. &c. qui ſunt $\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{40}+\frac{1}{88}+\frac{1}{154}+$ &c. pro tertia pono terminos excerptos locis 3. 6. 9. 12. &c. qui ſunt $\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{54}+\frac{1}{108}+\frac{1}{180}+$ &c.

(III.)

III, Seriei primæ terminum generalem per §. 3. invenio $\frac{1}{9x^2-3x-2}$ ejusque ſummam generalem per canonem Regulæ tertiæ $\frac{x}{3x+1}$; ſeriei ſecundæ terminum generalem $\frac{1}{9x^2+3x-2}$, ſummam generalem $\frac{x:2}{3x+2} = \frac{x}{6x+4}$; tertiæ ſeriei terminum generalem $\frac{1}{9x^2+9x}$, cujus ſumma generalis eſt $\frac{x:3}{3x+3} = \frac{x}{9x+9}$

IV. Inventas ſummas generales addo, quarum aggregatum $\frac{99x^3+144x^2+49x}{162x^3+324x^2+198x+36}$ exprimet ſummam ſeriei ad terminum quemcunque $fx = 3x$ inclusivè, & pro x ſubſtituendo $\frac{x}{f} = \frac{x}{3}$, habebitur ſumma generalis datæ ſeriei ad ſingulos terminos $\frac{11x^3+48x^2+49x}{18x^3+108x^2+198x+108}$, ſumma vero maxima ſeu omnium terminorum (poſita ſcilicet $x = \infty$, & ∞^3 evaneſcente præ ∞^3) $\frac{11}{18}$.

JOHANNIS MAURITII HOFFMANNI, Sereniſſimi Marchionis Onoldo-Brandenburgici Conſiliarii Aulici & Archiatri Primarii, antehac Univerſitatis Altdorfinæ Senioris & Facultatis Medicæ Profeſſ. Publici &c. Acta Laboratorii Chemici Altdorfini.

Norimbergæ & Altdorf. ap. Heredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi, 1719, 4. Alph. 2 plag 9.

CHemiam non minori ſedulitate, quam Anatomiam, ab Excellentiſſ. *Autore* in Noricorum Univerſitate antehac traditam

ditam fuiſſe, quæ hic ſiſtimus, Acta Laboratorii Chemici Altdorfini luculentiſſimum perhibent teſtimonium. Poſtquam enim ille A. 1683 cum Anatomia, quam venerandi Parentis ſui Succeſſor cum plauſu per ſexennium jam docuerat, Pyrotechniam primus publice profiteri ab inclyto Senatu Norimbergenſi eſſet juſſus, non modo tunc Laboratorium chemicum magnifica laudati Senatus munificentia funditus extructum oratione doctiſſima de optima Chemiam addiſcendi methodo ſolenniter dedicavit, ſed & labores in eo pyrotechnicos, æque ac cadaverum ſectiones & demonſtrationes in Theatro anatomico, ſtrenue plures exercuit annos. Acta tamen præſentia, literis inſimul conſignata, privatos intra parietes *Noſter* adhuc detinuiſſet, niſi amicorum preces publicam ipſorum editionem merito ſollicitaſſent, quod in *utraque* eorum, ex qua conſtant, *Sectione* ſacris chemicis initiandi ſolida omnia fundamenta queant habere. In *priori* ſcilicet *Sectione*, 31 Capita comprehendente, Chemiæ tum definitio, objectum, finis, principia rerum conſtitutiva, ſumma operationum genera & inſtrumenta activa paſſivaque, tum ſingulæ operationes variaque horum miniſterio producta ita recenſentur, ut experientia & ratio perpetuo ubique nexu præluceant. In *poſteriori* autem proceſſus ducenti cum peculiaribus enchireſibus omniumque ætiologia, nec non uſu medico atque doſi conſueta promiſcue quidem, tali tamen evidentia, exhibentur, ut philiatrorum memoriæ ac ſcientificæ doctrinæ non minus promte conſulant, quam ipſos ad operationes æmulo ſtudio ſuſcipiendas perducant. Speciminis loco ex ſectionis primæ Capite XIII de Sublimatione atque Cap. XXIX de Crocis, ex ſectionis autem ſecundæ Proceſſu XXX de Liquore ac Sale volatili Meliſſæ & Proceſſu CXCII de Tinctura lumbricorum terreſtrium anodyna inſequentia ſufficiet adduxiſſe. Sublimatio nempe, quemadmodum ſicci exhalabilis, præcipue ſalini, ſulphurei & mercurialis, ex corporibus ab igne facta ad ſublime vaſorum idoneorum aſſeritur propulſio & ſegregatio, hicque denuo ſub ſchemate plus minus diverſo in ſubſtantiam ſolidam eveniens collectio, ita ſine negotio, pariter oſtenditur, quomodo ea ad operationum generalium utramque Diacriſin & Syncriſin

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erisin possit referri atque ratione objecti & formæ destillationi debeat contradistingui. Cum corpora tamen nec quævis, sed, quæ sicco exhalabili gaudent, nec uno eodemque modo sublimari valeant, inter mineralia, sulphur, antimonium, auripigmentum &c. nominantur, ob laxiorem sui compagem a motore igne facile in sublime propellenda, dum metalla e contra firmiorem partium constitutivarum combinationem nacta pondere suo subsident, nisi disiuncta alas allevantes ab additamentis suscipiant. Sic ferrum & cuprum a sale armoniaco, veluti aquila, in altum educi, sic aurum a *Rob. Boyle* parva cujusdam salinæ substantiæ ab ipso paratæ copia in rubicundiorum crystallorum mediocris longitudinis formam fuisse sublimatum, simileq; experimentum a Cassio erudito orbi cummunicatum. Ignis quidem externus, tanquam causa movens, pro objecti particularum facilius aut difficilius segregandarum diversitate, nunc remissior, nunc intensior, requiritur, aliquando tamen solum ignem internum, per fermentationem aut putrefactionem excitatum, salibus volatilibus in sublime evehendis sufficere, exemplo globulorum glasti cum celeberrimo *Wedelio* demonstratur. Vasa hinc, sublimationi perficiendæ apta, ubi indigitata fuerunt, enchiresium loco, præter diversos ignis gradus, denuo annotatur, corpora quædam sola sublimationi exponi, quædam vero cum adjectis aliis, isdemque vel fusionem materiæ sublimandæ per particularum, quam præstant, discontinuationem præcaventibus, vel exhalabili sua aptitudine moleculas in sublime secum ducentibus & elevantibus, vel obstacula ascensum particularum remorantia tollentibus aut enervantibus, quædam denique pro faciliori sublimatione præviam digestionem vel solutionem requirere. Usus demum sublimationis expenditur in floribus & sulphuribus producendis, salibus volatilibus a terrestriori fæce, phlegmate, acido ligante vel oleoso spissamento impuriori secernendis, iisdemque non minus cum oleosis æthereis particulis maritandis, mercurio item vivo cum sulphure in cinnabarim, vel cum salibus corrosivis in sublimatum crystalliniforme redigendo. Ast Croci a colore, croco vegetabili subinde simili, nomen adepti, calces dicuntur corporum mineralium fixæ a particulis eorum sul-

phureo-terreis, vel ignis, vel ſalium ſolventium beneficio extra verſis provenientes, & vel pulveris formam jamjam habentes, vel promte recipientes. Subjectum tamen, ex quo tales parari ſoleant, ſicuti aurum, ferrum & antimonium omnium cenſentur aptiſſima, ita & varii ſubjiciuntur modi crocum ex ſingulis obtinendi, quos nihilominus, ceu notos, æque tranſilire liceat ac vires medicamentoſas ipſis adſcriptas & potius ad præparationem, tum liquoris & ſalis volatilis Meliſſæ, tum Tincturæ lumbricorum terreſtrium anodynæ, pergere. Ut *Noſter* namque ex Meliſſa viridi ſal volatile per fermentationem & putrefactionem ad exemplum *Cox* atque *Wedelii* eliceret, menſe Auguſto folia ejus a caulibus ſeparata cucurbitæ vitreæ ampliori injecit, hancque ultra medietatem repletam & exacte clauſam ventri equino per menſes circiter tres eo effectu commiſit, ut meliſſa poſt marcorem & ſitum in pultis tandem formam redigeretur. Hæc ex retorta in arena deſtillata liquorem primum gravem empyreumaticum, ſed ultimo igne admoto oleum nigrum fœtidum inſtar lamellarum tenuiſſimarum liquori innatans ſubminiſtrabat, remanente in fundo retortæ capite mortuo nigro, quod prunis injectum fumum tabaci exquiſite æmulum ſpargebat. Quamvis autem in prima hac deſtillatione ſal volatile nondum compareret, placuit tamen partem aliquam liquoris diverſimode examinare atque lingua ſaporem acrem, naribus odorem fracidum empyreumatico urinoſum, & admiſcela Spiritus vitrioli rectific nullam, fuliginis autem & cornu cervi, itemque ſalis tartari aliqualem, effervescentiam obſervare. Reſiduus hinc liquor ex phiola oblonga poſt alembici impoſitionem per arenam rectificatus ſpiritum præbebat ſtriis oblongis, aliquantum intortis, per alembici capitulum depluentem, non tam ſapore, quam odore urinoſo priorem liquorem ſuperantem & cum ſpiritus vitrioli, non autem cum ſpiritus fuliginis, guttulis effervescentem. Qui ipſe ſpiritus altera vice rectificatus ſal demum volatile album exhibebat, ſtriis cryſtallinis nitidiſſimis collo phiolæ adhæreſcens, quod tamen ab inſequente ſpiritu ſolutum atque elevatum in excipulum ſtillabat. Quemadmodum ergo ex proceſſu iſto fermentationis & putrefactionis neceſſitas patuit, ut particulæ ſalinæ volatiles aqueis &

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acidis terreisque immersæ explicarentur, ita liquor primum deflillatus ratione phlegmatis aciduli non tam cum acidis, quam cum urinosis spiritibus & sale lixivo ebulliit, cum e diverso in rectificatione ab acido magis liberatus ebullitionem cum acido, neutiquam vero cum urinoso spiritu susciperet. Quod autem in secunda demum rectificatione repetita sal volatile distincte sese conspiciendum præbuerit, ideo factum conjicitur, quod tunc demum ab aquearum particularum, quibus immersum erat, consortio citius liberari potuerit, quam ut hæ ipsæ in sublime simul raperentur. Neque silentio prætereundem, in ultima rectificatione oleum æthereum satis penetrans & colore citrino præditum simul prodiisse. Ceterum ab utroque Melissæ liquore humores acido-viscosos in corpore nocivos incidi & attemperari, obstructiones inde natas expediri, & consequenter virtutem cordialem exerceri posse, haud temere conjicitur, dum oleum essentiale alterius olei ætherei vires vero similiter æmulatur. Pro Tinctura denique lumbricorum terrestrium anodyna obtinenda, lumbricis terrestribus, mense verno vel æstivo collectis, siccatis & pulverisatis oleum tartari per deliquium affunditur, ut fiat mixtura instar pulticulæ, cui per 24 horas digestæ Spiritus vini ad trium digitorum eminentiam superfunditur, crocique austriaci drachma dimidia & Castorei drachma una adjectis, relinquitur post bidiuum vel triduum ad usum filtrandus. Quod si autem talis magis sedatina Archei & opiata expetatur, jubentur lumbricorum terrestrium vino lotorum unciæ duæ, Radicis cynogloss. uncia una, Custorei drachmæ duæ, Croci austriac. drachma semis, Opii soluti cum phlegmate acidi ab sale tartari abstracti drachma una recipi, grossoque modo pulverisatis & contusis Spiritus vini rectificati quantitas sufficiens affundi & post aliquot dierum digestionem levem fortiter exprimi, sub finem Spiritus cochleariæ drachmas sex addendo. In priori descriptione lumbricis terrestribus oleum tartari per deliquium præcipitur affundi, quod hoc optime non solum compagem illorum insectorum recludat, sed additum quoque spiritui vivi ad intimiorem pandat solutionem; prout crocus & castoreum recipiuntur, quia ille sulphure suo

vaporoſo cum ſale volatili expanſo, hoc autem ſale ſuo volatili oleoſo anodynam virtutem adjuvet. In altera vero Radix cynogloſſ. aſſumitur ob mucaginem ſuam ſulphureo-ſalino-terream graveolentem, ſpirituum ſenſilium vim elaſticam coercentem, imprimis ſi opio vis narcotica ulterius intendatur, cui refrænandæ caſtoreum inſerviret. Utraque Tinctura ſingularis prædicatur efficaciæ in doloribus arthriticis & ſpaſmodicis compeſcendis, in cancri occulti ad exulcerationem vergentis roſionibus & lancinationibus demulcendis, in abigendo ictero, in aſthmate convulſivo ſolvendo, priorem a guttis 40 ad 60, poſteriorem vero ad guttas 15 vel 25 aſſumendo, nec minus externe cum aqua arthritica Auguſtan. ſambuci & vermicularis conſuſa cruciatus arthriticos mitigare dicitur. De cetero chymicos inter proceſſus varia pariter tentamina curioſa occurrunt. v. g. Repræſentatio 4 elementorum, Atramentum ſympatheticum, experimenta circa colorum mutationes, Scrutinium aquarum medicamentoſarum, Liquores balſamici ad varia corpuſcula conſervanda &c. cuncta cum chymicis promtiſſime reperiunda in *Rerum Indice*, qui præter *Sectionis primæ Auctarium, Programma chymicum inaugurale ac Monumentum ad memoriam poſteritatis publice erectum* proſtat cum *Auctarii Indice* ſubjunctus.

HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA DUCATUS Geldriæ; Autore JOANNE KNIPPENBERGH, Gelro-Heldenſi.

Bruxellis, typis Franc. Foppens, 1719, 4.

Alph. 1 pl. 19.

CAuſæ, quæ Cl. Autorem induxerunt, ut hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ Ducatus Geldriæ adornandæ manus admoveret, in præfatione recenſentur. Equidem jam ante ipſum non ſolum Henricus Aquilius compendium quoddam Chronici ſeu catalogum potius Præfectorum, Comitum ac Ducum Geldriæ concinnaverat, usque ad initia Philippi II Hiſpaniarum Regis: verum etiam Pontanus, Hardervici Medicus, poſtquam Geldriæ inferioris tetrarchiæ tres ſe Reip. Batavicæ junxerant, eandem telam

telam exorſus eſt, publico ſumtu ad hoc conſtitutus ab Ordinibus inferioris Geldriæ ac ſuprema curia Arnhemienſi, adjunctis qui operam hac in re ei ſubſidiariam ferrent duobus Collegis; quem in finem cuncta, quæ in publicis aut oppidorum etiam Archivis monimenta ſupererant, ei ſubminiſtrata ſunt. Attamen uti Aquilius arcte nimis, ita Pontanus ea latitudine unius Geldriæ hiſtoriam digeſſit, ut non Belgii duntaxat, & quæ in vicino ſunt, ditionum hiſtorias, ſed & totius ferme Romani Imperii acta ſuis narratis interſeruerit, unde in tantam ejus librum molem excreviſſe Cl. Autor ait, ut primo ſtatim intuitu lectorem terreat. Et quamvis huic malo medelam afferre conatus fuerit Slichtenhorſt, Jurisconſultus, utpote qui contractis nonnihil velis anno 1654 Pontanum in linguam vernaculam Dialecto Batavica converterit, utriusque tamen narrationem non ultra annum 1581 id eſt, usque ad initia Reipublicæ Batavicæ perductam eſſe; hinc reliqua, quæ in Ducatu Geldriæ usque ad noſtra tempora acciderint, memoratu digna deſiderari, quæ ex vicinis ideirco hiſtoriis hinc inde non absque labore quærenda ſint. Quo accedat, quod Pontanus æque ac Slichtenhorſt, utpote Religioni novatæ, juxta Autoris ſententiam, addicti, in decurſu hiſtoriæ ea quæ Catholicam cumprimis ac avitam fidem propius concernant, leviter aut tranſierint, aut, quæ per leges hiſtoriæ omittere haud licuit, narratiunculis acatholicis ac ſarcaſticis aſpergant, qua in re Slichtenhorſtius quidem ſit Pontano immodeſtior: utroque tamen temperantior Wernerus Teſchenmacher, verbi Reformati Miniſter, qui Annalibus Cliviæ, Juliæ ac Montium ſubjunxerit Leonem Gelricum, anno 1637, id eſt, Gelriacæ Hiſtoriæ quoddam compendium, quod etiam ultra Reip. Fœderatæ primordia non progrediatur. Cum igitur res Eccleſiaſticæ maxime ſuperioris Geldriæ, nimirum Catholicæ fidei origo, ac propagatio ibidem, Monaſteriorum initia, Cathedra Epiſcopalis Ruræmundæ collocata, Epiſcoporum acta atque ſucceſſio, aliaque complura huc pertinentia in tenebris jacerent, quorum exactiorem notitiam multi deſiderabant: horum deſiderio Cl. Autor ſatisfacturus, jam aliquot abhinc annis vernacule ſuccinctam hiſtoriæ ideam ediderat, quam ubi obviis manibus

manuductione fuitus ea, quæ in decurſu luculentius exponuntur, aſſequi facilius queat atque cognoſcere. Ipſa autem Hiſtoria libris octo abſolvitur, quorum primus complectitur primordia Catholicæ fidei in Ducatu Geldriæ ac vicinis circum ditionibus, tum primos harum regionum Apoſtolos, Maternum, Willibrordum, Wironem, Plechelmum ceterosque, a quibus Eccleſiæ in his terris conditæ fuerint, idque ſub Francorum Regibus, quorum regnum a Merovingis per Pipinum ad Caroli Magni ſtirpem translatum Nortmanni crebris irruptionibus depopulati ſunt. Libro ſecundo recenſentur primordia Gelricæ ditionis, tum Præfectorum Comitumque ſeries (aucta exinde eorum potentia) Catholicæ inſuper religionis cultus, conditis hinc inde religioſis domibus, admodum per eos propagatus. Liber tertius ſiſtit Comites Geldriæ poſtquam opibus atque Dominiis aucti ſint, creatos Duces, Geldriam itidem bellis civilibus attritam, ac Naſſoviis extinctis ad Duces Juliacenſes, inde pari jure ad Egmondanos translatam. Liber quartus enarrat, quo pacto Geldria ab Egmondanis ad Burgundos, inde ad Auſtriacos tranſierit, & quis ſub iis Eccleſiæ ſtatus extiterit. Liber quintus hiſtoriam cathedræ Epiſcopalis Ruremundæ recens conſtitutæ delineat, nec non primi ejusdem Epiſcopi ordinati Wilhelmi Lindani res geſtas exponit, utpote qui ejusdem Eccleſiæ ſtatum, Decanatus, Limitesque conſtituerit, atque in Geldria per Belgicos tumultus varie turbata Catholicam religionem pro virili tuitus ſit. Libro ſexto recenſentur Acta Henrici Cuyckii, ſecundi, nec non Jacobi a Caſtro, tertii Ruremundæ Epiſcoporum; tum quæ ſub Alberto Auſtrio XII Geldriæ Duce acciderunt memoratu digna. Liber ſeptimus exponit acta Cruſenii, IV, & poſt eum Eugenii d' Allamont, V Ruræmundenſium Epiſcopi, varia quoque Religioſorum cœnobia recens condita commemorat, & ſtatum Eccleſiæ redditum in Geldria pacatiorem deſcribit, ex quo Batavi pace cum Hiſpanis inita in Remp. liberam emerſerint. Liber tandem octavus ea complectitur, quæ in utroque Regimine acta ſunt, tum Eccleſiaſtico ſub Lancelloto de Gottignies ſexto, & Reginaldo Cools ſeptimo, Ruræmundanis Epiſcopis, tum Politico usque ad mortem Caroli II Hiſpaniarum Regis,

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SPECIMEN LINGUÆ PUNICÆ IN HODIerna Melitenſium ſuperſtitis, orbi erudito offert JO. HENR. MAJUS, Antiquit. Græc. & OO. LL. Profeſſor Gieſſenſis.

Marburgi Cattorum, 1718, 8.

Plag. 3.

PAuciſſima ſunt, quæ de antiqua Pœnorum memoria linguaque ad noſtram pervenere aut ætatem aut regionem, digna tamen ſemper habita, quibus excutiendis operam ſuam eruditi deſtinarent. Cl. Majus, paucis quidem plagulis, linguæ Punicæ in ſermone Melitenſium hodierno λείψανα reſtare probatum ivit. Ab ovo, ut ajunt, rem exorditur, & de Melita Inſula, linguæ iſtius ſede, ante omnia breviter diſputat, Africam inter & Siciliam ſita, ſed potiore jure ad Europam, quam Africam referenda. Prima illius incunabula repetit Noſter a Phœnicibus, qui in Atticam, Italiam, Epirum, Inſulas Baleares aliaque loca ſuas deduxerint colonias, quæ huic inſulæ urbique principi ob commodas portuum aliasq; opportunitates impoſuere nomen: quod ab Ebræorum voce מלט deſcendit, vel etiam a voce מֶלֶט argilla, cœmento, eo quod albario opere ſplendide ornata fuerit inſula, vel denique a Venere Cœleſti, Aſſyriis ſeu Phœnicibus Mylitta dicta, quia ſicuti Mylitta rerum omnium mater, genitrix eſt atque obſtetrix, ita prorſus Melita Inſula, Carthaginenſium colonia, ab his nata quaſi & in lucem edita fuerit. Numina quoque cum Phœnicibus communia, Herculem, Junonem; nec non antiquam ſatis veſtimenta & linteamenta pretioſiſſima molliſſimaque tapetesque pectine & radio texendi artem habuerunt. Neque deſunt vocabula Melitenſibus uſitata, quæ cum lingua Punica affinitatem quandam habent, quorum turbam heic collectam originis ſuæ Punicæ teſtimonium perhibere Noſter putat, in quibus e. g. Edom, Pœnis ſanguis, Melitenſibus abjecto primo elemento, ſive illud א fuerit ſive ה demonſtrativum, vocatur *Demm*. Idem probatur ex concordia & conſenſu numerorum, quos dicunt, cardinalium, qui Melitenſibus hodie amice conſpirant cum Pœnarum antiquis. Additur denique formu la

mula orationis Dominicæ Melitenſium ſermone confecta, quæ omnino rationes loquendi Punicas redolere aſſeritur.

הלכות שקלים:

id eſt,

R. MOSIS MAIMONIDIS CONSTITVTIONES de Siclis, quas Latinitate donavit & Notis illuſtravit JO. ESGERS, Amſtelo-Batavus.

Lugduni Bat. apud Petrum van der Aa, 1718, 4.

Plag. 20.

SPecimen profectuum Rabbinicorum edit Autor doctiſſimus, quod ſtudiorum genus auſpicio ac ductu Celeb. Surenhuſii, cui propterea opuſculum hoc inſcriptum eſt, tractaverat. Tractatum ergo hunc Maimonidis Latinitate donavit ac notis illuſtravit, in quo quid contineatur, ipſis verbis Editoris ex præfatione monebimus. Agit autem Maimonides de illa lege, qua ſummus Rex Iſraelis per legatum Moſen præcepit, ut ſingulis annis ſinguli Iſraelitæ, ad juſtam ætatem qui pervenerant, dimidium ſicli in uſum ſacrum perſolverent. De ea docet, quantum ſingulis dandum fuerit; quinam ad hanc legem fuerint obſtricti; quamdiu hoc præceptum obtinuerit; quomodo hoc tributum exactum; quænam pœna immorigeris infligenda; qua ratione & ubi locorum collecti nummi & ſervati; quo modo, quo tempore & à cujusmodi viro ex collectis undique ſiclis ſeparatio facta fuerit in uſum ſacrum; quam vario denique uſui hi nummi inſervire debuerint, &c.

In Annotationibus ex Miſchna & Gemara Raſchio, Bartenora, R. Joſeph Karo in כסף משנה aliisque hujuscemodi auctoribus proferuntur, quæ ad illuſtrandas Judæorum *δευτερώσεις* & tricas faciunt. Nos illis miſſis alia quædam, prout ſe nobis offerent, excerpemus. Auctorem libelli *de variis Siclis & Talentis Hebræorum*, quem Erfurti A. 1676 (mendoſe enim apud Noſtrum legitur 1670) edidit Henr. Guntherus Thulemarius, Stanislaum Grſepſium, Polonum, eſſe, idque indicio Cl,

Example 1.1 Let $\mathbb{R}$ be the set of real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.2 Let $\mathbb{R}^*$ be the set of nonzero real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^*$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.3 Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be the set of integers. Then $\mathbb{Z}$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.4 Let $\mathbb{Z}^*$ be the set of nonzero integers. Then $\mathbb{Z}^*$ is not a group under multiplication, because the element 2 has no inverse in $\mathbb{Z}^*$.

Example 1.5 Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be the set of rational numbers. Then $\mathbb{Q}$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.6 Let $\mathbb{Q}^*$ be the set of nonzero rational numbers. Then $\mathbb{Q}^*$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.7 Let $\mathbb{C}$ be the set of complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.8 Let $\mathbb{C}^*$ be the set of nonzero complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}^*$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.9 Let $\mathbb{R}^+$ be the set of positive real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.10 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n$ be the set of integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.11 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ be the set of nonzero integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ is not a group under multiplication, because the element 2 has no inverse in $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$.

Example 1.12 Let $\mathbb{Q}^+$ be the set of positive rational numbers. Then $\mathbb{Q}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.13 Let $\mathbb{C}^+$ be the set of positive complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.14 Let $\mathbb{R}^+$ be the set of positive real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.15 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n$ be the set of integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

Example 1.16 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ be the set of nonzero integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$ is not a group under multiplication, because the element 2 has no inverse in $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$.

Example 1.17 Let $\mathbb{Q}^+$ be the set of positive rational numbers. Then $\mathbb{Q}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.18 Let $\mathbb{C}^+$ be the set of positive complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.19 Let $\mathbb{R}^+$ be the set of positive real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.20 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n$ be the set of integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

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Example 1.23 Let $\mathbb{C}^+$ be the set of positive complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

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Example 1.28 Let $\mathbb{C}^+$ be the set of positive complex numbers. Then $\mathbb{C}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

Example 1.29 Let $\mathbb{R}^+$ be the set of positive real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

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Example 1.34 Let $\mathbb{R}^+$ be the set of positive real numbers. Then $\mathbb{R}^+$ is a group under multiplication, with identity element 1. Each element a has an inverse $1/a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(ab)c = a(bc)$.

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Example 1.50 Let $\mathbb{Z}_n$ be the set of integers modulo n. Then $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is a group under addition, with identity element 0. Each element a has an inverse $-a$. Associativity is the familiar law $(a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$.

DANIELIS FRIDERICI JANI DE FATIS Dedicationum librorum Dissertatio historica & literaria.

Vitembergæ, apud Samuelem Hannauerum, 1718, 4.

Plag. 8.

AUctor hujus Dissertationis doctissimus modos indicat, quibus eruditi & nostro & superiori ævo in dedicationibus librorum usi fuerunt. Primum eos nominat ex historia literaria, qui nullis pollicitationibus pecuniæ, honoris, eo adduci potuerunt ut ingenii sui monumenta aliis consecrarent: quo facto ad Jo. Wovverum transit, cujus rationes de non dedicandis libris examinat; & potius cum Celeb. Morhofio censet, eum operæ p etiam esse facturum, qui clarorum in republica virorum dedicationes, quæ memoratu cum primis dignæ essent, in corpus colligeret, easque cum orbe literato communicaret. Mentionem inde eorum facit, qui pecuniæ fuerunt cupidi: contra alii præmia impetrarunt, quibus non fuerunt contenti: fraudulenter egerunt alii, dum titulos librorum immutarunt. Alios ex adverso præmiorum opinio fefellit; ita Erasmus quoque Roterodamus præmiis excidit apud Reginam Hungariæ Mariam, quod *mentem* typographus vertisset in *mentulam*. Porro ut eruditi Principum sæpe munificentiam vix sperantes experti sunt, honoris divinitatem impetrarunt, etiam nobilitate donati; ita Principes sua subinde manu per literas autoribus gratias egisse memorat, integramque epistolam Caroli Ludovici, Electoris Palatini, pag. 23 exhibet. Alii fata tristia subierunt, multisque dedicationes & libri fuerunt remissi. Deinde sermonem instituit de nonnullis, qui suos ingenii fœtus viris in re publica literaria celeberrimis consecrant, quod emergere & nominis claritatem consequi cupiant. Adeunt & nonnunquam typographum, ut ipsis autoribus suos libros muncupent. Aliter procedunt, qui autori ipsi monumenta ingenii consecrant quæ antea in lucem ediderunt. Præterea non pauci sunt, qui in dedicationibus multum gloriantur de labore ac opera, quam

Figure 1.3 Sample pages from the first printed edition of Euclid's Elements, published in Venice in 1482. Each page has a woodcut diagram and surrounding text. Euclid's constructions are described entirely in words, with no symbolic notation. Source: Euclid, Elementa geometrica, Venice, 1482.

fidem liberare, S.R. Autor ſuarum eſſe partium duxit. *Prima* Exercitatione, quæ alias *quarta* eſt Parergorum, & *Jubilæa* inſcribitur, diſſerit *de Eccleſiæ Auguſtanæ confeſſionis nomine* peculiari, quo *Evangelica* ſalutatur. In fronte Diſſertationis commemorat, ſe tempore, quo hæc ſcribebat, *Jubilæo* Eccleſiæ purioris, cui in fine Exercitationis gratulatur, invitatum, hoc argumenti ſibi tractandum ſumpſiſſe, poſtea vero Cap. 1 ſingularia hujus Eccleſiæ repurgatæ nomina enumerat, eamque *Chriſtianam*, *Apoſtolicam*, *Catholicam*, *Proteſtantem*, *Auguſtanæ confeſſioni addictam* appoſite nominari, nec non æquo jure *Lutheranam*, *Evangelico-Lutheranam*, *Orthodoxam* & *Evangelicam* vocari probat. De hujus vero nominis origine & jure in *Capite II* exponit, inque cauſas maxime inquirit, quæ, id nominis Eccleſiæ Lutheranæ deberi, facile efficiunt. In *Capite III*, quod reliquum erat cauſarum, partim annectit, partim nomen hoc ab abuſu vindicat, planumque facit, cœtum Reformatorum, Pontificiorum, Arminianorum &c. injuria, nec ſine gravi, vel aliquo tamen pulcherrimi nominis abuſu, Evangelicum, nuncupari. Pergimus ad *quintam Exercitationem*, cujus argumentum in hoc verſatur, ut ſingularia de graviſſimis Pontific. abuſibus non ubivis obvia colligat, ubi, ut alia prætermittamus, non pauca de *divinitate Papæ*, cultu Mariæ, auctoritate Romani Pontificis, hujusque poteſtate ſeculari, de interdicta ſacri codicis lectione, de revelationibus, memorabilia leguntur. Excipit hanc *Exercitatio VI*, in qua de eo diſputatur, *utrum fœminæ ad divinam imaginem ſint creatæ?* aut, quod eodem redit, num Eva, prima fœminarum, æque ac Adam, ad divinam condita ſit imaginem? Cum in Proœmio de his, in quibus fœminæ deteriori, quam maſculinus ſexus, conditione ſunt, dixiſſet, atque errorem, ſive potius dementiam illorum, qui mulieres non eſſe homines ſomniarunt, exploſiſſet Autor, in Capite I eos ſtatim in medium adducit, qui in negante verſati ſunt ſententia, *Pſeudo-Ambroſium in Comment. ad Epiſt. Paulinas* & *Autorem Anonymum in Quæſt. Vet. & Novi Teſtamenti*, quos

alii

alii quidam ſecuti ſunt, adverſus quos affirmans ſententia idoneis argumentis confirmatur, quibus expeditis, ad illa quæ veriori ſententiæ opponuntur, aut certe obſtare poſſe videntur, reſpondet. In *Exerc. VII* de eo diſquirit Autor: *An Papam Eccleſiæ ſponſum* (quod in more poſitum eſt Romanam religionem profitentibus) *dicere par ſit?* quod jure inficiatur. In capite I viam ſibi ad caput rei muniturus, de vero Eccleſiæ ſponſo, ejusque in ſponſam beneficiis, deſponſatione, arrha &c. nonnulla præmittit, & cap. II argumentis gravibus oſtendit, Pontifices Romanos nec eſſe ſponſos Eccleſiæ, nec eſſe poſſe, niſi adulterinos, quæ hic repetere noſtri non eſt inſtituti. Tandem Cap. III, quæ Pontificii ad errorem ſuum excuſandum objiciunt, refellit, & abſurda, quæ ex illo proficiſcuntur, elicit. Ut de *Exercitatione VIII* quoque pauca tradamus, Autor in hac ipſa *recentiores de inferno controverſias ac ſomnia* evolvit, & his ad duas claſſes revocatis, primo loco eos confutat, qui infernum nullibi, niſi in ipſo homine, eſſe commenti ſunt, & Marcionem hæreticum, quod non nemo aſſeveravit, non eſſe inferni autorem oſtendit. Deinde cum illis, qui de loco inferni hactenus monſtroſa perhibuerunt, diſputat, & *Chiliaſtarum Arnhemenſium, Gualteri Harriſii, Arnoldi Bachimii*, ſomnia examinat. Potiſſimum vero in *Anonymi Angli*, qui nuper infernum in Sole quæſivit, errore diluendo multus eſt, & ultimo loco in Henrici Mori figmento, ejusque confutatione rivos claudit.

Curiöſes Verzeichnis Durchl. Perſonen, welche ſich in Theologiſchen Wiſſenſchafften mit Schrifften hervor gethan.

i. e.

JOANNIS CASPARI LOESCHERI, S. TH. Doct. & Superint. Rochlitiani, Index curioſus Sereniſſ. Principum, qui Theologiam ſcriptis illuſtrarunt, vel in hac ſe exercuerunt. Editio II, nova collectione auctior.

Rochlitii, typis J. P. Langii, 1719, 8.

Plag. 9.

DE

Example 1. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the category of sets and let $\mathcal{D}$ be the category of finite sets. Then the inclusion functor $\mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}$ is a left adjoint, but not a right adjoint.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Februarii, Anno MDCCXX.

NOUVELLE HISTOIRE DE FRANCE &c.

h. e.

NOVA FRANCIÆ HISTORIA AB INITIO Monarchiæ ad mortem usque Ludovici XIII; Autore LUDOVICO LE GENDRE, Canonico Eccleſiæ Pariſienſis.

Tomi III.

Pariſiis, apud Claudium Robuſtelum, 1718, f. Alph. 20.

FRanci & rerum geſtarum magnitudine ſunt illuſtres, & ſcriptorum omnis generis, omniumque ſeculorum copia abundant; quem vero cum Veterum nobiliſſimis comparare poſſint, habent neminem, aut ſane paucos. Scilicet arduum eſt opus, omnes boni Hiſtorici partes adimplere; quo inprimis pertinet, ut ipſe rebus geſtis interfuerit, aut in antiquioribus genuinos fontes adeat, latentes negociorum publicorum cauſas felici ſtudio indaget, eventus maxime notatu dignos juſto ordine digerat, & decenti verborum apparatu eloquatur, ita ut ex univerſo corpore rerum veritas, & civilis prudentia, varietas etiam, cum nitore, concinnitate, atque elegantia quapiam conjuncta, ubique elnceant. Ad hanc laudem, nec, ut putamus, infeliciter, aſpiraſſe videtur Reverendus Autor *Ludovicus de Gendre*, dudum ejusmodi conatibus inclytus, qui omnem Hiſtoriam Francicam, ex monumentis fide dignis, ordine non contemnendo congeſtam, tribus iſtis Tomis complexus eſt,

Tomo primo, quo Reges ex Merovingica & Carolingica ſtirpe oriundi continentur, Hiſtoricorum Francicorum catalogum ordine alphabetico concinnatum præfixit, ut, per quos ipſe in rebus a noſtra memoria longiſſime remotis profecerit, ſimul quæ uniuscujusque ætas, ingenium, & in hiſtoriam patriam merita ſint, cuilibet pateat. Neminem ſane pœnitebit, illum quoque indicem fugitivo perluſtraſſe oculo, cum inſerta paſſim judicia, illaque a partium ſtudio, ut videtur, aliena exteros inprimis dimiſſura ſint doctiores. Hi, ut exemplis nonnullis id confirmemus, relatum legent, Antonium Varillaſium, quem fabulis ſuis, antequam fucus deprehenderetur, magno aſſenſu creditis, ſtylique facilitate nomen & famam adeptum, gloriæ ſuæ ſupervixiſſe conſtat, multum boni atque veri ſcriptis ſuis adſperſiſſe, accuratius rem penſitantibus facile a ſpurio falſoque ſecernendum; Mezerajum Hiſtoriam Henrici IV, ſub Harduini Perefixii nomine editam ſæpius in virorum doctorum præſentia & publice ſibi vindicaſſe, quamvis ſtylus purus & facilis, qui in Perefixiano opere ubique regnat, a dicendi genere Mezerajano immenſum diſtet; Petrum Bourdalium Brantomium, hoc quidem nominis ab Abbatia quapiam, cujus reditus ad ipſum pertinebant, nactum, ſuſpectæ eſſe fidei & quamvis fœminarum illuſtrium & virtutes & vitia prodat aſtutus homo, caute tamen legi debere; Petri Jeannini, primi in Parliamento Burgundico Præſidis, qui maximum opus, inducias belli Belgici, ſtupente orbe, effecit, Commentarios illis, qui ex difficilibus & ſentibus ſuis obſitis negotiis ſeſe expedire volunt, admodum eſſe profuturos; Philippum vero Huraltum Chivernium, Franciæ Cancellarium, excellentium Inſtructionum Autorem, Memorias reliquiſſe momenti exigui; timiditati tanti Viri eximiæ id eſſe tribuendum, qui chartis in penetrali ſuo reconditis mandare noluit ea quæ ullo modo olim ſibi ſuisque nocere potuiſſent.

Reges priorum linearum Tomo primo tradi diximus; altero reliqui, Capeti poſteri, Ludovico XIV excepto, percenſentur: cujus hiſtoriæ univerſæ compendium exhibere, prolixum nimis eſſet nec noſtri inſtituti, maxime cum prioris Tomi ſpecimina nonnulla allata jam ſint in Actis noſtris A. 1701 pag.

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pag.109, ubi Hiſtoriæ Francicæ ab Autore tribus Voll.in 8 editæ uberior mentio facta eſt. Eſt enim idem opus, & illud dudum editum & quod nunc in manibus habemus, ſed poſterioribus curis ſæpenumero interpolatum, immutatum, & omni illa Capetingicorum Regum ſerie, altera nempe ſui parte, adauctum: cui ordinem, elegantiam, veritatis etiam atque æquitatis ſtudium adhibitum eſſe, nemo facile negabit. Conſulat, qui volet, de Ampulla Rhemenſi fabulam, quæ de Columbano, Sanctis in Romana Eccleſia adſcripto, habet, & ubi Conradini Suevici triſtia fata narrat, & deprehendet, neque miraculorum fulgur præſtrinxiſſe Noſtri oculos, neque ordinis aut gentis favore a vero aberraſſe. Gratis equidem aſſerit, Imperatores Suevicos ingratiſſimo animo in Pontifices beneficos fuiſſe, & illud pene ridiculum eſt, Arteſiæ Comitem, Ludovici IX fratrem, Imperiale faſtigium, a Gregorio Papa, Friderico II imperante, contra jus & fas oblatum, ea de cauſa reſpuiſſe, quod ſe ſatis honoratum crederet, fratrem Monarchæ, qui ortu & nativitate Rex, Imperatorem, qui eligentibus Statibus ſuam majeſtatem deberet, dignitate longe antecederet. Tam difficile eſt, viris etiam prudentibus, ab inſito genti vitio prorſus ſibi cavere. T. I. p. 14. 91. T. II. p. 425 414.

Sed ad Tertium Tomum properamus, quem Libellus de Moribus Gallorum, Genealogia domus Regiæ a gentis primordio ad noſtram usque ætatem jugi ſeria deducta, & de magnis Regni & ſtatus Adminiſtris Tractatio conſtituunt. Ex primo nonnulla hic pro more noſtro delibabimus. Franci, Germaniæ magnæ progenies non degener, rei militaris longe ſtudioſiſſimi fuerunt, virtutemque ſuam omni tempore cum in præliis bellisque, tum in illis certaminibus privatis, ſive ludicris, ſive ſerio cum magno nobiliſſimæ gentis dedecore & detrimento initis, abunde comprobarunt. Emblematibus, quibus equites illi cataphracti, ut a ſuis internoſcerentur, clypeos ſuos galeasque in haſtiludiis exornare ſolebant, Artis Heraldicæ primas origines adſcribendas eſſe, haud abs re contendit noſter Autor, quamvis illæ magnam etiam partem expeditionibus cruciatis acceptæ ferendæ ſint; cum in ingentibus illis exercitibus, e diverſiſſimis gentibus conflatis, ordo militaris ſine ejusmodi inſignibus vix conſiſtere rite potuerit. Sane Ludovicum 24. 28. 32.

p. 34. VII, quem Juniorem vocant in expeditione ſua, quam Palæſtinæ recuperandæ cauſa ſuſcipiebat, primum Liliis, quæ alii framearum cuſpides interpretantur, vexilla ſua ſignaſſe, veri admodum ſimile eſt. Forte equeſtrium clypeorum ortum in Torneamentis, regiorum & ducalium origines in fatilibus
35. illis bellis quæras. Neque in ſtudiis colendis eadem gens cuipiam ceſſit. Ut antiquiora taceamus, quem latent magna in Theologicis iſta tempeſtate nomina, Berengarius, Lanfrancus, Abelardus, Gilbertus Porretanus, & Petrus Lombardus, Theologiæ Scholaſticæ conditor? Jus Civile ab Irnerio, ut vulgo creditur, in occidente reſtitutum primus Galliæ intulit ejus diſcipulus Placentinus, cui cum Reges Galliarum non admodum faverent, ne ex illius Juris receptione jus aliquod Imperatori Romano in Gallias naſceretur, tandem hoc metu evaneſcente illud tanto applauſu exceptum eſt, ut Philippus IV Pulcher A. 1321 Aureliani ſcholam unius illius Juris docendi cauſa conderet. Quamvis enim Pariſiis & in Provinciis Regni, quibus ſuæ ſunt Conſuetudines, legis vim non obtineat, ſed præjudicatæ rei loco cenſeatur, ea tamen illius eſt autoritas, ut Magiſtratum quis capeſſere prius nequeat, quam ex illo jure interrogatus reſponderit. Canones fata adeo benigna non habuere. Quamvis enim Pontifices illos, uti reliquo orbi, ita Galliæ quoque commendarint, diſſidiis tamen inter Philippum Pulchrum & Bonifacium VIII, Pragmatica Sanctione Avarici Biturigum a Carolo VII 1438 condita, Concordatis inter Leonem X & Franciſcum I initis, Conſtitionibus denique regiis celeberrimis, Cremiacenſi A. 1536, Aurelianenſi A. 1560, Molinenſi A. 1566, & Blæſenſi A. 1579, factum eſt, ut nulla Canonici juris ſit autoritas in Galliis, niſi quatenus cum Regiis Edictis illi convenit. Medici ſuæ artis ipſi fata legant, qui Joannem imprimis Fernelium, A. 1506 Claromontii in Bellovacis natum, Galliæ debent.

40. Urbibus, quæ antiquiſſimis temporibus Galliam ornarunt, vel a Romanis vel a Francis deſtructis, primi Reges validiſſimo exercitu ſe ſatis munitos arbitrabantur; ſi quem locum opifices nonnulli cum uno alterove Sacerdote conjunctim incolebant, vix foſſa cinctus erat. Hæ fuere illorum temporum urbes. Nobiles

biles, ſive quod idem eſt, ingenui homines, iidemque milites, ruri degebant; ditiores ex his potentioresque quandam Aulæ ſpeciem effingebant; reliqui omnes, militibus eccleſiaſticisque perſonis exceptis, ſervorum numero cenſebantur. Neque tamen hi unius erant generis; alii erant glebæ adſcripti, vera mancipia, cum fundis poſſideri vendique ſolita; alii melioris conditionis, ad certa vectigalia, ad determinatas operas obligati, vernaculo iſtius gentis ſermone *Hommes de Pocte* appellati. Urbium Gallicarum libertas, & inde enata incrementa, ad Ludovicum VII referenda ſunt, quo tempore Domini ære alieno, maxime bellorum, ſi diis placet, Sacrorum, plenarum, quas vocabant, Curiarum & ſplendidiſſimorum torneamentorum gratia contracto, Burgenſibus libertatem certatim vendiderunt, & oneroſo titulo ſimul Jus ſuos ſibi Magiſtros, ſuos Scabinos eligendi permiſerunt. Urbes libertinæ mox peculiares leges a domino flagitarunt, unde illa Conſuetudinum multitudo in Galliis enata eſt; commercia inde inſtituerunt, artes excoluerunt, & ad eam potentiam, opulentiam, atque dignitatem pervenerunt, ut tandem ſub Tertii Status (*Tiers Eſtat*) nomine ad publica regni comitia vocarentur, cum duo antea eſſent Regni ordines, Militaris & Eccleſiaſticus.

Ad Regios reditus quod attinet, Merovingici & Carolingici Terrarum Palatiorumque Regiorum proventibus ſumtus publicos tolerabant; ubi peregrinabantur, hoſpitio ab Abbatibus & Principibus regni ſatis ſplendido ubique excipiebantur, nec niſi donati dimittebantur, quæ res, ubi Reges vitæ illius erraticæ tæduit, in vectigalis ſpeciem, quam Giſtum appellarunt, converſa eſt. Carolus Martellus bona Clericorum invaſit, & hoc ſuo exemplo effecit, ut reditus Eccleſiaſtici iſtis temporibus in commercio Laicorum eſſe cœperint, ſæpiſſime ſane dono dati, emti, venditi, in dotem oblati, cujus moris quanta ſub Carolingis fuerit vis, ex eo elucet, quod Hugo Capetus & ejus Pater S. Dionyſii, S. Germani in Pratis, S. Martini Turonenſis, Corbienſis & Majoris Monaſterii in Turonibus Abbates fuerint. Sed quod Reges & Principes ea tempeſtate admodum locupletavit, ſucceſſu temporis egeſtatis cauſa iisdem exſtitit, cum ſub Roberto p. 146.

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Rege & Filio Henrico I bonorum Eccleſiaſticorum reſtitutio imprudentibus Laicis a Pontificibus & Epiſcopis perſuaderetur, neglectis nempe, & in illa opulentia peſſundatis priorum temporum reditibus. Quando itaque bella, imprimis perniciosiſſimæ in Terram ſanctam expeditiones, erant ſuſcipienda, decimæ colligendæ erant, quæ Ludovici VII tempore univerſo populo, Philippo Auguſto regnante Clero imperatæ ſunt; quæ exactio inde ſæpius, & a Franciſco I quotannis repetita, Anno vero 1561 in annuos reditus 1600000 librarum Regi a Clero Francico in Curia urbis Pariſienſis ſolvendos converſa eſt. Varia etiam emolumenta Regibus ultimæ lineæ prioribus acceſſere, Judæorum ejectione & reſtitutione ſæpiſſime iterata, monetæque in augmentum fiſci regii multiplici immutatione. Neque tamen hæc extraordinaria commoda ſufficiebant ad toleranda externa bella; itaque in eorum locum ſucceſſere ordinaria & magis lauta, Joanne Rege *Vectigal Salinarium*, & eodem Rege in captivitatem Anglicam abrepto, *ſubſidia*, & Carolo VII regnante *Capitis cenſus*, quos Galli *la Gabelle*, *les Aydes*, *la Taille* vocant. Subſidia olim a Vaſallis domino ſolvebantur, quando Filium natu maximum Equeſtri ordine dignabatur, filiam natu maximam elocabat, ipſe bello legitimo erat captus, Terram quampiam erat emturus, aut cruciatam expeditionem ſequebatur, quod rem faciendi genus imitati inde ſunt Reges vectigali quodam vino potulentisque aliis, mercibusque iis quæ e regno exportabantur, impoſito. Olim iſti quoque reditus, exigente neceſſitate, a Statibus regni Regi & concedebantur & ipſorum nomine collecti ſolvebantur: ſed id Carolus VII immutavit, & propria autoritate iſtos reditus colligi juſſit; populo, cui perinde erat, cui ſolveret, id ferente, Clericis equidem & nobilibus indignantibus, ſed quibus, milite dudum deſtitutis, vana erat ſine viribus ira.

Cauſæ olim ultimo loco decidebantur in Parliamentis, ſive, quod idem eſt, in publicis regni Comitiis; quod nomen inde facile ad ſupremum illum Senatum translatum, in quo hodie privatorum lites tanquam in ſuprema Curia dijudicantur. Tale Parliamentum antiqui illius, hoc eſt, publici Regni Conventus

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Lutetiæ, apud Franciſcum Barois, 1719, 12.
Alph. 2 pl. 9.

CUm A. 1710 p. 179 recenſuerimus *Hiſtoriam genealogicam domus Alvernenſis*, a Baluzio conſcriptam, nunc merito iſtud Marſollierii opus perluſtramus, quo maxima illius familiæ gloria *Henricus, Dux Bullionius*, æternitati commendatur. Diſcimus hinc, Henricum illum A. 1555 d. 28 Sept. fuiſſe natum, parentibus Franciſco, Vicecomite Turennio, & Eliſabetha, filia Momorantii, Comeſtabilis Franciæ. Poſtquam primo ſtatim ætatis anno matrem, altero patrem amiſerat, avus Mommorantius ejus educationi præeſſe dignatus eſt. Ceterum cum in literis mirabiles faceret progreſſus, avia eum orbavit præceptore, metuens, ne hac occaſione fieret Calvinianus. Habitam enim tum temporis fuiſſe religionem Calvinianam pro religione eruditorum ac meliorum ingeniorum, teſtatur Hiſtoricus noſter. Nec repugnabat uxori Comeſtabilis, quippe qui ipſe nec legendi nec ſcribendi artem didicerat. Hic nepotem illum ſuum admodum tenera ætate deduxit in aulam regiam, in qua gratioſus fuit non ſolum regnante Henrico II, ſed & ſub ſequentibus Regibus. Interfuit adoleſcentulus obſidioni Rupellenſi. Ex eo tempore ſemper ſecutus eſt partes Ducis Alenconii, eique fideliſſimam præſtitit amicitiam. Regnante Henrico III, rebellibus ſe adjunxit ſocium, qui partim erant Catholici vocabanturque *Politici*, partim Calviniani, quorum religionem paulo poſt amplexatus eſt Turennius noſter. Horum in exercitu ſummæ imperii præfuit, poſtea ſimul factus Gubernator Occitaniæ ſuperioris. Poſtea cum Duci Andegavenſi (is idem eſt, quem antea appellabant Alenconium,) oblatum fuiſſet imperium in Belgas, una cum hoc Turennius Belgium petiit, ubi captus ab hoſtibus tres prope annos libertate caruit. Hinc, mortuo Andegavenſi, ſe addixit Henrico, Navarræ Regi, qui poſtea Galliæ tenuit imperium. Is nihil fecit non conſulto Turennio, ejusque conſilia ſemper eſt ſecutus. Turennius quoque maximas res geſſit in bellis internis, quæ fuerunt ſub Henrico III. Cui cum ſuccederet Henricus IV, ei Turennius

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nius ſumma præſtitit officia, profectus in Belgium, Angliam & Germaniam ad auxilia novo Regi comparanda. Tantorum haud immemor officiorum Rex Turennio nuptias conciliavit cum expetita tot illuſtriſſimis procis Charlotta, Ducatus Bullionenſis herede. Anno poſt etiam Mareſchallum Franciæ eum, Calvinianum licet, Rex creavit. Paulo poſt exſtincta ſine liberis uxore Turennius ex teſtamento fit Dux Bullionenſis. Bullionius igitur poſtea dictus alteram ſibi adjungit uxorem, Eliſabetham Naſſoviam, Guilielmi, Principis Auriaci, filiam. In bello, quod Henricus IV geſſit cum Hiſpaniæ Rege, Bullionius præſtantiſſimi ducis munia explevit, ſimulque artibus ſuis effecit, ut Rex Calvinianorum in gratiam ederet Edictum illud Nannetenſe: quod quidem revocabile fuiſſe, Hiſtoricus noſter cenſet, idemque ſentientem adducit Grotium in diſcuſſione Apologetici Rivetiani p. 22. Tandem excidit Regis gratia Bullionius, quem inimici ipſius Regi ſuſpectum fecerant, quaſi particeps eſſet conjurationis Bironianæ. Metuens igitur, ne ſuccumberet inſidiis inimicorum, in aulam, licet arceſſitus, venire noluit, imo regno plane exceſſit. Cum vero Rex Bullionii ſedem, Sedanum, occuparet, ſupplex hic ei factus & gratiam Regis & Sedanum ſuum recepit. Occiſo hoc Rege, Bullionius in aula functus eſt munere Conſiliarii Regii, miſſusque in Angliam hac occaſione Electori Palatino ſponſam conciliavit Regis Britanniæ filiam. Docet etiam nos Hiſtoricus noſter, Bullionii potiſſimum inſtinctu & artibus factum eſſe, ut poſtea Palatinus ille Elector a Bohemis Rex eligeretur. Ceterum regnante in Gallia Maria, Ludovici XIII matre, Bullionius acceſſit ad partes Condei, rebellique exercitui præfuit. Reconciliatus tandem Regi aulæ valedixit, reverſusque Sedanum ibi manſit ad mortem usque, quæ incidit in diem 25 Martii anni 1623. Ceterum cum in theatro Gallico inter præcipuas perſonas ſemper fuerit habitus Bullionius noſter, Autor hujus operis fuſe exponit, quæ geſta ſint in Gallia per omnem vitam Bullionii, hoc eſt, ſub Rege Carolo IX & ſucceſſoribus usque ad Ludovicum XIII, ut adeo non tam Bullionii, quam Galliæ hiſtoria hoc opere lectoribus exhibeatur. Fatendumque nobis eſt, hiſto-

riam hanc perſcriptam eſſe non ſolum admodum eleganter, ſed etiam πολιτικώτατα. Ac fide dignum eſſe Hiſtoricum noſtrum, eum ex eo patet, quod libere notat, quæ cenſet vituperanda, nec heroi quidem ſuo, cujus vitam deſcribit, ſemper ſe præbens patronum; tum inde, quod fideliſſimis uſus eſt Commentariis MSS. ipſius Bullionii, quos ei dedit inſpiciendos Cardinalis Bullionius, cujus rogatu Autor ad ſcribendum hoc Opus ſe accinxit. Præter hos Commentarios conſuluiſſe etiam ſe dicit Thuanum aliosque fide dignos illius ætatis hiſtoricos. Inter hæc libro III p. 406 nos docet, non eſſe Memoriis (*Memoires*) Sullianis fidem habendam in rebus Turennii. Sullium enim ejus fuiſſe inimicum, & multa de eo tradidiſſe falſa, multa vera ſilentio præteriiſſe. Ut ex præclaro hoc opere nonnulla inſuper decerpamus in Lectorum gratiam, libro II (octo enim libris hoc opus conſtat) docemur, Henricum III, imprudentiſſimum fuiſſe regni ſui rectorem. Ibidem p. 217 Autor hanc affert cauſam, cur Turennius omnes alios ſuæ ætatis præceſſerit ſapientia, quod quotidie certas horas deſtinarit colloquio cum viris doctis de argumentis philoſophicis, theologicis, ac politicis, imo quod ne iter quidem fecerit ſine comite erudito. P. 246 refert, Calvinianos in Gallia inſtituere voluiſſe Remp. liberam exemplo Belgarum, eumque in finem in ſynodo, quam in Fano S. Fidei, quod oppidum eſt in provincia Petrocorienſi, A. 1578 habuerunt, conſtituiſſe concordiam inire cum Lutheranis: eo conſilio miſiſſe quosdam ad Francofurtanam ſynodum, eisque poteſtatem dediſſe faciendi, quicquid aptum eſſet ad Lutheranos cum Calvinianis in concordiam redigendos. Quæ res cum vix credibilis videatur, Hiſtoricus noſter lectores delegat ad Tabularium Sorbonicum, in quo extare ait literas Calvinianæ Synodi authenticas. At non eſt, quod Sorbonam ideo petamus. Exſtant enim Acta ſynodi in Fano S. Fidei habitæ in Corpore Conciliorum nationalium a Reformatis in Gallia habitarum (quod opus recenſuimus in *Suppl. T. V p. 375*) p. 126 ſqq. Redimus ad Autorem noſtrum, qui lib. III p. 367 & p. 398 ita deſcribit ingenium Henrici IV, Galliæ Regis, quod, quoties eſſet in periculo, nemo eo fuerit vigilantior ac laborio

ſor;

hoc eſt,

HISTORIA REIP. ROMANÆ; AUTORE ABBATE DE VERTOT, Collega Academiæ Regiæ Inſcriptionum & politiorum literarum.

Tomi III.

Hagæ, apud Henr. Scheurleer, 1720, 12 maj.
Alph. 1 pl. 21.

DOctiſſimus Autor ſecundum ordinem annorum hoc opere exponit hiſtoriam Romanam, quatuordecim libris comprehenſam, idque dicendi genere politiſſimo. Orditur a Romulo, deſinens in Auguſto, cujus tamen hiſtoriam non longius producit, quam ad id tempus, quo is monarchia Romæ potitus eſt. Nihil eſt, quod hinc excerpi poſſit. Omnia enim lectoribus hiſtoriæ Romanæ peritis cognitiſſima ſunt, & hæc una laus doctiſſimo Abbati debetur, quod in gratiam populariuin ſuorum totam hiſtoriam Romanam in elegantiſſimum hoc corpus redegit. Nec lectu indigna eſt Præfatio, in qua exponitur, quanto ſtudio Romani veteres libertati Reip. proſpexerint. Obſervat hic, potiſſimum libertatis Romanæ fundamentum fuiſſe frugalitatem, pluribus ſtabilitam legibus: cui poſtquam ſucceſſerit luxuria & magnificentia, virtutem Romanam decreviſſe, tandemque libertatem fuiſſe exſtinctam.

JUGEMENT DES SS. PERES SUR LA MORALE de la Philoſophie payenne.

hoc eſt,

PATRUM ECCLESIÆ SENTENTIA DE Doctrina morali Philoſophorum ethnicorum.

Argentorati, apud I. R. Dulſeckerum, 1719, 4.
Alph. 3 pl. 7.

CL. *Baltus*, e Societate Jeſu, cujus *Defenſionem Patrum Eccleſiæ ab accuſatione Platoniſmi* A. 1711 p. 250 recenſuimus, præſenti opere excutere conatur, qui multorum inſedit animis, immodicum erga ethnicorum Philoſophiam moralem favo-

rem,

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Diis ſupremo Deo inferioribus; eosdem creationem habuiſſe pro effectu Dei non libero, ſed naturaliter neceſſario: quem errorem non leviorem judicat errore Epicuri & Ariſtotelis, quorum ille mundum caſu prodiiſſe, hic ab æterno exſtitiſſe docebat. Cap. X, quantopere corrupta a Philoſophis fuerit doctrina de DEI providentia, Stoicorum exemplo oſtendit, fatalem ſtatuentium neceſſitatem, atque ita non ſolum hominibus libertatem agendi adimentium, ſed & omnem peccatorum culpam in Deum conferentium. Ceterum cum Cl. Dacerius, doctrinam Platonis de divina providentia chriſtianiſſimam eſſe, contendat, Noſter Cap. XI obſervat, eum & minus fideliter opinionem Platonis expoſuiſſe, & intermiſta ejus dogmata minus chriſtiana prætermiſiſſe. Ipſe Platonem docuiſſe docet, trium generum Deos providentiam ita inter ſe diſpertiiſſe, ut ſupremum Numen curam quaſi generalem gerat hujus univerſi; ſecundum genus Deorum cura ſua complectatur animalia & ſtirpes; tertium actiones hominum & eventus ſpecialiſſimos. Addit ineptam Platonis opinionem de fato. Cap. XII Ariſtotelem docet negaſſe Dei providentiam circa ſublunaria, ideoque ab omnibus Eccleſiæ Patribus fuiſſe reprehenſum. Recte autem iſtam doctrinam Ariſtoteli tribui, non ſolum Laertii & Attici Platonici teſtimonio probat, ſed etiam ipſius Ariſtotelis verbis, addens, hac doctrina ſubrui omnis pietatis ac probitatis fundamenta. Cap. XIII Platonicorum atque Stoicorum de pœnis ac præmiis poſthumis ineptias profert. Cap. XIV oſtendit, quam longe dogmata Philoſophorum de miſericordia Dei recedant a veritate chriſtiana, aliis miſericordiam inter vitia referentibus, aliis Deos ſtatuentibus inexorabiles. Cap. XV Philoſophorum de origine hominum opiniones conſiderat. Qui mundum & homines ab æterno exſtitiſſe crediderunt, eos ait non ſolum per ſummam injuriam communicaſſe æternitatem Dei cum mundo & cum genere humano, verum etiam hoc ipſo evertiſſe hominum a Deo dependentiam, adeoque fundamentum officiorum hominis erga Deum deſtruxiſſe. Hinc eos inſectatur, qui æternitatem mundi negantes docuerunt, ſorte e terra fungorum inſtar editos fuiſſe homines, vel ex igne divi-

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divino genitos. Cap. XVI inepta Platonis dogmata de productione hominum recitat. Cap. XVII demonſtrat ſummam Philoſophorum incertitudinem de eſſentia animæ, ut & Cicero lib. I. Quæſt. Tuſc. ſcripſerit : *Harum* (de eſſentia mentis humanæ) *ſententiarum quæ vera ſit, Deus aliquis viderit : imo, quæ veriſimilima ſit, magna quæſtio eſt.* Ab Ariſtotele negatam fuiſſe immortalitatem animæ, concors eſt Patrum ſententia. Noſter hic obſervat, eos, qui recentiori ævo hac in parte defenſum iverunt Ariſtotelem, metuiſſe, ne religioni Chriſtianæ fraudi ſit, ſi Ariſtoteles, tam venerabile in ſcholis Chriſtianorum nomen, ſtatuiſſe credatur, animam una cum corpore exſtingui. Pergit hinc ad Stoicos, animam non quidem ſtatim cum corpore, ſed tamen aliquo tempore poſt exſtinctum iri, ratos. Solis Platonicis cum placuerit ſtatuere animæ immortalitatem, Noſter tamen Cap. XVIII oſtendit, Platonis pariter ac Socratis opinionem de immortalitate animæ obnoxiam fuiſſe multæ dubitationi, & utriusque hac in re patrocinium ſuſcepiſſe Dacerium, (cujus & ſocerum, Tanaquillum Fabrum graviter notat p. 129,) non miratur ſolum, ſed plane indignatur. Cap. XIX notat incertitudinem & varias opiniones Philoſophorum de ſummo bono, quos univerſos duobus ait fuiſſe implicitos erroribus, dum ſtatuerunt primo, ſummam felicitatem quæri debere & acquiri poſſe hac in vita, deinde ſumma felicitate hominem poſſe potiri ſuis ſolius viribus. Hinc fluxiſſe errorem Philoſophorum, non eſſe Deum precandum, nobis ut largiatur virtutem. Notat etiam ex Auguſtino contradictionem Stoicorum, ſtatuentium, ſapientem in ſummis calamitatibus eſſe beatum, & tamen eundem ad finiendas calamitates ſibi ipſi poſſe mortem conſciſcere. Cap. XX notat cum Patribus Eccleſiæ, quorum veſtigia ubique ſequitur, Philoſophos, quod originem peccati ignorantes alii pravam hominis naturam retulerint ad communem rerum Naturam, quæ hic ſe novercam præbuerit ; alii fabulati ſint, mentes ob admiſſa crimina prioris vitæ detruſas eſſe in corpora tanquam in carcerem. Qua occaſione tollit mendum in omnibus editionibus adhuc hærens ex Longiniani Philoſophi epiſtola ad Auguſtinum, quæ inter Auguſtini epiſto-

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las est vigesima prima, pro *Ageticis* erudite rescribens *Tageticis*. Cap. XXI observat, Platonicos, dum originem mali tribuerunt materiæ æternæ, cujus vitia Deus corrigere non potuerit, non solum omnipotentiæ Dei facere injuriam, sed duos quoque Deos inducere, alterum boni, alterum mali fontem. Hinc Stoicos exagitat, qui in alia omnia euntes summam integritatem naturæ humanæ tribuerunt, naturamque sequi jusserunt. Hinc jure concluisse Patres Cap. XXII existimat, Philosophis ignota fuisse vera fundamenta religionis ac doctrinæ moralis. Addit, eosdem statuere, ignorantiæ hujus causam esse superbiam Philosophorum. Cap. XXIII Augustinum Steuchum Eugubinum refellit, qui in opere suo *de perenni Philosophia* contendit, Philosophis perspectas fuisse omnes veritates religionis Christianæ. Respondet huic, etsi hinc inde e Philosophis sententiæ quædam cum S. Scriptura concordantes eruantur, tamen alibi eos & quidem constantius docuisse contrarium, ut vel hinc eorum incertitudo eluceat : adeoque sanas illas doctrinas in Philosophorum scriptis occurrentes esse margaritas in sterquilinio. Addit, Steuchum contradicere Paulo Apostolo, sapientes hujus mundi pronuntianti stultos. Denique ita inutilem putat statui adventum Christi in hunc mundum : eum enim ob id ipsum venisse, ut everteret Philosophiam ethnicam, & veram traderet sapientiam. Hinc Cap. XXIV, quod ultimum hujus libri est, gratias decernit Christo, cujus beneficio ab istis erroribus liberati ad liquidissimam veritatis lucem pervenimus.

Sequitur *secundus Liber*, quo Autor præcepta Philosophorum ethnicorum moralia persequitur. Hic Cap. I docet, Patres agnovisse, multa in scriptis Philosophorum reperiri egregia morum præcepta, tanquam divinæ imaginis reliquias ; item, a Philosophis patratas fuisse multas actiones virtutis plenas ac proinde laude dignas. Eosdem tamen tres statuisse differentias inter Philosophicam & Christianam virtutem. Primam Cap. II persequitur, e Patribus demonstrans, Philosophos virtutem referre solum ad vitam præsentem, Christianos ad æternam. Hic etiam iis respondet, qui Platonicos hic volunt exceptos, quippe qui vitam statuerint æternam. Alterum discri-

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men Cap. III exponit. Scilicet Philoſophi tantum externos mores dirigunt, atque cavent, ne malitia animi in actus erumpat externos: at Chriſtiana Philoſophia interiora animi colit, nec minus cogitationibus ac deſideriis, quam actionibus pravis, homines interdicit. Cap. IV tertium diſcrimen proponitur, ac docetur, Philoſophorum virtuti operantium finem fuiſſe vanam gloriam, quam Chriſtiani ſummo ſtudio fugiant: adeoque Philoſophos, & in his maxime Stoicos, ſimiles fuiſſe Phariſæis. Cap. V pergit Autor ad ſpeciales virtutes, notatque Dacerium, ſcribentem, Philoſophiam ethnicam tradere quam optime officia hominis erga Deum, proximum & ſemet ipſum, eorumque præcepta accuratiſſime congruere cum præceptis religionis Chriſtianæ; adeoque, ceſſantibus in Judæa Prophetis, Deum ſuſcitaſſe Philoſophos ad docendas gentes & tradendas iis doctrinas Evangelicas. *Noſter* e contrario docet, Philoſophos non potuiſſe de amore erga Deum recte præcipere, deſtitutos quippe ſtimulis *illis*, quibus Chriſtiani incitantur ad Deum ardentiſſime amandum. Imo Cap VI docet, Philoſophos nullam coluiſſe neque commendaſſe virtutem, quæ Deum immediate ſpectat. idque primo probat de pœnitentia, virtute ethnicis incognita, imo ab iis rejecta. Quod ad charitatem proximi attinet, Cap. VII ediſſerit, Philoſophos amorem erga naturæ humanæ ſocios, maxime erga pauperes, non coluiſſe, imo miſericordiam in vitiis poſuiſſe. Addit, id prono alveo ſecutum eſſe ex ipſorum principiis theoreticis. Hic p. 221 ſcribit, in omnibus Philoſophorum libris moralibus ac politicis nihil reperiri præceptorum de pauperibus conſilio opeque juvandis. Eadem tamen pagina recitat præceptum Senecæ, jubentis *dari manum naufrago, exuli hoſpitium, egenti ſtipem.* Simul oſtendit, quam diligenter Patres eccleſiaſtici demonſtrarint, miſericordiam eſſe virtutem Chriſtianam. Hic p. 226 obſervat, in paganiſmo nulla fuiſſe orphanotrophia, noſocomia, xenodochia, ſed horum originem deberi Chriſtianis, eorumque æmulatione incenſum Julianum Apoſtatam juſſiſſe condi xenodochia inter ethnicos. Cap. VIII & IX illuſtribus aliquot exemplis manifeſtum facit, quam benignos ſe veteres Chriſtia-

ni præbuerint erga calamitoſos,& contra quam duri & inhumani erga miſeros fuerint ethnici. Iis, qui in Ciceronis Officiis præclara putant præcepta tradi de benignitate, Cap. X reſpondet e Lactantio & Ambroſio, in iſta Ciceronis doctrina notantibus errores aliquot graviſſimos. Addit, Platonem & Ariſtotelem juſtiſſime a Patribus fuiſſe reprehenſos, quod commendarint expoſitionem infantum & procurationem abortus. Cap. XI contendit, ethnicos nihil præcepiſſe de amandis inimicis, Patresque ſequitur, hoc potiſſimum ſtatuentes diſcrimen inter Philoſophos ethnicos & Chriſtianos. Porro cum Philoſophi licitum interdum cenſuerint, falſum dicere, Noſter Cap. XII docet, Chriſtianos omne omnino mendacium damnaſſe & fugiſſe. Cep. XIII progreditur ad virtutes hominis erga ſe ipſum, fortitudinem ac temperantiam, fortitudinem ac patientiam Philoſophorum tantum ſimulatam & hypocriticam fuiſſe, Patrum teſtimoniis comprobans. Contra Cap. XIV docet, quam admirabilia patientiæ exempla ediderint olim Chriſtiani, maxime Martyres. Cap. XV examinat Philoſophorum rationes, quibus permoti fuerunt ad patienter ferendas calamitates, quamque infirma ſint, e Patribus oſtendit. Cap. XVI ad temperantiam venit, oſtendens, Philoſophos turpiſſimis libidinibus indulſiſſe, & adducens loca Patrum, quibus caſtitatem Chriſtianorum opponunt moribus Philoſophorum. Cap. XVII comparat Veſtalium virginum cœlibatum cum virginitatis ſtudio inter Chriſtianos, quamque longe illæ a vera & germana caſtitate abfuerint, e Patribus luculenter docet. Cap. XVIII & XIX oſtendit, Philoſophos ethnicos foviſſe dogmata politica Reip. damnoſa, cum contra doctrinæ Chriſtianæ ſummam tranquillitatem felicitatemque inferant civitatibus. Cap. XX præeunte Patrum choro docet, maximum eum eſſe nævum præceptorum & moralium & politicorum, quæ Philoſophi dederunt, quod ea nitantur auctoritate humana, Chriſtianis præceptis auctoritate DEI & Filii ejus munitis. Addit Cap. XXI alterum nævum, quod Philoſophiæ ſtudium non omnibus pateat, cum e contrario Chriſtiana ſapientia nec mulieres, imo ne viliſſimos quidem ſervos excludat, ſed omnibus obvia ſit & expoſita. Tandem Cap. XXII

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XXII & XXIII exponit, quantum valuerit religio Chriſtiana ad mutandos in melius mores hominum, & tollendam e civitatibus ſuperſtitionem, barbariem, & omnis generis flagitia, ac totum caput quartum ex primo libro Præparationis Euſebianæ hanc in rem recitat, addens, Philoſophorum doctrinam parem vim haud habuiſſe.

Succedit *Liber tertius*, cujus quatuor prioribus Capitibus Autor e Patribus Eccleſiæ docet, quis fructus e lectione ethnicorum Philoſophorum capi queat. Scilicet *primus* ethnicæ Philoſophiæ uſus eſt, ut ea præparet animos ad Chriſtianam religionem & ad ſtudium Theologiæ. Hoc fine tradebatur Philoſophia in celebri illa ſchola Chriſtianorum Alexandrina. Ac proinde graviter invectus eſt Gregorius Nazianzenus in eos, qui tanquam Chriſtiano homine indignum damnabant Philoſophiæ ſtudium. *Alter* illius Philoſophiæ uſus eſt, ut religio Chriſtiana defendi poſſit contra ethnicos. Exemplo ſunt tot doctiſſimæ apologiæ veterum Chriſtianorum, in quibus, ut cum Hieronymo loquamur, neſcias, utrum magis admirari debeas eruditionem ſeculi, an ſcientiam Scripturarum. *Tertio*, Patres e librorum ethnicorum lectione ſibi comparabant inſignem eloquentiam, cujus ope multos perducebant in caſtra Chriſti. Qua in re prudenter ſe accommodarunt genio ethnicorum, qui non erant libros Chriſtianorum lecturi, niſi conditos multa eruditione ſeculari. *Quarto* comparando Philoſophiam ethnicam, tum theoreticam, tum practicam, cum Philoſophia Chriſtiana luculentius cognoſcimus hujus excellentiam, majorique amore & admiratione ejus perfundimur. Quo in genere maxime elaborarunt Euſebius, Theodoretus & Auguſtinus. *Quinto* diſcimus miſerrimum humani generis ſtatum ante adventum Chriſti. *Sexto* denique eruere debemus e Philoſophorum libris bona præcepta, iisque uti ad confirmandam religionem Chriſtianam, item præclara exempla virtutum ad ſtimulum ſubdendum Chriſtianis. Capite quinto & ſex conſequentibus Autor eos refutandos ſuſcipit, qui omnia Philoſophorum opera ſtatuunt peccata fuiſſe. Hic in primis annititur his eripere ſuffragium Auguſtini, contendentis, Deum, uti Judæis gratiam dedit ad

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quendi formulas in multorum Chriſtianorum ſcriptis hodie obvias, e. g. cum Naturæ, Fato, Fortunæ, Aſtris tribuunt plerosque eventus.

JOH. ALBERTI FABRICII, SS. TH. D. ET Prof. Publici, Bibliothecæ Græcæ Volumen IX ſeu Libri V Pars V & ultima.

Hamburgi, ſumtu Chriſtiani Liebezeit, 1719, 4. Alph. 4 pl. 11.

QUæ jam dudum laus quaſi propria fuit Cl. Fabricio, & plane domeſtica, ut perpetuis laboribus rei literariæ utilem navaret operam, illam ſtrenue adhuc tuetur, quando poſt editam nuper Banduri Bibliothecam numiſmaticam, multis acceſſionibus ab ipſo locupletatam, nunc Bibliothecæ Græcæ, quam in his Actis aliquoties laudavimus, novum Volumen, & quidem Libri V Partem V & ultimam promulgat. Connectitur autem hoc volumen cum octavo, quod anno 1717 menſe Septembri p. 392 in eruditorum conſpectum produximus, & cap. XXXII, quod priore loco comparet, *de Palladio Galata* Epiſcopo Helenopolitano tractat, qui a. C. 367 natus, monaſticam amplexus eſt vitam, & propterea quod contractam cum Evagrio præceptore ſuo amicitiam conſtantiſſime coluit, Origenis erroribus favere viſus eſt, cujus tamen rei nulla in ſcriptis ejus veſtigia occurrunt. Inter ſcripta ejus merito eminet λαυσαϊκὸν, ſive *Hiſtoria Lauſiaca*, qua ſtilo ſimplici ac terſo de vita Monachorum, & mulierum, quæ ſingularis ſanctimoniæ laude fuerunt conſpicuæ, ad Lauſum Πραιπόσιτον τῦ κοιτῶνος ſive præfectum cubiculi Imp. Theodoſii jun. perſcribit, & quomodo incredibili propemodum auſteritate vitæ ſanctitatem præ ſe ferre ſtuduerint Monachi, luculenter exponit. Qui autem nomine Palladii inſignitus eſt *dialogus de vita S. Chryſoſtomi*, & *Hiſtoria de gentibus Indiæ & Bragmanibus*, ad alios pertinent Palladios, quorum plures quam quinquaginta heic enumerantur. Neque actorum diſputationis, quam per quinq; dies coram Rege Abramio Gregentius Archi-epiſcopus Taphrenſis cum Judæo Herbano habuit, Palladius Alexandrinus autor eſt, quæ Barthii olim

fuit ſententia, ſed ut ex codice manu exarato Slavonico, qui in Bibliotheca Berolinenſi aſſervatur, oppido manifeſtum eſt, ſcripta fuit iſthæc diſputatio ab Epiſcopo quodam urbis Negran in Homeritarum regione, quæ martyrum civitas olim dicta fuit. Quibus expoſitis *Heraclides Cyprius* in Scetenſi eremo ſectator Evagrii producitur, qui initio Conſtantinopoli a Chryſoſtomo Diaconus creatus, poſt Antonio Epiſcopo Eph. ſucceſſit in officio, quo tamen vix anni ſpatio interjecto ob Origeniſmum in ſynodo ad Quercum multatus, & Nicomediæ in carcerem conjectus eſt. Scripſit librum *Paradiſi* titulo inſcriptum, quem tanti æſtimavit Vincentius Bellovacenſis, ut propterea hunc Heraclidem in Sanctorum numero collocaret. Atque hoc loco non tantum varii Heraclidæ adducuntur, ſed etiam *Joannis Moſchi*, cui Εὐκρατὴς cognomen inditum, λειμὼν ſeu λειμωνάριον & νέος παράδεισος, *pratum, viridarium, novus paradiſus* excutitur, quod opus Nicephorus Sophronio Hieroſolymitano quondam attribuit. Sequitur *anonymi* ἀνδρῶν ἁγίων βίβλος Photio olim codice CXCVIII lectus, qui in XXII capita diviſus, ſub ſingulis, totidem velut titulis virtutum, varias narrationes ex magno λειμωναρίῳ continet. Et ſane admodum probabile eſt, quamplura olim extitiſſe volumina, quæ μοναχικῶν, γεροντικῶν, πατερικῶν titulo commemorari ſolent, & a monachis deſcripta, atque ad menſam lecta fuerunt, quorum in cenſum *Johannis Geometræ* παράδεισος νέος verſibus conſcriptus, *Maximi Margunii* Cytherorum Epiſcopi νέον λειμάριον, *Agapii Cretenſis* νέος παράδεισος ſine dubio referri debent. Et quia *Heriberti Rosweidi* præclarum opus, quod *Vitæ Patrum* inſcribitur, complura ejusmodi ſcripta complectitur, id Cl. Fabricius hoc loco ſtudioſe recenſuit, ac eidem comitem dedit *Hiſtoriam Chriſtianam veterum Patrum*, quam ante Rosweidum *Renatus Laurentius de la Barre* in lucem emiſerat. Poſt hæc conſpiciuntur aliquot ſcriptores de vitis Patrum, monachorum, dubii, Manuſcripti, & deperditi, Græci Latinique; ſcripta de ſanctis, Menologia, Menæa Eccleſiarum Orientalium, Kalendaria, Martyrologia Eccleſiarum occidentalium, Hagiologia, Kalendaria Eccleſiaſtica, Elogia Sanctorum, Martyrologia Proteſtantium,

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Ut ſi ſit Circulus, cujus Centrum A, Diameter B C, Tangens D E, Secans D A, Arcus B F, Sinus F G, Sinus complementi G A, Arcus complementi F C, Tangens complementi C H, Secans complementi A H, Arcus duplus B I, Sinus duplus I K, Sinus complementi duplus K A, Arcus complementi duplus I C, Tangens complementi duplus C L, Secans complementi duplus A L, Arcus triplus B M, Sinus triplus M N, Sinus complementi triplus N A, Arcus complementi triplus M C, Tangens complementi triplus C O, Secans complementi triplus A O, Arcus quadruplus B P, Sinus quadruplus P Q, Sinus complementi quadruplus Q A, Arcus complementi quadruplus P C, Tangens complementi quadruplus C R, Secans complementi quadruplus A R, Arcus quintuplus B S, Sinus quintuplus S T, Sinus complementi quintuplus T A, Arcus complementi quintuplus S C, Tangens complementi quintuplus C V, Secans complementi quintuplus A V, Arcus ſextuplus B X, Sinus ſextuplus X Y, Sinus complementi ſextuplus Y A, Arcus complementi ſextuplus X C, Tangens complementi ſextuplus C Z, Secans complementi ſextuplus A Z, Arcus ſeptuplus B &, Sinus ſeptuplus & [illegible], Sinus complementi ſeptuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi ſeptuplus & C, Tangens complementi ſeptuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi ſeptuplus A [illegible], Arcus octuplus B [illegible], Sinus octuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi octuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi octuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi octuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi octuplus A [illegible], Arcus nonuplus B [illegible], Sinus nonuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi nonuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi nonuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi nonuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi nonuplus A [illegible], Arcus decuplus B [illegible], Sinus decuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi decuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi decuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi decuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi decuplus A [illegible], Arcus undecuplus B [illegible], Sinus undecuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi undecuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi undecuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi undecuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi undecuplus A [illegible], Arcus duodecuplus B [illegible], Sinus duodecuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi duodecuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi duodecuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi duodecuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi duodecuplus A [illegible], Arcus tredecuplus B [illegible], Sinus tredecuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi tredecuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi tredecuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi tredecuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi tredecuplus A [illegible], Arcus quatuordecuplus B [illegible], Sinus quatuordecuplus [illegible], Sinus complementi quatuordecuplus [illegible] A, Arcus complementi quatuordecuplus [illegible] C, Tangens complementi quatuordecuplus C [illegible], Secans complementi quatuordecuplus A [illegible], Arcus quindecuplus B 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Ptolemaidis in Palæſtina Epiſcopus, cui eloquentia Chryſoſtomi cognomen peperit, etiamſi præcipuis Johannis Chryſoſtomi inimicis a Palladio annumeratur, qui ſynodo ad Quercum contra Chryſoſtomum congregatæ interfuit, & imperante Arcadio mortuus eſt. Alius ab hoc *Antiochus* eſt monachus Lauræ ſ. Monaſterii S. Sabæ, qui librum de conflagratione S. urbis Hieroſolymæ, & Crucis ſanctæ Chriſti DEI noſtri translatione in Perſidem ſcripſit, & opus lectu digniſſimum, quod *πανδέκτης τῆς ἁγίας γραφῆς* inſcribitur, poſteris reliquit. in quo multa theologiæ moralis capita egregie tractantur. Ex hujus operis capite CXXX catalogum hæreſium, quas deteſtari & rejicere ſe fatetur Antiochus, heic Græce & Latine adſcriptum vides a Cl. Fabricio, qui & more ſuo alios Antiochos ſcriptis claros adducit. Poſt agit de *Severiano Gabalorum Epiſcopo*, *Theodoto Ancyrano*, *Antipatro Boſtrenſi*, *Candido Iſauro*, *Simeone Stylite*, qui & *Cionita* dicitur, propterea quod vitam ſolitariam amplexus *εἰς ξύλον* ſeu *κίονα in columnam* adſcendit & ab a. C. 429 ad annum usque 460 ſolus in ea vixit: *Johanne Hieroſolymitano*, *Neſtorio hæretico* ejusque ſcriptis, ubi ſcriptores antiqui juxta & recentiores, qui de Neſtorii hæreſi expoſuerunt, longa ſerie commemorantur, ſcriptores illis *ὁμώνυμοι* diligenter adducuntur, & index tandem ſcriptorum, & epiſtolarum, qui in actis concilii Epheſini, & Chalcedonenſis, de quibus Volum. VII Bibliothecæ Græc p. 416 pluribus actum eſt, tum & in codice, ut vocatur, Encyclico, & in ſynodico Caſinenſi occurrunt, copioſius enarrantur. Caput XXXV *Anaſtaſius Sinaita*, qui ab aliis hujus nominis ſollicite diſtinguitur, & Græcis Μωσῆς ῥέων dictus eſt, ſibi vindicat, qui inprimis propter *ὁδηγόν*, quem adverſus Acephalos, Severianos, & Theodoſianos, qui unam tantum in Chriſto naturam admittebant, ſcripſit, laude dignus habetur. Cum Anaſtaſio alius *Anaſtaſ. Antiochiæ Epiſcopus* conjungitur, cujus, quemadmodum & aliorum Anaſtaſiorum, ſcripta ſuo loco adferuntur. C. XXXVI *Severo Sozopolitano* adſignatur, qui ex Cauſidico Berytenſi monachus, & paullo poſt Epiſcopus Antiochenus factus eſt, a quo tamen officio, quod Eutychianis partibus favebat, & ſynodo Chalcedonenſi adverſabatur, dejectus fuit, & quum

Aphthar-

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ciſſimis verbis immutatis. Qua re Henricus Valeſius permotus Bibliothecam Photii non unius ſcriptoris,& plurimis in locis interpolatam fuiſſe contendit, quod tamen cum veritate minus congruere videtur. Scriptores, quos Photius recenſet, Cl. Fabricius ad unum omnes adducit, & quum variis eos obſervationibus illuſtrat,novam quaſi Bibliothecam recludit, vario eruditionis genere conſpicuam. *Himmerii Sophiſtæ oratio ad Julianum Imp. in Panathenæis dicta*,nunc primum Græce exhibetur, quemadmodum & *Xenocratis*,Galeno ſæpius laudati,*lucubratio de alimentis ex aquatilibus*, quam Geſnerus mutilam olim ediderat, nunc beneficio Paulli Vindingii cum verſione Jo. Baptiſtæ Raſurii integra conſpicitur, ut variorum ſcriptorum indices allatos ſilentio prætereamus. Cap. XXXIX *Maximi Alexandrini Sophiſtæ* commentatio *περὶ ἀλύτων ἀντιθέσεων, de objectionibus inſolubilibus ab oratore declinandis & eludendis*, cum verſione Latina Cl. Fabricii reperitur; cui Prolegomena rhetorica incerti ſcriptoris, quem Troilum Sophiſtam Langbænius in not. ad Longinum vocat, ordine ſuccedunt : tum *de artium & diſciplinarum inventoribus* ex codice. Coisliniano CCCLXXXVIII *ἀποσπασμάτιον* affertur, & *indice ſcriptorum, qui in Philopono de mundi æternitate commemorantur*, huic capiti imponitur finis. Cap. XL *de Suida, Etymologo, aliisque Lexicis Græcis* inſcribitur, ubi poſtquam de Suida ejusque prioribus editionibus dictum eſt,*Ludolphi Kuſteri diſſertatio*, quam ſuæ Cantabrigienſi, quæ anno 1705 prodiit, editioni præpoſuerat, integra transſcribitur, & variis obſervationibus a Cl. Fabricio illuſtratur. Per quadriennium & amplius quatuordecim ſingulis diebus horas expoliendo Suidæ Kuſterus conſecraverat, qui & eum longe pulchriorem, & quamplurimis locis emendatiorem cum publico communicavit. Eſt tamen quod doctiores a Kuſtero factum nollent; nam, ut Lambertus Bos in ſuis ad Suidam obſervationibus Franequ. 1715, 8 editis animadvertit, perperam & inconſulto egit Kuſterus, quod hinc inde loca quædam in ſua editione omiſit, quæ in prioribus editionibus legebantur, etiamſi illa ab alio quodam adſcripta exiſtimaret. Id quidem Kuſterus minus conſulto a ſe factum agnovit, & in peculiari Supplemento ſive ſecundis ad Suidam curis

Tort is a wrongful act or omission, other than a breach of contract, for which the law will give a remedy in the form of an action for damages. The person who commits a tort is called a tortfeasor, and the person who is wronged is called the plaintiff. The word tort comes from the Latin word tortum, which means twisted or crooked, and it is used to describe conduct that is not straightforward or lawful.

Torts are divided into three main categories: intentional torts, negligence, and strict liability. Intentional torts are those in which the tortfeasor intends to cause harm or knows that harm is substantially certain to result from his conduct. Negligence is the failure to exercise the care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in like circumstances. Strict liability is liability without fault, and it is imposed on those who engage in abnormally dangerous activities.

acies exhaurire queat, prout in Præfatione ingenue fatetur. Totam Synopſin in XVI Capita ſeu Faſciculos colligit, quorum ultimum caput remediorum compoſitionem complectitur, quorum in antecedentibus mentio facta fuit.

GULIELMI TASWELL, S. T. P. PHYSICA Ariſtotelica modernæ accommodatior, in uſum juventutis Academicæ.

Londini, impenſis Innyſiorum, 1718, 8.
Plag. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

IN Anglicanis Academiis nondum eviluiſſe Ariſtotelis ac Philoſophiæ Ariſtotelico-Scholaſticæ autoritatem, cum ex hoc libello, quem annis abhinc triginta quinque ſe compoſuiſſe meminit Autor Lib. III cap. 3 p. 78, tum ex Statutis Academiæ Oxonienſis, A. 1705 recuſis, & adhuc vigentibus, diſcimus. Hic enim Tit. VI Sect. 2 §. 9 p. 36 hæc lex exſtat: *Ariſtotelis ſumma ſit autoritas*; & altera: *Ariſtotelem totamque Peripateticorum doctrinam defendere teneantur, ſub pœna, quod, ſi quis ſecus fecerit, [illegible] Reſponſio minime ſibi cedat pro Forma.* Sciant igitur lectores noſtri, a Taswello exhiberi Phyſicam γνησίως Ariſtotelico-Scholaſticam. Hanc in rem unum ſufficiat alterumque adduxiſſe ſpecimen. En ipſum totius Operis exordium Lib. I cap. 1: *Phyſica eſt ſcientia corporis naturalis, quatenus eſt naturale. Hanc eſſe bonam definitionem, ſic probamus. Ea eſt bona definitio, quæ habet verum genus & veram differentiam. Sed ſcientia eſt verum genus, & corpus naturale, quatenus naturale, eſt vera differentia Phyſicæ. Ergo. Probatur ad partes, primo ſcientiam eſſe genus Phyſicæ. Quod habet vera Principia & proprias Affectiones, per ea Principia demonſtrabiles, eſt Scientia. Sed Phyſica habet vera Principia & proprias Affectiones per ea Principia demonſtrabiles. Ergo. Minor ex dicendis patebit. Jam Corpus naturale, quatenus naturale, veram eſſe Phyſicæ Differentiam, ſic probamus. Differentia diſciplinarum omnium ſumitur ab Objecto, ſive Subjecto adæquato, circa quod verſantur. Corpus autem naturale, quatenus naturale, eſt adæquatum Phyſicæ objectum. Ergo eſt vera*

Phy-

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Delphis, apud Adrianum Beman, 1719, 4.
Alph. 2 plag. 16 Tabb. æn. 27.

IN nova hac epiſtolarum induſtrii *Leewenhœkii* ſylloge continentur epiſtolæ 46. Earum *prima* ſcripta eſt ad nobiliſſimum *Heinſium* d. 8 Nov. 1712 & in ea caro balænæ deſcribitur. Fibrillas quaslibet carneas ex aliis minoribus valde exiguis compoſitas & membranulis veſtitas reperit : id quod etiam in quavis carne alia locum habere monet, ac in ſubſequentibus peculiaribus obſervationibus illuſtrat. *Epiſt.* 2 ad eundem *Heinſium* d. 17 Dec. 1712 data partes piſculentas ſquillæ gibbæ examinat : ubi etiam obſervationes ſingulares de ſanguine ſquillarum exhibet. Notatu dignum eſt, quod in eo ingentem ſalium copiam deprehenderit, qualia etiam obſervavit in humore aſelli majoris per breve aliquod tempus in vaſis vitreis aſſervato. Figura ſalium utrobique particularum nitroſarum figuram æmulabatur. Fibrillas aſelli majoris etiam membranula circum amiciri obſervavit. Gemina notavit in apua & ſquilla, itidemque in ſcombro & perca. Fibrillas percæ junioris & minoris octuplo minores vidit, quam majoris, unde infert, eas non augeri numero, ſed tantum magnitudine, quando animalia & piſces adoleſcunt. *Epiſt.* 3 ad *Joh. Meermannum*, Conſulem Delphenſem, membranas deſcribit, quibus globuli farinacei in hordeo, tritico, faſeolis, caſtaneis &c. incluſi jacent, in faſces veluti collecti. Similes obſervavit etiam in ſeminibus arborum, globulis oppido exiguis turgentes. Monet in nucleo inprimis avellanæ apparere, quod alias docuit, pleraque plantarum & arborum ſemina tantum nutriri & incrementum capere ex funiculo. In avellana enim funiculum longitudine comparem eſſe ipſi nuci ejusque cavitati includi, cum in amygdala, malo Perſico, malo Armenio &c. maxima ejus pars occultetur duro cortice. Vocat autem funiculum radiculam plantulæ. *Epiſt.* 4 ad eundem Conſulem d. 14 Mart. 1713 data oculi balænæ anatomia exhibetur. *Epiſt.* 5 d. 25 Mart. 1713 data *Adriano ab Aſſendelft*, Senatori Delphenſi, pilos murium, cervorum, alcium, talparum, felis, cuniculi, urſorum &c. depingit. Crines murinos non glabros ac læves, uti crines aliorum

rum animantium, ſed prope corpus compluribus nodulis præditos advertit. Addit deſcriptionem perſubtilium partium plumearum, quæ alcium cuti infixæ ſunt. *Epiſt. 6* d. 27 Mart. 1713 ad *Heinſium* data proſequitur fibrillarum carnearum deſcriptionem, eadem confirmans novis obſervationibus in aliis animantibus ſumtis, quæ ſupra retulimus. Monet inter alia, non ſingulas fibrillas carneas peculiari ſimplicique amiciri membranula; ſed membranulas eſſe veluti reticulum, cujus quovis foramine contineatur fibrilla carnea, ut muſculi inter ſe connectantur. Fibrillas muris craſſitudine æquales deprehendit fibrillis ovis, porci, bovis, immo murinæ bovillas fere ſuperaſſe notat. Pilos mento abraſos ſexdecies craſſiores eſſe fibrillis carneis didicit. *Epiſt. 7* ad Societatem Regiam Londinenſem d. 28 Jun. data deſcribit animalculum in theca quadam lenti aquatili hoſpitans: ubi inprimis notatu dignum occurrit, quod peculiari organo rotario atque denticulato inſtructum ſit, quo perniciſſime circumvoluto motus in aqua excitatur, ut, cum loco ſuo egredi nequeat, alimentum ad ipſum hoc pacto deferatur. Provocat ſub initium epiſtolæ præſentis ad aliam d. 4 Nov. A. 1704 ad Societatem Regiam perſcriptam, in qua fabricam iſtius animalculi admirandam vivis depinxit coloribus, ſed ignorato tunc temporis machinæ, quam vocat, rotariæ uſu. *Epiſt. 8* d. 30 Junii A. 1713 ad *Heinſium* data inquirit in modum, quo oculi cancri in acetum agunt. Statuit, acetum acore ſuo exui, ſalibus ex oculis & chelis cancrorum per macerationem extractis cum ſalibus aceti concreſcentibus. Etenim in aqua pluviali maceratis chelis, quas carboni candenti impoſitas calcinaverat, ſalia concrevere copioſa: quod idem experimentum etiam in oculis cancrorum ſucceſſit. *Epiſt. 9* d. 24 Octobr. A. 1713 ad *Antonium Cinck*, Philoſophiæ apud Grudios Profeſſorem, data, de Salvia obſervationes producit microſcopicas. Notat, ſalviæ foliis inſidere particulas quasdam capillares denſo agmine, quas *Kircherus* perperam pro telis aranearum habuit. Monet, *Kircherum* in Mundo ſubterraneo multa a verita e aliena memoriæ prodidiſſe, ut eum credulum temerariumque appellare non vereatur. Refert, vermiculos in ſuperficie caſei hoſpitantes &

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adeo exiguos, ut visus acies effugiant, coire & ova deponere, ex quibus post aliquot dies fœtus excludatur. Disputat contra *Kircherum* generationem æquivocam defendentem. Observat, exiguas muscas, quæ tiliarum, ceraſorum, ribesiorum, prunorum, avellanarum folia numeroso agmine pererrant, viventes pullos in lucem edere, refutaturus *Kircherum*, qui asseruerat, nulla animalia volatilia fœtus viventes parere. Addit tandem, capillamenta in salvia geniculis tribus distingui instar straminis. *Epist. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15* d. 22 Jun. 21 Aug. 26 Octobr. 9 Nov. & 20 Nov. A. 1714 ad Societatem Regiam Londinensem & *Epist. 13* d. 4 Nov. ej. anni ad *Adrianum ab Assendelft*, itemque *Epist. 16* d. 36 Martii A. 1715 & *Epist. 17* d. 7 Jul. 1715 datis fibras carnosas ac tendineas novis observationibus illustrare pergit. Observat, fibrillas carneas bovis, gallinæ, muris ac tenuia tendinum stamina in muscis atque balænis crassitudine nihil differre; easdem fibrillas carneas non modo in animantibus quadrupedibus verum etiam in insectis perinde ac tendinum filamenta spiræ vel cochleæ figuram habere, in his tamen ductus spirales magis conspicuos esse quam in istis. Atque ideo statuit, tendines extendi atque contrahi in modum spiræ & hanc assertionem simili a filo cupreo, quod calamo scriptorio circumvolutum, petito illustrat. Eadem repetit epist. 18 d. 28 Sept. A. 1715 ad *Leibnitium* data, ubi etiam observationes nonnullas de animalculis in semine masculino piscicularum existentibus invenerit. De *Hartsækero* scribit se accepisse, quod non magno apud eruditos loco habeatur & se a lectione scriptorum ipsius abstinuisse ait, quod illum (propria Autoris verba recitamus) inter scribendum falsitatibus indulgere & arrogantia efferri videret. Statuit etiam, pulsum venæ, non arteriæ tribuendum esse. Epist. 9 d. 18 Nov. 1715 ad eundem *Leibnitium* data, quem perperam Professorem Hanovienſem & Bibliothecæ Brunswicensis Præfectum vocat, observationes singulares circa pyrum exhibet. Detexit in semine pyri vascula & in vasculis valvulas tam prope sibi adjacentes, ut spatium non amplius lato capillo plures contineat, ne fucci iterum ferantur retrorsum, sole occidente vel calore imminuto. Structuram pyri his tandem verbis delineat:

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Constitution, and the Supreme Court has held that the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to the federal government. Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497 (1954). Thus, the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Like the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause, the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause has both a procedural component and a substantive component. The substantive component of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property in a manner that is arbitrary or unreasonable. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause also prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without providing adequate procedural safeguards.

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to all persons, including corporations. Corporations are entitled to the protections of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any corporation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to all persons, including aliens. Aliens are entitled to the protections of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any alien of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to all persons, including citizens of the United States. Citizens of the United States are entitled to the protections of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any citizen of the United States of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to all persons, including residents of the United States. Residents of the United States are entitled to the protections of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any resident of the United States of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause applies to all persons, including persons who are not citizens of the United States. Persons who are not citizens of the United States are entitled to the protections of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the federal government from depriving any person who is not a citizen of the United States of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

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dem majores inferioribus. Epiſt. 25 d. 12 Jun. 1716 ad *Cinckium*, *Narrezium*, *Regam* & ceteros Collegii Porcenſis Profeſſores data obſervationes quasdam de hordeo recenſet. Dum plantulam perveſtigavit, ipſium etiam ſpicæ rudimentum jam obſervavit. Epiſt. 26 d. 22 Jun. A. 1716 ad *Keckherderum* data de farina differit, quæ tritici, hordei &c. granis includitur. Monet, eam conſtare ex globulis pellucidis: id quod etiam annotatum eſt ab aliis. Primus tamen obſervavit, ſingulos globulos membranula veſtiri, nec figuram eſſe perfecte ſphæricam ſed ſæpius tortuoſam. Perquiſivit deinde ſtercus gallinarum hordeo veſcentium, ut inveſtigaret, quo pacto farinulæ in corporibus animalium reſolvantur, & præter ingentia corticularum hordeacearum fruſta nihil ſingulare reperit, in ſtercore tamen columbarum magnam invenit farinularum copiam permultasque membranulas farinulis ſuis vacantes. Epiſt. 27 d. 17 Sept. 1716 ad *Abrahamum van Bleiswyk* data ſtatum morbi, in quem inciderat, deſcribit. Epiſt. 28 d. 28 Sept. 1716 ad *Bærhavium* data de palma coccifera & cocco ipſo differit. Epiſt. 29 vero d. 5 Nov. A. 1716 ad eundem data de animalculis in ſemine maris. Non ſine inſigni voluptate advertit, in ſemine arietis animalcula omnia eundem natando curſum tenere, ita ut poſteriora ſequantur priora tanquam duces, quod etiam oves factitare notiſſimum. Epiſt. 30 d. 17 Nov. 1716 ad *Leibnitium* data reſpondet ad ea, quæ Profeſſores quidam Noſtrates Cl. *Pauli* atque *Nabothus* contra ipſius theoriam generationis oppoſuerant, excerpta ex eorum diſſertationibus ſibi a *Leibnitio* communicatis. Epiſt. 31 d. 21 Nov. 1717 ad *Bærhavium* data deſcribit teſticulum arietis quoad internam ſtructuram & animalcula in ſemine reperta. Notatu dignum eſt diſcrimen, quod inter animalcula adulta & non adulta obſervavit. His ſcilicet corpuſcula erant exiliora & caudæ triplo breviores, quæ nec in mucronem deſinebant, quales in adultis reperit. Epiſt. 32 ad *Abrahamum van Bleiswyk* data d. 2 Mart. 1717 nervos contemplatur, quos ex perexiguis vaſculis conſtare ope microſcopii deprehendit, inexplicabili tenuitate præditis ac in longitudinem excurrentibus. Vaſculi diametrum diametri cavitatis triplam

plam æſtimat. Monet autem cavitates illico & minuto citius per exſiccationem ita conſidere, ut prorſus evaneſcant. Licet autem hiatus iſti ſint admodum exigui (aliquot enim centena vaſcula nervum exilem conficiunt); animalcula tamen viva aquis innatare vidit, quæ per eos libere moveri poſſent. Uſum adipis conſtituit in nervis inter ſe disjungendis. Expendit etiam fabricam medullæ ſpinalis & nervorum ex ea exortum. Epiſt. 33 d. 6 Mart. 1717 ad Anonymos data de tendinibus tractat, quorum admiranda eſt ſtructura, quæ ſine ſchemate intelligi nequit. Nec nominantur viri illuſtres, ad quos d. 6 Mart. 1717 ſcripta eſt Epiſt. 34, cerebri examen inſtituens, in quo luſtrando ſæpius antea ſe oleum & operam omnem perdidiſſe ingenue fatetur. Denotat ABFG perexiguam cerebri porcini portionem, cujus particula BCDEF admodum prope aſſedit meningi. Literæ AB. KC. ID. HE. GF. deſignant vaſa ſanguinea profundius ſeſe cerebro immergentia, ut viſum fugiant. Quæ inter vaſa intermedia interjacent, fibrillæ cerebri ſunt, quæ per ML diſruptæ repræſentantur. Eas ex minutis aliis conſtare animadvertit & membranulis inter ſe connecti conjicit. Fibrillas cerebri porcini quadruplo craſſiores fibrillis carneis bovis æſtimat. Dolorem capitis inde deducit, quod ſanguis craſſior non ea, qua par eſt, celeritate impelli poſſit per numeroſiſſima cerebri vaſcula. Sanitatem pendere a laudabili ſanguinis temperatura exiſtimat: unde cum urinam rubeſcere animadvertit, Theæ & Coffeæ potioni liberalius indulget. Sanguinis colorem nigricantem non aduſtæ bili, ſed inopiæ ſeri tribuit. Epiſt. 35 d. 6 Mart. 1717 ad *Ewaldum van Bleiſwyk* data carnem & oculos mordellæ, inſecti volucris, una cum oculis muſcarum vulgarium, caraborum, cancrorum & ſquillarum gibbarum deſcribit. Epiſt. 38 d. 26 Maji ad *Abrahamum van Bleiſwyk* ſcripta ad nervorum contemplationem redit, quos ex pluribus filamentis minoribus membranula ſua circumdatis conſtare & perexiguis meatibus cavatos eſſe confirmat. Exponit etiam, quomodo nervi ex medulla ſpinali emergant, cujus fabricam quadantenus cum fabrica illorum congruere confirmat. Particulam nervuli haud craſſiorem tribus pilis menti virilis, ſaltem ex

Tab. I. Fig. 1.

TAB. I. Fig. 2. mille vaſculis contextam reperit, quæ in ſpiras ſive gyros convoluta, prout Fig. 2 PONM exhibentur. Epiſt. 37 p. 360 d. 15 Jun. 1717 ad Regiam Societatem Britannicam data obſervationes in carnem bovis pinguioris recenſet, quibus ſitus inprimis adipis in carne illuſtratur. Paſſim ſcilicet obſervavit, adipem membranis fibrillas carneas ambientibus includi. Membranulæ iſtæ alicubi non craſſiores eſſe ait ſimplici bombycis filo, quæ adipe turgeſcentes fibrillas carneas magis a ſe invicem divellant, atq; hac ratione corpora in majorem craſſitudinem extumeſcere. Nullam fibrillis carneis cum adipe communionem concedit, neque adeo admittit, quod adeps in nutrimentum impendatur. Exhibetur caruncula præpinguis bovis Fig. 3, ubi HIKL deſignat tendinem, in cujus membranam fibrillæ carneæ inferuntur. Per PF, OE, ND & M denotantur ſpatia pinguedine oppleta intra membranulas exiles viſui vix perceptibiles. Fibrillarum carnearum & tendinearum craſſitudinem delineatione pedis pulicaris adumbrat. Epiſt. 38 d. 6 Jul. 1717 ad Collegii Porcenſis Profeſſores data deſcribit ſalem nitri ope microſcopii examinatum, quem ſuaſu ac rogatu Medici fatigatus tandem ſumſerat, cum latus dextrum circa coſtas ſpurias per aliquot dies doleret atque ſpirandi difficultate vexaretur, etſi ſæpe jam animo conſtituerat, quando morbum incideret, nihil medicamenti adhibere & vitam ad tot annos protractam ſine Medici auxilio finire. Statuit autem, uſu ſalis iſtius non ſanguinem attenuari, ſed chylum, qui ſtomacho & inteſtinis continetur, ſic coagulari atque ſpiſſeſcere, ut materia, quæ in globulos ſanguinis mutata fuiſſet, per alvum dejiciatur. Aquæ igitur ſale nitri impræg-natæ, digito acicula læſo, ſanguinem effluentem admiſcuit, nec ſine voluptate advertit, globulos, quibus ſanguini rubedo conciliatur multo minus, quam unquam viderat, concreſcere. Epiſt. 39 d. 13 Jul. 1717 ad *Kerckherderum* ſcripta monet, ſe a quatuor vel quinque annis obſervaſſe, quoties carne agnino vel bubulo pinguiori veſceretur, alvum in fluxum liquidiorem laxatum fuiſſe, ita ut quinquies vel ſexies per diem eandem dejecerit. Cum cauſam in bilis abundantiam conjiceret, excrementa per microſcopium contemplatus multas in iis reperit partes tam elegan-

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ganter flaventes, ut aurum antecellere viderentur, ipsa excrementorum materia nullo colore spectabili. Paulo post fæces legitimæ consistentiæ ad examen revocans, flaventium particularum perparum in iis deprehendit. Describit etiam fæces, quales fuerint alvo adstricta, in his etiam multas particulas flavescentes detexit, sed mole ac figura ab istis differentes, quas viderat in excrementis fluidis. Scilicet hic magnitudo erat minor, figura obtusior. Sequuntur Epist. 40 d. 19 Aug. 1717 ad *Adrianum Zwalmium* scripta observationes in ova & eorum putamina. In putaminibus multum salis infixi, qui non facile resolvi possit, reperit, exiguis nimirum particulis aceto inditis & membranula inde in eodem enata. Reperit eadem salia in putaminibus exustis & aquæ injectis. Epist. 41 d. 26 Aug. 1717 ad *Bærhavium* data redit ad animalcula in semine ac vasa spermatica, de quibus in aliis epistolis tum præsentis, tum aliarum collectionum jam pluribus egit. Monet inter alia, se etiam animalcula aquatilia tam exigua vidisse, ut unum animalculum millies decies centies millies minus esset grano milii vel semine sinapi. Epist. 42 d. 10 Sept. 1717 ad *Fridericum Adrianum* Baronem de *Rheden* data de asellis minoribus & halecibus differit. Epist. 43 d. 17 Sept. 1717 ad Societatem Regiam Britannicam data de exhalationibus pinguibus corporis humani tractat. Docet, cutem vasculis excretoriis ubique pertusam esse, unde humor aquosus & pinguedo stata lege exspirant; vascula vero insuper squamula quadam contegi. Ut autem halituum pinguium quantitatem æstimare liceret, faciei linteo probe detersæ applicavit vitrum microscopio deinceps admovendum. Exiguam vasculorum portionem exhibet Fig. 4 *ABCD*, ubi vasculorum meatus, prout conspectui se offerunt, denotantur per lineolas, neglectis tamen cutis inæqualitatibus. Vidit etiam particulam cutis haud majorem, quam ut vulgari arenula contegi posset, numerosissimis pertusam esse poris, tanquam charta tenuissima acicula perforatam. Cum itaque tanta sit vasculorum cutem perforantium multitudo, ut in spatio cutis, quod decimæ pollicis parti longitudine respondeat, facile 120 contineantur; pro certo habet, animalcula, veluti pediculos, pulices, culices, non novis fo-

TAB. I. Fig. 4.

raminibus pertundere cutem, quibus alimentum exſugant; ſed aculeos tantum ſuos inſinuare vaſculis cutis. Epiſt. 44 d. 8 Octobr. 1717 ad eandem Societatem Regiam data radicem *Parcirae Bravae* ope microſcopii examinavit. Salia ibi detecta exhibet Fig. 5 H I K L M. Epiſt. 45 d. 22 Octobr. 1717 ad eandem Societatem data cerebrum aſelli majoris deſcribit una cum nervo aſelli minoris. Quæ hic profert, non abhorrent ab iis, quæ jam ſupra de ſtructura cerebri atque nervorum annotata ſunt. Tandem Epiſt. 46 d. 20 Nov. 1717 ad eandem Societatem data tendinum examen denuo inſtituens, docet, ſingulas ex quibus componuntur, fibrillas eſſe ſingula vaſcula intus cava. Nullos autem in tendinibus reperit nervos, neque unquam aliquos inter fibrillas carneas vidit, quos ſaltem extrinſecus tendinibus adhæreſcere obſervavit, tunicæ affixos. Sub finem hujus epiſtolæ gratias agit Societati Regiæ, quod ipſum A. 1679 Collegam cooptare dignata fuerit: cum enim manus præ ſenio torpeſcant nec tremoris ſint expertes (etenim A. 1717, quo hæc ſcribebat, annum octogeſimum quintum vivendo jam attigerat) hanc poſtremam ſuſpicatur obſervationem, quam cum Societate Regia communicare liceret. Optandum ſane foret, ut alter *Leeuwenhœkius* in orbe literato ſurgeret, qui Viri induſtrii ac oculatiſſimi labores in contemplandis Naturæ minimis eodem cum ſucceſſu continuaret.

TAB. I. Fig. 5.

TRANSITUS MERCURII PER SOLEM AD anni proximi 1720 diem 8 Maji ex variis recentioribus Tabulis ſupputatus &c. Autore CHRISTFRIDO KIRCHIO, Soc. Reg. Sc. Berol. Obſervatore.

Berolini, apud J. C. Papenium, 1719, 4.
Plag. 8 fig. æn. 2.

CUm ſemper, ut *Clariſſ. Autor* capitum, in quæ tractatum hunc diſpeſcere placuit, primo obſervat, Aſtronomis inſignioribus inde ab inventione Tubi optici in more poſitum fuerit, vel ſeparatim edito ſcripto vel in Ephemeridibus publicatis mone. e

nunere Aſtrophilos de inſtanti rariſſimo atque curioſiſſimo phænomeno conjunctionis & tranſitus Veneris atque Mercurii per Solem, idque factum ſit primo omnium a *Keplero* anno 1631, poſtea a *Schakerlao* 1651, *Hekero* 1674, Patre tandem Autoris *G. Kirchio*, *Junio* Prof. Lipſienſi & *Hoffmanno*, a quibusdam etiam diverſi juxta varias tabulas Aſtronomicas harum conjunctionum calculi publicati extent, horum exemplum præcipue vero Ill. Halleji ſibi incitamento fuiſſe prædicat, ut accuratius in proxime inſtantis conjunctionis Mercurii cum Sole tranſitusque illius per hunc 8 die Maji anni præſentis celebrandi momenta atque circumſtantias inquireret, fuſiorique tractatione hoc phænomenon illuſtraret.

Quod ipſum acturus, cap. 2 de variis tabulis, ex quibus calculum inſtituit, *Rudolphinis*, *Mariæ Cunitiæ*, *Morini*, *Hiraei*, *Streetii*, *Vincentii Wingii* & *Joh. Wingii* exponit, binos ſimul oſtendens modos inveſtigandi latitudinem planetarum a præceptis *Kepleri* in Tabb. Rudolphinis propoſitis diverſos, ipſaque momenta calculi *conjunctionis* ☿ & ☉ ex variis hiſce tabulis exhibens.

Cap. 3 de quantitate *Diametri Solaris*, quæ in hoc negotio nota imprimis eſſe debet, tractans, modum exponit a ſe die 8 Maji anni præteriti 1719, quo Sol eandem ab Apogæo diſtantiam obtinuit, qualem tempore phænomeni expectandi habiturus eſt, in opus deductum; cujus ope intra unius horæ quadrantem tranſitum Solis per meridianum vel vicies obſervare poterat. Exque eo ſe deduxiſſe ait moram tranſitus ☉ per meridianum 2 minutorum temporariorum, atque inſuper 12″ 36‴ quibus reſpondent in partibus circuli 33′ 9″ Porro de *diametro Mercurii* agens notat, veteres ex æſtimatione lubrica falſam ejus prodidiſſe quantitatem. Primum vero *Gaſſendum* ex obſervatione ipſius Mercurii in Sole deduxiſſe eam 20″ non majorem, ſubſequentes Aſtronomos usque minorem eam deprehendiſſe, plerosque interque eos *Hallejum* & *Warzelbau* eam 11″ prodidiſſe. Ipſi vero collatis variorum obſervationibus placet eadem 12″. 43½‴. Oſtenditque ſimul, quomodo ex occultationis alicujus planetæ a Luna factæ obſervatione accurata diametri eorum

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inveniri poſſint. Eodem quoque capite de *parallaxibus Solis* & *Mercurii* tractat, notatque hic, ut & infra cap. 6, parallaxin ☿ & ☉ eſſe fere inſenſibilem, adeoque a ſe nulla attentione dignam habitam. Caput IV deſtinatur examini motus horarii horum corporum & *anguli inclinationis orbitæ Mercurii* ad eclipticam, exhibetque ſimul modum Autoris inveniendæ quantitatis anguli hujus e terra viſæ.

Capite demum V de *apparitione* Mercurii in Solis diſco Autor agit, rationemque totius calculi a ſe inſtituti exponit, tribus tabulis momenta ejus omnia in compendio exhibens. Quarum poſtremam tempora meridiano Berolinenſi convenientia habentem, ope vero ſubjuncti Catalogi locorum & differentiarum meridianorum facile ad urbium plurium tempora accommodandam hic ſubjungere viſum eſt. Ubi notandum *p.* notare tempus pomeridianum die 7 Maji & *a.* antemerid. 8 Maji.

TABELLA APPARITIONIS MERCURII IN ☉ ſecundum diverſas Tabulas, ad Meridianum Berolinenſem reducta momenta exhibens.

Autores Tabularum	Ingreſſus Merc. T. app. H ′ ″	T. diſt. min. ſ. Medium H ′ ″	Egreſſus ☿ T. app. H ′ ″	Mora Ce. ☿ in Sole H ′ ″	Diſt. minima. Dig. ′	Duratio viſa H ′
Keplerus	1. 34. 41. p.	4. 6. 15. p.	6. 37. 49. p.	5. 3. 8.	4. 33.	tota
Cunitia	1. 27. 55. p.	3. 52. 15. p.	6. 16. 35. p.	4. 48. 40	4. 34.	tota
Morinus	1. 30. 20. p.	3. 59. 11. p.	6. 28. 2. p.	4. 57. 42.	4. 32.	tota
De la Hire	0. 27. 6. a.	2. 46. 15. a.	5. 5. 24. a.	4. 38. 18.	4. 53.	0. 40.
Streetius	Merc. extra	9. 45. 38. a.	Solem	tranſit.	6. 41.	- -
Vinc. Wing.	0. 28. 15. a.	3. 22. 47. a.	6. 17. 19. a.	5. 49. 4.	4. 13.	1. 52.
Joh. Wing.	0. 51. 20. a.	3. 47. 38. a.	6. 43. 48. a.	5. 52. 20.	4. 8.	2, 19.
Hallejus	7. 45. 30. a.	8. 37. 30. a.	9. 29. 30. a.	1. 44. 0	5. 46.	tota
Manfredus	3. 57. 30. a.	5. 42. 30. a.	7. 27. 30. a.	3. 30. 0	5. 29.	3. 2.
Mezzavach	Merc. extra	1. 18. - p.	Solem	tranſit.	- -	- -

omnia

omnia tandem figura, quæ præjectionem hujus tranſitus continet, illuſtrantur, quam & hic exprimendam duximus. TAB. I. Fig. 6.

Appendicis loco adjunxit Autor notitiam de conjunctionibus notabilioribus *Lunæ* cum *Venere*, *Palilicio* & *Regulo Leonis* hoc anno 1720 celebrandis. Conjunctiones ſcilicet ipſas ex Ephemeridibus *Gauppianis* ſecundum Tabb. *Hiræanas* computatis determinavit, & ipſorum phænomenorum projectiones peculiaribus ſchematibus expreſſit, inter quæ maxime eminent occultationes *Palilicii*, 20 Jun. *Veneris* 5 Martii, *Reguli* 21 Mart. *Palilicii* iterum 11 April. *Reguli* iterum 11 Jun. *Veneris* iterum 31 Decembr. celebrandæ.

ASTRONOMICAL PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION, natural and reveal'd.

hoc eſt,

PRINCIPIA ASTRONOMICA RELIGIONIS naturalis & revelatæ in partes novem diſtributa; Autore WILHELMO WHISTONO, A. M. & antea Mathematum in Academia Cantabrigienſi Profeſſore.

Londini, apud Joh. Senex & Wilhelmum Taylor, 1717, 8. Alph. 1.

SCopum Cl. Autoris titulus libri prodit, nempe argumentis ex Aſtronomia petitis Principia religionis naturalis ac revelatæ ſtabilire. *Parte* itaque *prima* lemmata præmittit de nonnullis ad materiam & motum ſpectantibus, quæ in Philoſophia ſua Mathematica demonſtrata eſſe monet. Talia ſunt e. gr. quod omnis motus naturaliter ſit rectilineus, quod corpora in orbitis curvilineis lata a centro ſui motus recedere conentur, quod reactio ſit contraria & æqualis actioni, quod projectilia cum directione obliqua vel horizontali deſcribant parabolam, quod quantitas materiæ ſit ponderi proportionalis &c. *Part.* 2 ſyſtema mundi Copernicanum & corpora mundi totalia ex obſervationibus Aſtronomorum recentioribus deſcribit, cujus rei veri-

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tatem *parte tertia* ſtabilire ſatagit. Sed cum ea ex Aſtronomorum libris aliisque jam dudum conſcriptis ſyſtematibus ſatis ſuperque nota ſint, plura addere ſupervacaneum ducimus. *Part.* 4 obſervationes quasdam ex ſyſtemate præcedente deductas ſe proponere ait. Huc refert e. gr. quod materia ſit pure paſſiva, anima immaterialis; quod, vi gravitatis ſublata, ſyſtema mundi integrum diſſolvi debeat; quod nulla ſit ſubtilis materia; quod detur vacuum; quod gravitas non ſit per principia mechanica explicabilis, & quæ ſunt hujus farinæ alia. Accedit *part.* 5 ad probabiles, quas ipſemet vocat, conjecturas de natura & uſu omnium partium ſyſtematis mundani. Scilicet Solem & fixas eſſe luminis fontes, ſine quibus dari nequeat mundus viſibilis; planetas tum primarios, tum ſecundarios una cum Tellure noſtra eſſe habitacula animantium; aerem circa planetas expanſum vero domicilium rerum non prorſus incorporearum, attamen inviſibilium, angelorum puta bonorum & malorum; cometas cauſari in planetis diluvia & conflagrationes; planetas, Solem & cometas intus eſſe cavos & ibi præbere habitacula nonnullis creaturis, qualem in Terra cavitatem etiam ex ſacris probare nititur, Gen. XXXVII, 35, Num. XVI, 30, 33, Ezech. XXVI, 20. XXXI, 16, Rom. X, 7, Eph. IV, 9, 10. *Parte 6* ex jactis in anterioribus fundamentis principia religionis naturalis derivare nititur. Primo hic loco probare contendit, animas brutorum eſſe immateriales, quia ſcilicet, quod ſentit & movet, materiale non eſt. Concludit inde a minori ad majus, nempe quod ideo animæ humanæ multo magis immateriales eſſe debeant. Ait etiam, Philoſophiam Mathematicam & Experimentalem nos obligare, ut ſupponamus, animam a morte corporis ſupereſſe & actionum pariter ac gaudii & miſeriæ eſſe capacem; ſed quibus rationibus id ſuadeat, diſtinctius non explicat: id quod in re tanti momenti utique fieri debebat. Ab anima ad Deum digreditur, cujus exiſtentiam patere ait ex phænomenis naturæ maxime quotidianis ac communibus, veluti uniuscujusque plantæ vegetatione & tempeſtatum ſucceſſione; quemadmodum ex horologii præſentia artificis, qui id paravit, exiſtentiam concludimus. Hunc arguendi modum qui non admittat, illum & ratione

tione, & honeſtate carere affirmat: quod mirum videri poterat in Viro Matheſeos non imperito. Putat etiam ex ſyſtemate mundi patere, quod mundus non ſit ab omni æternitate, ſed a Deo creatus, nec ſemper duraturus, mundum cum horologio comparans, quod perpetuam durationem reſpuit. Inde ad Dei æternitatem & providentiam digreditur, divinamque in agendo libertatem, omniſcientiam, ſap ientiam, omnipotentiam, omnipræſentiam, immaterialitatem, benignitatem, immutabilitatem, ſpiritualitatem, unitatem & dominium. Sed nihil de his attributis habet, quod non ſit pervulgatum, utiturque ad ea probanda ſubinde argumentis parum firmis. E. gr. unum eſſe Deum concludit, quia unum univerſum gubernatur una lege gravitatis & iisdem legibus motus. *Parte 7* principia religionis revelatæ principiis & conjecturis præmiſſis confirmare allaborat, ſcilicet quod Scriptura ſacra tribuat Deo eadem attributa, de quibus antea diſſeruit ex principiis rationis; quod mundus ſit creatus ex rudi & indigeſta mole, quæ chaos appellatur; quod chronologia ſacra de duratione mundi ſit conformis non modo antiquis profanis ſcriptoribus, verum etiam optimis methodis, quas ad eorundem ætatem indagandam Philoſophia ſuppeditat; quod relationes ſacræ de mutatione ſtatus paradiſiaci poſt lapſum hominis ſint ſtatui naturæ convenientes, nec ab eodem diſſentiat diluvium univerſale; quod, quæ de angelis bonis & malis traduntur, ad amuſſim reſpondeant vero ſyſtemati & phænomenis naturæ; quod iisdem conſentiat futura mundi conflagratio, mortuorum reſurrectio, omnium rerum conſummatio, ſtatus animarum intermedius ante reſurrectionem, locus & ſtatus beatitudinis, itemque infernus. In his utcunque probandis utitur ſubinde hypotheſibus ſuis, veluti quod chaos ſit atmoſphæra cometæ, motu vertiginis carens, donec in planetam abierit, quam hypotheſin in nova Theoria Telluris expoſuit; ſubinde etiam argumentis nihil ad rem facientibus, veluti cum angelorum bonorum & malorum in aere exiſtentiam infert ex aurora boreali, quam deſcripſimus in Actis A. 1716 p. 357, & reſurrectionem mortuorum ex bombycum metamorphoſi. *Parte 8* teſtimonia tum ex ſacris, tum ex pro-

fanis Autoribus adducit, quibus confirmare nititur ſuas ex phænomenis naturæ illationes eſſe vocem naturæ ac rationis. Teſtimonia profana ex *Cudworthi* Syſtemate intellectuali univerſi tranſcripſit. *Parte 9* ad ſcepticos & incredulos præſentis ſeculi ſe convertit & eos hortatur, ut animum advertant ad ea, quæ ab ipſo ad ſtabiliendam Religionem cum naturalem, tum revelatam in medium prolata ſunt, & quorum nunc ſummam breviter repetit.

Præmittuntur operi primum diſcurſus de cauſa diluvii; deinde præfatio de indole mentis humanæ ad veritatem Theologicam detegendam neceſſaria & de gradu evidentiæ, quem in materiis Theologicis expectare licet. Notum eſt ex ipſius nova Theoria Telluris, de qua diximus in Actis A. 1697 p. 535, quod cauſam diluvii conjiciat in Cometam, qui prope Terram tunc hæſit. Ex theoria itaque Cometarum Newtoniana, quam vocant Angli, ſed quam, juxta legem, a *Newtono* orbi literario latam, quod inventori ſecundo nullum jus in inventum competat, *Dærffelianam* rectius dixeris, cum eandem a ſe inventam prior A. 1681 idiomate Germanico publicaverit *M. Georgius Samuel Dærffel*, quando forte *Newtonus* vix de eadem cogitare cœperat, ut ex ipſius Principiis A. 1687 demum editis haud obſcure colligitur, atque ex lege calculandi eidem ab *Hallejo* (vid. Acta A. 1717 p. 218) ſuperſtructa oſtendit, tempore diluvii Cometam apparuiſſe Telluri vicinum. In præfatione non profert diverſa ab iis, quæ de hoc argumento communiter proferunt alii.

CONRINGIANA EPISTOLICA, SIVE ANIMADVERSIONES variæ eruditionis ex B. HERMANNI CONRINGII Epiſtolis nondum editis libatæ, cura CHRISTOPHORI HENRICI RITMEIERI, D. & P. P.

Lipſiæ & Wolfenbyti, ſumtibus Godofr. Freytagii, 1719, 8. Alph. 1 plag. 6.

Cum

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CUm M. R. Editor promulſidem velut Conringianorum ederet A. 1708, in 12, ſatis in Actis ejusdem Anni pag. 549 de inſtituto diximus, productis etiam e libello, licet exiguo, nonnullis ſpeciminibus: nunc, cum reliquas Epiſtolas ac ſchedas Conringianas, quas vel ipſe tenuit, vel ab amicis habuit communicatas, pariter perluſtraverit librumque quadruplo auctiorem nobis dederit, e tot gravibus Conringii ſententiis paulo plura huc ſpecimina, quæ in priori editione fruſtra quæras, transcribi operæ pretium exiſtimamus. Ita queritur, quod etſi omnes libelli ſui avidiſſime paſſim terrarum excepti, indubie etiam oblati ſint & Regi (Sueciæ) & Biernclavio cum literis, imo etiam laudati plurimum ab Eduardo Philipſonio, tantum abſit tamen, ut leve præmium expreſſerint, ut hactenus nemo ſit vel Epiſtola ſe dignatus. Carteſiana Phyſica nil quidquam omnes inter alias Phyſicas vel ineptius vel ſtolidius eſſe cenſet, quæ mere fictis & imaginariis nullo uſu acceptis principiis nitatur, & demonſtrationem nullam omnino adhibeat. Subjungitur Epitaphium Carteſii: *Cineribus ſacrum RENATO DESCARTES, Mathematico Clariſſ. veteris doctrinæ omnis, quamvis ſibi ignotæ, Hoſti acerrimo, Phyſices novæ & nunquam (heu) adoleſcendæ Magiſtro infelici, quem animæ ſuæ male metuentem, & corpori annorum centurias pollicentem, mors indignabunda ſubito rapuit: in hoc uno tamen benigna, quod novæ illum Phyſicæ ſupervivere non ſit paſſa. Novitatum quarumvis Admiratores collatitio ære flebile hoc monumentum F. F. F. Herman Conringius luſi Holmiæ Sueon. 1650 menſ. Aug.* De Pallavicini Hiſtoria Concilii Trident. ita arbitratur, diligenter quidem eum excutere in Petro Suave omnia, quæ vel ſpeciem falſitatis habeant, & deprehendiſſe illum errores plus quam 300, plerosque autem commiſſos in rebus minutis & levis momenti, reliqua omnia & quotquot ſunt ponderis majoris, ne ſummo quidem digito tacta eſſe. Teſtimonia illi opponi perquam ſuſpectæ fidei, plura etiam, quæ Paulum latuerant a Pallavicino Proteſtantium commodo prodita fuiſſe, ſed & ipſum addictum nimis Romanæ Curiæ animum prodere. Concludit, Proteſtantes plurimum ei debere, quod in media Italia imo ipſa Roma legatur jam hiſtoria ſacrorum Proteſtantium, & uberior longe

p. 146 ſq.

156.

157.

254.

p. 261. solito & veritati propior. Prosapiam suam ab Austriacis Baronibus *von Künring*, qui nobilitatem a Rudolpho Habspurgico, ob captum a quodam ejus nominis milite Ottocarum, indepti
266. sint, repetendam non dissimulat. Bussierium, a furoribus Jesuiticis alienum & Thuano fere similem, judicio politico bonum & stylo perspicuo eximium pronuntiat: & inter editiones Thuani Francofurtensem Anni 1625 præ ceteris commendat. De
270. vetustate Codicum MSptorum consultus, respondet, Latinos Codices chartaceos nullos quadringentos circiter annos excedere, quandoquidem chartæ linteæ usus serius in Europa cœperit, & forte cum literatura Arabica, cujus populi videatur charta illa inventum esse. Antiquissimos, sed & rarissimos esse, qui grandiori, *capitalem* vocant, charactere, proximæ vetustatis, qui latinis literis, ad nostrum fere hunc morem formatis, sint exarati. Talem vero characterem elegantiorem desiisse jam seculo VI,
282 seq. ut ex numorum inscriptionibus pateat. De numis Hebraicis hæc affert παραδόξα, quæ non vanis argumentis saltem perquam verisimilia facere possit: 1 nullum numum Hebraicum olim Sicli nomine dictum, qui non fuerit argenteus; 2 nullum numum, qui imaginem hominis refert, ut Salomonis, Mosis, Salvatoris, esse genuinum; 3 nullum numum, characteribus Hebraicis ornatum, esse bonæ notæ aut multum vetustum; 4 non posse ullo certo indicio ostendi, numos, qui literas habent inscriptas Samaritanas, captivitate Babylonica esse antiquiores; 5 numos illos omnes esse cusos Hasmonæorum & Herodum temporibus, & quidem ab ipsis Judæis, postquam cudendi numi potestatem a Demetrio Nicanore fuerint nacti; Samaritanos enim characteres fuisse in usu vulgari, Hebraicos autem solis sacris codicibus describendis quasi dedicatos; 6 denique unum duntaxat fuisse Sicli genus, non vero alium Siclum sacrum, alium
315. profanum. Thomam Campanellam, hominem portentosi ingenii, librum de Monarchia Hispanica in carcere, quo per 25 annos detentos fuit, memoriter dictasse refert, rogatum a nobili quodam Austriaco, qui ipsi spem fecerit, se daturum operam, ut intercessione Cæsaris inde liberaretur: Italice scriptum fuisse librum & inter arcanos thesauros habitum, deinde Germanice & demum e lingua Germanica Latine versum a Johanne Besol-

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Beſoldo. Guelfferbytum ad cohibendas excurſiones Aſſeburgiorum exſtructum fuiſſe, teſtatur, qui cum lupum haberent pro inſigni, occaſionem nomini **Wolfverbüt** dederint. Siculos olim Philoſophiæ, arti rhetoricæ & carminibus Bucolicis deditos, hodie ab artium peritia parum commendari, nec quenquam in Meſſanenſi Siculorum Academia nomen ſibi comparaſſe arbitratur: ſed initius forte cenſuiſſet, ſi Cl. Mongitoris Bibliothecam Siculam, cujus prima pars Panormi 1707, altera 1714 in *fol.* prodiit, inſpicere licuiſſet. Literas humaniores plane frigere in Hiſpania obſervat, & quanquam inter Theologos Melchior Canus, cujus *Locos communes* opus inſigne vocat, Ciceroniana eloquentia claruerit, Philippum IV tamen Jeſuitarum inſtinctu Academiam in ipſa urbe Regia Madritenſi condentem, in univerſa Hiſpania, & ne inter Jeſuitas quidem, ullum humanioribus literis imbutum reperire potuiſſe, ut adeo a Gallis fuerint accerſendi. Laurentium Banck J. U. D. Suecum, qui *Taxam Cancellariæ Papalis* edidit, miri commatis hominem, magiæ ſuſpicione laborare teſtatur. De Chronico Carionis & Melanchthonis ita cenſet: *Carion fuit Mathematicus Brandenburgenſis & ſcripſit breve Chronicon, quod ſubmiſit Philippo Melanchthoni, qui plane aliud conſcripſit. Habemus & aliud Chronicon, quod eſt Carionis. Primus, ſecundus & tertius liber eſt Phil. Melanchthonis, reliqui libri a Peucero, Philippi Genero, ſunt conſcripti. Sub initium Libri V deſcriptionem totius Imperii inſtituit Peucerus: quæ eſt deſcriptio non contemnenda. Quæ autem ille habet de rebus Imperii, illa debentur Georgio Sigiſmundo Seldio, Vice-Cancellario Imperii tempore Caroli V & Ferdinandi I.* Acceſſere, præter epiſtolas duas ad Juſtum Geſenium de *Hæreſi* & *Hæreticorum pœnis*, priori quoque editioni ſubjunctas, tertia ad Gerhardum Titium *de pacis & concordiæ Eccleſiaſticæ deſiderio*, & quarta ad Rabanum a Canſtein *de immortalitate animæ*, de quibus plura dicere ſupersedemus.

p. 329. 336. 339. 340. 349. 359. 352.

Das Leben der Gelehrten ꝛc.

i. e.

VITÆ ERUDITORUM AB INITIO ANNI MDCC XIX in Germania denatorum.

Pars I, II, III, IV.

Qued-

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Quedlinburgi, ap. Theodorum Ieremiam Schwan, 1719, 8. Alph 1 plag. 6.

CL. Autor hujus Biographiæ, *Christianus Polycarpus Leporinus*, Med. Doct. Practicus Quedlinburg. studii literarii voluptate captus, eruditorum singulis annis demortuorum Vitas recensere constituit, qua re ut laudem meretur eximiam, ita neminem facile futurum speramus, qui institutum hoc provehere neglexerit. Viri anno superiori defuncti nunc Partibus IV celebrantur, quas plures aliæ haud dubie sequentur. Memorantur hic: D. Jo. Bohnius D. & Med. Prof. Lips. Albertus Meineke, Cons. Eccl. & Past. Quedlinb. Jac. Henr. Pfannenschmid, Med. D. & Consul Quedlinb. Joh. Lud. von Mitthoffen, J. U. D. & Pastor Sedinensis, D. Quirinus Hartman Schacher, JCtus & Consul Lips. Georg. Christoph. Petri von Harttenfelß, Med. D. & Prof. Erfurtensis, Ad. Casp. Bauer, Inspect. Ministerii Arenstein. & Past. Syldav. & Harckerod. Joh. Schlemmius, Hagio-synedrii Vinar. & Isenac. Consil. & Diœces. Dornburg. & Burgel. Inspector Jenensis, Phil. Lud. von Wendhausen, Cancellar. Brunsuic. Rud. Gul. Crausius, Med. D. & Prof. Jen. M. Ge. Wehling, Rect. Scholæ Steninensis, Jo. Christian. Buttnerus, Superint. Leucopetrensis, Jo. Gœddeus, Prof. Juris Marpurg. Jo. Lud. Wurffel, Theol. Prof. & Pastor Gryphiswald. Frid. Wolpmann, J. U. D. & Adv. ordinar. Brem. M. Jo. Christoph. Zerbst, Superint. Gen. Isenac. Andr. Philib. Hoffmayer, Eccl. Ref. Cœthensis Diac. Justus Otto Quentin, Med. D. & Pract. Gœtting, Christoph. Wend, Pastor Lubec. Christoph. Henr. Rittmeyer, Theol. D. & Prof. Helmstad. Christoph. Koch, Past. Primar. Magdeb. Jo. Justinus Hœrnick, Archid. Servestanus, M. Jo. Frid. Zihn, Archid. Henneb. & Leonh. Christoph. Sturm, Consil. Camer. & Director Architect. Megapol. cujus vitæ integram Partem IV impendit. Insperguntur subinde & alia lectu jucunda. Nunc enim Medicos excellentes, qui ætate florente ante quadragesimum annum diem obierunt, nunc Theologos morte repentina oppressos, nunc Rectores Gymnasiorum, qui officiis suis diu præfuerunt, nunc Medicos Theologos commemorat; nunc an Theologi Medicinam exercentes pseudo-medici dicendi sint, disquirit, & id generis alia.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Martii, Anno MDCCXX.

HISTORIA LEOPOLDI MAGNI CÆSARIS Auguſti; Autore FRANCISCO WAGNER, Soc. JEſu Sacerdote.

Pars I.

Auguſtæ Vindel. ſumt. Ge. Schluter & Mart. Happach, 1719, fol. Alph. 8 Tabb. æn. 2.

MErebantur utique res geſtæ Magni LEOPOLDI, quæ non leviter ac proletarie, quod hactenus a nonnullis factum eſt, ſed accurato ſtudio, expenſis diligenter monumentis & ſubductis rite rationibus omnibus, poſteritati traderentur. Nec impar negotio Hiſtoriæ hujus Autor Reverendus videri poterit iis, qui Hiſtoriam hanc cum cura perluſtrabunt, quandoquidem & autores ubiq; ſecutus eſt fide dignos, *Puffendorfium* maxime, a quo raro nec ſine gravi cauſa diſcedit, & ſchedas quoque hactenus ineditas *Chriſtophori Müllери* e Soc. Jeſu, quem præceptorem Leopoldus habuit, aliorumque ſedulo excuſſit, meliora etiam in Parte II pollicitus, quo plura nactus fuerit monumenta a Viris maximis ſuppeditata. De cenſura quidem non diſſimulat, eam in ſextum fere annum productam nec indulgentem valde fuiſſe, quandoquidem ea etiam reſciſſa mutataq; fuiſſe innuit, in quibus ſibi quam maxime placuerit. Certe præter domeſticam more Ordinis receptam cenſuram, non modo a Senatu Academico duos viros clariſſimos eosdemque Cæſaris Conſiliarios, ſed & totidim e ſanctiori Cæſaris Conſilio Reip. Adminiſtros ſpectatiſſimos opus integrum

accurate ſub examen vocaſſe, e Præfatione intelligimus. In prima hac Parte, quæ res Leopoldi ab ejus nativitate ad Anni 1686 finem complectitur, pulcro omnia ordine diſpoſuit; cauſas imprimis bellorum, diſſidiorum, tumultuum, prudenter evolvit; Aulæ Cæſareæ pariter ac Principum Germaniæ conſilia ac ſtudia diverſa detexit; characteres hominum illuſtrium argute expreſſit; conciones raras, ſed ingenioſas, inſperſit; denique cuncta apte ac elegantter ediſſeruit, in deſcriptione imprimis preliorum & obſidionum Latinæ dictionis ubertate magnopere excellens.

p. 4. 5. Ut carptim hinc aliqua enotemus, inter fauſta de Leopoldo infante præſagia referendum eſt, quod Legatus Turcicus, ad Cæſaream prolem viſendam admiſſus, Ferdinando & Mariana leviter ſalutatis, hæſerit in Leopoldi obtutu firmus ac defixus, rogatusque ſubitæ conſternationis cauſam, repoſuerit: eſſe in infantis oculis ac fronte neſcio quid, quod verbis exponere non poſſet, ſed eum ſibi videri, qui olim Muſulmannorum rebus atrocia damna daturus ſit. In Comitiis Poſonienſibus, quibus ipſe adfuit Leopoldus, non Proteſtantes modo, ſed & Catholici, cum multa jam conceſſiſſet Cæſar, poſtulare auſi ſunt, ut Regiis literis teſtaretur, præter jus fasque abs ſe actum, quod citra Comitiorum autoritatem, exercitum ſuperioribus annis in Ungariam immiſerit; atque jurejurando confirmaret, nihil ejusmodi deinceps tentandum. Pugnæ & victoriæ A. 1664 a Turcis ad Levam deportatæ levis admodum & fortuita memoratur occaſio. Nimirum una ante auroram hora a flante leni vento ac temperato, indeque, ut ſolet, commotis trepidantibusque arborum frondibus, ſuſurrus exſtitit, qui venientium ex inſidiis Turcarum ſuſpicionem excubitoribus offerebat: levis quoque pluvia incidens faciebat, ut equeſtrium turmarum ſtrepitu ſylvas commoveri crederent. Inde datis ſignis brevi tota caſtra tumultu completa, moxque exercitus Granam traductus, ne tranſitum prohiberet hoſtis, atque ita ad manus ventum eſt, ſucceſſu exoptatiſſimo. In altera ejusdem anni ad Arrabonem victoria egregia virtutis documenta Montecuculus & Carolus Lotharingus dedere, quorum ille cum a primorum quopiam, ſuperantibus ſub initium Turcis, ut receptui caneret, admonitus eſſet, caſtigato per placidum

107.

150.

163.

riſum

risum hominis pavore, *Ecqui*, ajebat, *tu rem perditam asseris, cum sua gladium vagina nondum nudarim*, atque hoc dicto strenue aciem instaurabat; hic vero, cum Tassius, ut poneret virtuti modum & Ducem se non militem meminisset, audacius inter primos pugnanti autor esset, torva fronte respondebat; *in frusta se ante dissecandum, quam ut occupata statione vel latum unguem decederet.* Quæ de Ratiborienſi & Oppavienſi Ducatu habet p. 198.
Autor, lubet ejusdem verbis transscribere. *Ferdinandus III*, inquit, *cum Uladislao, Casimiri* (Pol. Reg.) *Parenti pro undecies centenis florenorum millibus pignori dederat. Is, quia per leges, Regi extra Regnum fundum possidere non licet, Carolo Ferdinando, fratri suo concessit. Hoc sublato, ad Casimirum devoluta hæreditas. Rex Reginæ cessit, ista in Enguiennium, quem Regem destinabat, transferre constituit. Et jam Grammovillius beneficiaria illa bona a Cæsare pro Enguiennio petere ausus fuerat. Imprudenti postulato offensus Cæsar, Kinskium ad Regem mittit, qui persoluto pretio pignus quam primum redimeret, doceretque, quam nullo jure in Gallum Principem Regina divertere moliretur, cum solennibus tabulis perspicue cautum sit utrinque, ne in extraneum unquam devolveretur.* Pergit deinde Noſler: *Et quoniam cetera inter crimina objectum Lubomirio, quod transferre in Cæsarem Poloniæ Regnum meditatus esset, demandatum eidem Kinskio, ut publice in comitiis eas tabulas redderet, quibus coronam spoponderat Cæsari Respublica, cum adversus Suecum auxilia miserat.* Ad A. 1668 docet, quibus artibus Grammo- 218.
villius in aula Cæsarea usus fuerit, ut Austriæ & Hispaniæ consensionem perturbaret, eoque rem deduceret inter alia, ut in Margaritæ Augustæ Gynecæo ipsæ etiam Germanæ virgines ab Hispanis muliebri bello dissiderent. Hic Aurspergii imprimis perfidiam accusat, qui se non eodem apud Leopoldum, quo apud Ferdinandum IV, gratiæ loco haberi ægre ferebat, cujus rei causam innuit Noſler, quod juvenem Leopoldum, sacris tum devotum, non sat reverenter habuisset & cavillis velut in Episcopum lusisset. Atque eo quidem processit ejus ambitio, ut Cardinalium 219.
Collegio adscribi gestiens, cum a Cæsare impetrare nihil posset, Galliæ Regis intercessionem supplicibus literis expeteret & ob-

tineret. Verum cum & hæ literæ ex ipſo Regis graphiario viginti florenum millibus emptæ, in Cæſaris manus veniſſent, & Pontifex Regiarum literarum (quibus huic uni ſe maxime Flandrici belli, quo nimirum Hiſpania fuerat ab Auſtriacis deſerta, fructum in acceptis ferre Rex prædicabat) exemplum Cæſari transmiſiſſet, tum Leopoldus rogato ſenatus conſulto, cum capitalem omnes pœnam pronuntiarent, exilio demum Aurſpergium, mitigata ſententia, multabat. Ubi de Nadaſti & ſociorum
p. 252. conſpiratione agit Autor, tanta Cæſarem ea in re moderatione uſum aſſerit, ut ad Academias, Ingolſtadienſem, Tubingenſem, Lipſienſem, Spirenſe item tribunal, cauſæ tabulas deferri voluerit. Quæ Lobkovicii exautorati & relegati cauſæ fuerint, graphice deſcribit, imprimis quod clanculum Gallorum partibus ſtuduerit, & pernicioſi fœderis illius A. 1671 Autor fuerit, quo Cæſar primo anno belli Belgici quieturum ſe paciſcebatur; ut proinde Arauſionenſis caſu ejus audito, ad templum converſus, nunc demum meliora de Vienna ſe ſperare dixerit. Sed & acceſ-
364. ſiſſe Claudiæ Auguſtæ odium, quæ non ignorabat, eum ab obitu Margaritæ Cæſari, ut Neoburgenſem præhaberet uxorem, ſuaſiſſe, eidemq; Claudiæ iconem monſtranti, rogantique, quid de forma ſentiret? libere reſpondiſſe: quæ ejusmodi vultu ſit, vix
449. Principum ſanguine ortam videri. Dum Joſephi natales tangit, neſcio quas divinationes ait præbuiſſe, quod infans, in ſerto in os digito, comminantis ſpeciem in partu præ ſe tulerit.
468. Pacis Neomagenſis, parum quippe Germanis proficuæ, nuntium ingenti Viennam triſtitia impleviſſe refert, & ipſum Cæſarem gratulantes torvo præter ſolitum ſupercilio, paucis abruptisque verbis dimiſiſſe, & cum ſupplicationes indiceret, addidiſſe: Deo etiam pro calamitatibus habendas gratias & exoſculandam etiam ver[illegible]antis manum. Montecuculi Commentarios, brevi-
516. tate, judicio, methodo incomparabiles, tanti feciſſe teſtatur Cæſarem, ut eorum copiam, antequam publici juris fierent, non niſi primis Ducibus fecerit; Lotharingum vero ſine eo libello
537. nunquam in expeditionem profectum. Minitantibus A. 1681 irruptionem Turcis, cum Cæſar Electores Ratisbonam avocaret, inter alios aſperius Moguntinum, niſi autea cum Gallo transigere-

igeretur, Colonienſem, niſi Excellentiæ titulo Electorum Legati augerentur, ſe de belli Turcicis auxiliis agi paſſuros, negaſſe obſervat. In quibus poſtulatis, addit, neſcias plus vanitatis an turpitudinis ineſſet: illud vero erat abſurdiſſimum, quod talibus cauſis, bello honeſtiſſimo, adverſus atrociſſimum Chriſtiani nominis hoſtem, Epiſcopi ſe ſubducerent. Porro cum A. 1683 Viennæ mœnibus imminerent Turcæ, triſtis admodum fuit Cæſaris cum auguſta familia fuga. Nam cum Corneoburgi, quod tribus a Vienna leucis diſtat, pernoctaret Cæſaris familia, paucula ova univerſam cœnam fecere, & ex his delitiis ſuis Cæſar partem Burgmaino Hiſpanico Legato transmiſit, quod ille pro ſumma amoris honorisque teſtificatione omni deinceps vita prædicabat. Cum ne lectus quidem ad quietem ſuppeteret, nobiles pueri viatorias penulas pro culcitra ſtragulisque ſubſtravere, illacrymante Joſepho ac ſororibus Archiducibus, nempe qui famem & lecti inſuetam aſperitatem præ Regni malis tum ſentirent. In ipſa vero urbe Vienna omnis tum populi rabies in Jeſuitas verſa, e quorum ſcilicet officina conſilia perverſa, importuna in Proteſtantes ſeveritas, Ungarorum perduellio, Leopoldi pietas ſuperſtitioſa prodiiſſent. Atque ita nemini niſi mutato habitu incedere licebat, neque id ſatis tutum videbatur, quippe de quo vel levis eſſet ſuſpicio, is, admotis ad pectus ſclopis, ut verum ediceret, adigebatur; & ruſticulorum furore diſcerptos fuiſſe aliquot, qui nunquam deinde conſpecti ſunt, conjectura fuit. Ubi de Maximiliani Emanuelis Bavariæ Electoris cum Cæſaris e Margarita Hiſpana filia Antonia nuptiis loquitur, mali ominis fuiſſe cenſet, quod Antonia, uti diu ab hoc marito abhorruerit, ita flens ac mœſta, neque niſi Auguſti Parentis autoritate ac precibus victa, aſſenſum præbuerit, & Electortertia a nuptialibus tædis die ad Martios ignes Vivarinum properaverit. Sed hæc de iis, quæ propius concernunt Leopoldum: ſunt alia non magis in vulgus nota, quæ paſſim de exteris aulis data occaſione inſperguntur, e quibus duo tantum producemus ſpecimina. Dum ad A. 1659 de morte Caroli Guſtavi Regis Sueciæ mentionem facit, quem ab Hugone Grotio conſulto revocatum fuiſſe a literis memorat, quod libandas potius

p. 588.

589.

676.

69.

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quam exhauriendas Principibus crederet, præter alias, quas in eo prædicat laudes, teſtatur, eum in Regia inauguratione animi ſui ſpecimen dediſſe, & arrepto pro ſceptro gladio pronunciaſſe:
p. 460. illud genuinum Principum ſceptrum eſſe ac inſigne. De nuptiis porro Wilhelmi Arauſionenſis, qui non immerito Gallis credebatur infenſus, cum Maria Eboracenſi diſſerens (de quibus, quod mirum, nihil niſi a ſignatis ſponſalibus tabulis reſciverat Curtinius Legatus Gallicus, tot annis ſecretorum in aula Anglica rimator & particeps) vanum rumorem Londini diſſeminatum, quaſi veſtes omnes, quibus ſponſus uſus, Pariſiis fuerint conſutæ, tantum offenſionis exciviſſe notat, ut decreta liberalitate ſuperſederent Magiſtratus, vacuumque Principem inde congiarium ſperare juberent, unde veſtes petiiſſet. Nec Rex quicquam intermittebat, quo minus Principem Gallis redderet audientiorem; unde acutum Ruperti Palatini circumfertur dictum, qui Principem ajebat Monacho ſimilem, qui lupanar ingreſſus ſit, ad meretriculas cœno evellendas, ſed in quo ipſe adhæſerit. Ce-
423. terum cum Petri Griffenfeldii in aula Danica fata ſiniſtra memorat, ei ad carceres demum damnato, *Petri Sutoris* nomen ad ignominiam fuiſſe inditum refert: ſed ignoraſſe videtur Rev. Autor, quod prius etiam, quam ad tantum faſtigium extolleretur, vernaculo nomine Schumacher vocaretur.

ANNALES DES PROVINCES UNIES, PAR Mr. BASNAGE.

i. e.

ANNALES FOEDERATI BELGII, A TRActatibus Pacis Monaſterienſis, quibus jungitur Hiſtorica Deſcriptio Regiminis harum Provinciarum; Autore BASNAGIO.

Hagæ Comitum, apud Carol. de Vier, 1719, fol. Alph. 11.

EQuidem non deſunt Commentarii Hiſtorici, quibus Fœderati Belgii fata ab ortu ejusdem illuſtrantur, ſed plerique nævis undique repleti, vel ut plurimum ad tempora recentiora non per-

pertingunt. Impulit iſta res Cel. Baſnagium, pluribus jam ſcriptis eruditis haud ignotum, ut res Belgarum geſtas a Tractatibus Pacis Monaſterienſis ad noſtra usque tempora poſteris traderet, cujus Operis priorem Tomum typis exſcriptum non ita pridem edidit, continuationem illius laboris, quam primum fieri poterit, pollicitus, quod, ut cedat feliciter, fauſta quæque ipſi apprecamur. Præmiſit eidem deſcriptionem Regiminis Fœderatarum Provinciarum, ſine qua cœcutire ferme oportet geſta Belgarum perluſtrantem. Omnium ſane manibus teritur præſtantiſſimum, ut ſibi perſvaſerunt plures, opuſculum *Templei de ſtatu Fœderati Belgii*, quod tamen erroribus ſordidis deturpatum, Hollandorum ſaltem ſtatum Politicum delineat, reliquis plane neglectis. Noſter autem remedium hiſce quæſiturus, antiquas Belgii Reſpublicas deſcribit, multis deinde Burgundorum atque Auſtriacorum Regimen exponit, donec motibus ſub Philippo II excitatis VII Provinciæ ad libertatem adſpirarent. Firmabatur illa per Unionem Trajectenſem, vi cujus quævis Provincia ſui juris eſt effecta. Inde ſelecti ſunt ex ſingulis territoriis, ad rerum communium adminiſtrationem, qui Conſeſſus Statuum Generalium vocatur. Inſtitutum quoque fuit A. 1584 Conſilium Status, rei bellicæ & redituum publicorum curam gerens; cui ſublevando 1601 *Rationum Camera* jungebatur. Poſtea *ſummi Imperii Præfecti* munia referuntur. Sequuntur formæ Regiminis, antiqua & hodierna, ſingularum Provinciarum, quas inter primum ſibi locum vindicat Geldriæ Ducatus. Hollandiæ politiam pluribus deſcribendam exiſtimavit Autor, utpote ſuadendi autoritate & opum potentia inter ceteras inſignem; quam pæne imitatur Seelandia. Hinc ob oculos ponitur ſtatus Trajectenſium; Friſiæ occidentalis, cui hodienum Præfectus ex Naſſoviis oriundus præeſt; Transiſalanorum, quibus Lex Salica debet originem; ac Græningæ, cui plurimæ ab Omelandis moventur lites. Noſtrum jam non eſt, ſpeciatim hanc in rem inquirere, maxime, cum in illuſtri opere Fecialis Europæi pleraque jam ſint explanata; non diſſitemur tamen, operæ pretium eſſe, ut viciſſitudines a Baſnagio ex ipſis rerum monumentis erutæ penitius inſpiciantur. Cura rei

C. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19-25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30, 31. 32. 34. 35.

rei maritimæ, qua Belgæ ditantur, & Collegiis eſt demandata,
C. 36. Commerciorum cultura debetur ſecuritati illorum, politiæ iisdem adaptatæ, & emolumentis ex India utraque provenientibus, qua occaſione dubiis quibusdam occurritur, & ſubnexa
37. enarratione de Indica Societate orientali occidentalique oſten-
38. ditur, Belgas jure optimo varias religionum ſectas tolerare. Ad
39. Annales nunc eſt progrediendum, ex Autoris noſtri ſententia absque ullo partium ſtudio conſcriptos, quod quidem L. B. judicio dijudicandum relinquimus, Collectos tamen eſſe ex MSCtis haud vulgaribus, & libris optimæ notæ, qui ſub finem cujusque pagellæ indicantur, negari non poteſt. Præterea ut nitorem operi conciliaret Autor, eventus ſingulares, maxime vero nummos ad memoriam geſtorum ſervandam cuſos æri incidi elegantiſſime curavit, ex quibus Bizoti errores ſubinde corrigi poterunt. Ex iſtis pauca memoratu digna delibabimus,
p. 31. ne brevitatem nobis propoſitam neglexiſſe videamur. Antwerpiam, inſidiis ſtructis, ne expugnaretur, Hollandorum minime obſtitiſſe invidiam, ſed morbum Principis Auriaci, Noſter
42. exiſtimat. Seelandi tunc a pace minus erant alieni, quod majus ſibi ex piratica commodum pollicerentur. Ad deditionem
78. Landrecii Hiſpanis faciendam 1647 cives adegerat ipſe præſidii Præfectus, pecuniam militibus deſtinatam clam ſubducen-
174. do. Inter Hollandos & Wilhelmum II odia gliſcebant inteſtina, quæ eo tandem exarſerunt, ut Auriacus milites verſus Amſtelodamum mitteret, ad urbem ſubito impetu in poteſtatem redigendam. Sed cœlo pluvio, cum equites per nocturnas tenebras a via aberraſſent, Mommius Dux illorum, arcani neſcius, Nuncium Hamburgenſem ſibi obvium haud detinuerat, qui rem omnem Amſtelodamenſibus detexit, quo facto tempeſtas
215. illa evanuit. Scotorum quondam Reges Sconæ inaugurabantur, quem morem adhuc ſecutus eſt Carolus II. Namque certo ſibi perſuaſerant Scoti, ſellam Regiam ibi conſtitutam ſingulari virtute eſſe præditam, Reges ab omni fortunæ injuria tutos diu ſervandi. Hinc regnum brevi peſſundatum iri crediderant, cum Eduardus I in Angliam avehi hoc ſolium juſſiſſet. In eo
238. vero labitur Autor, dum tranſactionem in cauſa Juliacenſi

Bran-

Brandenburgenſem inter atque Neoburgicum ideo fruſtra tentatam fuiſſe dicit, quod hic repudium a Principe Brandeburgica fuiſſet paſſus; præterea in nominibus Germanorum propriis errores ſubinde non leves commiſit. Nec majori ſpecie veritatis nititur, dum in Jure Publico Germanos Conringii verba, tanquam ex tripode dicta, venerari putat, qua in re magnopere fallitur, cum in nullius unquam verba juraverint, imo nec Conringii nec aliorum errata reticeant Germani. Optaremus certe, ut notitia Imperii, vel ex ſcriptis Conringianis ſaltem, Baſnagio paulo magis innotuiſſet, ne graviſſime ab ipſis hujus ſcientiæ principiis aberraret. Siquidem, ut unicum hic produxiſſe ſufficiat, Palatinum ante Joſephi electionem Vicariatum geſſiſſe audacter affirmat, quo tamen tempore imperium vacaſſe, quis dixerit? Quæ de dominio maris fuſius afferuntur meditationes, ex Juris Naturæ ſcriptoribus ſatis ſuperque innotuerunt. De Amelandia, velut Imperii feudo, poſſeſſores inveſtiverat Ferdinandus III, cui ſtatus Friſiæ ſemet acerrime oppoſuerunt. In ſolennibus inaugurationis Ludovici XIV Archi-Epiſcopus Rhemenſis circumſtantes hiſce conceptis verbis alloquebatur: vultisne hunc Regem eſſe veſtrum? cui populus circumfuſus votivis acclamationibus reſpon[illegible]; id quod Galli poſtmodum, auram regiam captantes vel ſ[illegible]imere penitus, vel interpretatione detorta emollire ſunt conati. Legati Luſitanici fratrem, Anglos quosdam atrocibus injuriis onerantem, Cromwellius 1654 in ipſius ædibus palam prehendi & capite truncari curavit, reliquis Legatis Juris Gentium violationem fruſtra prætexentibus. Ad bellum Polonis 1655 inferendum Suecos concitaverat Cancellarii quondam vices gerens Radziovius, qui propter vitium a Johan. Caſimiro uxori oblatum offenſus in Sueciam profugerat, & conſiliis poſtea felicitatem Suecicorum armorum mirum in modum juvit. Inde Rex, Suecicæ potentiæ impar, cum in Sileſiam fuga ſe proripere neceſſum haberet, una cum Conjuge foviſſe fertur, ut alterutri quondam defuncturo ſuperſtes monaſterii clauſtra ingrederetur, quod utique a Rege deinceps factum. Jucunda erunt legentibus litigia, adverſus Carteſii dogmata a Theo-

p. 542.

247.

326.

355.

362.

390.

345.

logis Philosophisque agitata, quæ multis motibus ansam præbuerunt, nec a Statibus plane potuerunt sopiri, maxime cum
p. 459. furor, quo in Jansenistas tunc omnes fere grassabantur, eosdem
487. in Cartesianorum castra pertraheret. Belgas isto tempore piratica Galli divexabant, compertumque fuit, Mazarinum haud minimam lucelli partem inde percepisse, donec Ruyterus virtu-
522. te navali Gallorum ferociam retunderet. Tychonem de Brahe fuisse vinosum, uxorium, & in Insulanos Huenæ crudelem, narrat Autor, quam ob causam tandem Regis Danorum gratia
526. excidit. Errorem simul notat quorundam, qui Galliæ Regem
599. Cromwellio Fratris nomen tribuisse falso tradiderunt. Imperatoris opem adversus Turcas Ragotzius A. 1660 frustra imploravit, quod Portianus partim metu belli, partim spe vana, Turcas subacta Transilvania quieturos, Leopoldum a rebus strenue gerendis dehortaretur, ipse interim pecuniis ab ordinibus Austriacorum Provincialibus corradendis intentus. Idem postea
725. 1664 pacem cum Turcis, omnium opinione citius concluſit, ut Montecuculi autoritatem, quam virtute bellica sibi paraverat, in aula Cæsarea imminueret. Dum Carolus II Britanniæ Rex
606. per Belgium iter faceret, Status Hollandiæ cum Statibus Generalibus priore loco decertabant, cessere tamen Hollandi, ceteros exterorum loco in terris suis habendos esse existimantes. Bel-
608. gæ tunc temporis magnam pecuniæ vim coegerant, ut Regem honore debito exciperent, quo viso Stellingwerf, ad Status Generales delegatus, vatidico quasi spiritu exclamasse fertur: melius Belgas sibi consulturos, si tantam opum vim haud næniis istiusmodi impenderent, sed arma provide compararent. Trajecti
523. 677. lites acerrimæ sunt coortæ inter Canonicos Seculares & Clerum beneficiis istis inhiantem, frustraneo tamen conatu, siquidem ministri verbi divini convitiis adversarios proscindentes
624. solum vertere jubebantur. Comprehensi tunc fuerunt in Orientali India Lojolitæ, adamantes ex mineris clam coemtos in Europam avehentes, & immensum fere lucrum exinde colli-
638. gentes, quorum fraudibus postea obex est positus. Mazarinus
1661 morti vicinus, demum a sacerdote, qui ipsi fuerat a confessionibus, anxie semet edoceri curavit, qualis sit efficacia

Sacra-

Sacramentorum. Vi Tractatus Commerciorum Belgarum mercatores ab Albinagii Gallici rigore sunt liberati. Pax denique Bredana huncce Tomum claudit. p. 643.

CORNELII VAN BYNKERSHOEK, JC. ET Senatoris, Opuscula varii argumenti.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Joannem vander Linden Juniorem, 1719, 4
Alphab. 2 plag. 11.

PRimum horum sex opusculorum, quod prætermissa ad L. 2 D. de Orig. Juris exhibet, magno constitisse labore Illustri Viro, sed devorandum illum tamen fuisse, facile credent omnes boni lectores, ubi viderint, eum hic constituisse Pomponi causam agere, quum posset maxime in rebus memoriæ veteris tam multis. Vult autem Lectores suos Romanam Historiam jam aliunde scire, neque etiam ignorare, quid vulgus interpretum ad explicandum Pomponium attulerit; qui enim ita instructus non accesserit ad hæc prætermissa, hunc jubet res suas sibi habere, & vicissim Illustri Dn. Autori suas relinquere. Properamus ergo ad delibanda potissima. Retinet is ac defendit receptam lectionem §. 7, Sextum Ælium *alias actiones composuisse, quia deerant quædam genera agendi.* Rejicit igitur Haloandrinam. Si enim legas, *qui præerant, quædam genera agendi composuerunt*, transferretur ad Pontifices, quod Sexto Ælio debetur, & vis major fieret Pomponio, ubi non oportet. In §. 11 recedit a MS. Campensi, quod addit *viros*, & habet *vias*, perinde ut liber Florentinus; cujus scripturam ad hunc titulum Florentia transmisit Nostro Vir doctissimus Henricus Brenkman. Binis autem transpositis literis, pro *partes* legi posse ait, *patres*, i. e. per Senatum. In §. 17 leviter iterum emendat, *cum census jam major in tempore agendus esset*, i. e. tractu tanti temporis; ubi vetustæ Editiones quædam, *major jam tempore*. *Elige*, inquit, *quicquid placuerit, me non difficilem habebis arbitrum.* Interpunctionem tantum, quæ est inter §. 19 & 20, mutat, & uno tenore ei placet legere, *Magistratus tamen habebantur legitimi*

Cleanliness.—Cleanliness of the premises is generally satisfactory. Some of the yards are paved with asphalt, which is a great improvement, as it is impervious to water and can be easily cleaned. Where the yards are not paved, they should be covered with gravel or ashes, and not left in a muddy condition.

Water Supply.—The water supply is from the Metropolitan Water Board, and is constant and plentiful.

Drainage.—The drainage is on the combined system, and is generally satisfactory. Some of the houses have the old system of drainage, with the soil pipe ventilated by the rain water pipe, which is not to be recommended.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The sanitary conveniences are generally satisfactory. Some of the houses have the old pattern of water-closet, which is not to be recommended. Where the water-closets are not supplied with a flushing cistern, they should be supplied with one.

Ashpits.—The ashpits are generally satisfactory. Some of the houses have no ashpits, and the dustbins are placed in the yards. Where the dustbins are placed in the yards, they should be covered with a lid, and not left open to the weather.

Overcrowding.—There is no overcrowding in the district.

Nuisances.—The nuisances are generally satisfactory. Some of the houses have the old pattern of water-closet, which is not to be recommended. Where the water-closets are not supplied with a flushing cistern, they should be supplied with one

Articles of agreement made and entered into this day of between A. B. of the one part and C. D. of the other part, witnesseth that the said A. B. doth hereby covenant with the said C. D. that he the said A. B. will [here insert the covenants on the part of A. B.]

And the said C. D. doth hereby covenant with the said A. B. that he the said C. D. will [here insert the covenants on the part of C. D.]

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named A. B. in the presence of E. F.

A. B.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named C. D. in the presence of E. F.

C. D.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this day of between A. B. of the one part and C. D. of the other part, witnesseth that the said A. B. doth hereby covenant with the said C. D. that he the said A. B. will [here insert the covenants on the part of A. B.]

And the said C. D. doth hereby covenant with the said A. B. that he the said C. D. will [here insert the covenants on the part of C. D.]

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named A. B. in the presence of E. F.

A. B.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named C. D. in the presence of E. F.

C. D.

verba Ciceronis in Bruto loqui tantum de Q. Mucio, cujus mentio fit §. 41, omnino ſecus eſt. Cicero enim in comparatione iſta utrumque JCtum iisdem effert laudibus. Neque ſunt adeo ſede ſua mota verba ejus apud Pomponium, ceu putabat Rupertus. Si enim easdem laudes de Q. Mutio voluiſſet is allegare, non poterant ipſi deeſſe copioſæ tales apud Ciceronem. Bertrandus preſſe: *Fratrem habuit Publius Mutius L. Craſſum, auctore Cicerone Lib. I de Oratore c. 37, qui Mutianus dicitur apud Pomponium §. 40.* Cicero quidem, quod ad §. 41 attinet, de Craſſo dixit, *erat in illo Oratorius, non ſcurrilis, lepos. de claris Oratorib. f. 219. C.* Sed neque hic vox illa forte obſcœnum aliquid connotat, quod a reverentia & ſanctitate judicii abeſſe, per ſe intelligitur. *Conſularem* autem *ſcurram* ab inimicis Ciceronem ipſum appellatum cum ait Macrobius *L. 2 Saturn. c. 1*, ſtatim intelligimus odium miſcuiſſe hoſtes. Dictiones etiam Valerii Maximi ſæpe horridiores paulo videntur, ſed ſenſu æque polito & commodo. Olim *Scurræ* dicebantur, homines aliquando urbani, lepidi, elegantes, *ἐυτράπελοι*, quod verbis Plauti, Catulli, Juvenalis & Julii Capitolini comprobat G. J. Voſſius *in Etymolog.* Ergo & luſus ſcurriles erant ſimiles. Hi apud ipſum Valerium opponuntur continuis laboribus, conſiſtuntque in diverticulo & remiſſione a rebus ſeriis: ut non evaneſcat virtus, ſed recreetur, ac tempeſtiva laboris intermiſſione ad laborandum mox ſimus vegetiores. Iterum Valerius: *vegeta & ſtrenua ingenia quo plus receſſus ſumunt, hoc vehementiores poſtea impetus edunt.* Plauto *urbani aſſidui cives* ſunt, qui non in agris fatigantur, ſed ſine cura atque labore, *quos ſcurras vocant.* Turneb. *Adverſar. L. 19 c. 13.* Syneſius certe in epiſtola quadam: *cum a libris oculos attollo, ἐπιῤῥεπὴς εἰμι πρὸς ἅπασαν παιδιάν, pronus ſum ad omne ludendi genus.* Si in §. 42 Cl. Brenkmanus eandem recitabit conjecturam de librario Florentino, vel ſimilem, certabunt illæ invicem, nobis non invitis. Leviſſima transpoſitione autem poſſim etiam ſcribere, *ut ad ea omnes appetant.* Geminam enim particulam quis non ferat in Veteribus, quum idem nos faciamus quotidie? Et indignatur in ſimili Noſter, ad §. 5 *p. 27.* Sic dicimus, *manu ad os admota ſalu-*

ſalutare, perinde ut olim Veteres. In eodem §. 42 verba illa, *pro cujus ſcriptura*, ita emendat, *per cujus ſcripturam ipſorum quoque librorum memoria habetur*, i. e. ſcriptura conſervat memoriam Autoris librorum: id quod a nemine vocetur in dubium. Nunc & verba Pomponii §. 43 quodammodo impedita ita exponuntur atque illuſtrantur ab eodem, *cumque eum ſibi reſpondiſſe de jure Servius parum intellexiſſet;* utique enim intellexiſſe Servium, Mucium ſibi de jure reſpondiſſe, neſciiſſe autem, quid dixiſſet. Caſcellii librum *Benedictorum* viſum eſt Illuſtri Viro complecti §. 45 præter ea, quæ ad Jurisprudentiam pertinebant, flores etiam eloquentiæ ex Orationibus aliorum, quæque ab iis bene dicta eſſent. Eloquentiorem enim Trebatio hic dici eo ſenſu Caſcellium. Sequitur ad §. 46 nobilis illa digreſſio, *fueritne Cicero JCtus?* ubi dolemus, non extare apud nos Orationem Cl. Schultingii de hoc problemate. Non detraxit Noſter famæ meritisque Ciceronis viri maximi, ſed laudat in eo ingenium excelſum, quodque ſe ad Mutium JC. in prima ſtatim ætate contulerit, atque in perfectum Oratorem, imo ſupra vulgus Oratorum, quin & Conſulum aliorumque Magiſtratuum, evaſerit: gnarus adeo Juris & naturalis, qua philoſophus, & ſacri, qua Augur, & publici, ceu Conſul, & privati, qua judex, ac vere Juris prudens. Sed inter JCtos tamen a Pomponio non recenſeri: diſtuliſſe enim ipſum profeſſionem Jurisprudentiæ ad ſenectutem, nec voluiſſe hactenus haberi pro JCto, ſi ſtatum ſpectes & exercitium illius ſcientiæ. Humilius interim fuiſſe ei iſtud genus vitæ, neque voluiſſe de ſtillicidiorum atque parietum jure libellos conficere, aut ſtipulationum & judiciorum formulas crepare, quamdiu curæ publicæ id non paterentur. In eodem §. 46, ubi Tubero *ſermone antiquo uſus affectarit ſcribere*, mallet Noſter, *ſermone antiqui uſus*, i. e. vocabulis moris antiqui, & non quo illi, qui Tuberonis æquales erant, ſcribebant. Labeo §. 47 noluit ſuſcipere oblatum a Cæſare Auguſto Conſulatum, *quo ſuffectus fieret*. Iterum malebat Noſter, *quo ſuſpectus fieret*, apud rempublicam ſcilicet & optimates, corruptæ a ſe libertatis, ſi, eo beneficio accepto, ſequeretur partes Auguſti. Hic eſt ille Labeo, qui & *ceteris operis ſapien-*

pientiæ operam dederat. Durum id visum, & κακόφωνον, bis una & continua oratione repeti idem vocabulum, satiusque ideo putatur, cum MS. Campensi scribere, *qui & in ceteris operam sapientiæ dederat.* Sed nunc de tribus Labeonibus surgit nova controversia. De patre & filio constat. Tertium esse *Theologum* aliquem, ait Noster. Ita enim describi eum Augustino, *de civit. Dei L. 2 c. 11.* Idem etiam dicitur tradidisse de Diis penatibus Æneæ, de diis animalibus & de disciplinis Etruscis. Labeonis hujus quoque videri quædam recitari apud Festum. Ultimus apud Pomponium §. 47 laudatur Salvius Julianus, autor Edicti perpetui. Et gravior fit hic lis de verbis & fide Aurelii Victoris in Didio Juliano, Imperatore: quem primum autorem illius Edicti facit. Emendanda ergo verba videbantur historici, *nisi velimus manifestam ἀνισορηαίαν in eo agnoscere, ut sunt*, inquit, *qui agnoscunt.* Minori motu autem legit: *quippe quod primum*, vel, *quod prius*, genus nimirum Didii Juliani; adeoque recte Salvius Julianus, in illa gente celebris JCtus, Autor Edicti adhuc intelligitur. Quæ omnia & laudem magni ingenii & profunditatem exacti judicii abunde comprobant. Reliqua opuscula quinque *de rebus mancipi & nec mancipi; de jure occidendi, vendendi & exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos; de cultu religionis peregrinæ apud eosdem, & de captatoriis institutionibus* conscripta, non minus alliciunt nos ad similem enarrationem paulo copiosiorem, & quæ citra omnem temporis jacturam in posterum sequetur. Neque enim nobis tales quotidie libri exhibentur Bynkershœkiani. Tum vero quos editura plausus est universa tantum non Europa cultior, ubi de XV illis centuriis rerum in hoc Senatu judicatarum, atque a tanto elaboratarum SENATORE, suo tempore viderit in Actis recensionem institui.

E LITERIS CHRISTFRIDI WÆCHTLERI, JC. occasione Prætermissorum Illustr. Domini van BYNKERSHOEK ad L. 2 D. de Orig. Jur.

POstulat a nobis eruditissima elaboratio istius Tituli qualemcunque adhuc diligentiam novam. Disco enim hic statim

ad

ad §. 7, Tribonianum ibi non loqui, neque Sextum Ælium collegiſſe tantum ac divulgaſſe alias quasdam actiones; ſicut Sextus Papirius leges ſine ordine latas in unum compoſuit, nec de ſuo quidquam ibi adjecit. §. 2. Sextus Ælius enim hic non comparatur cum Papirio illo, ſed cum Appio Claudio. Tum vero Ælius novo iterum argumento laudatur §. 38. In §. 11 prompta eſt utique medela, quam affert Vir illuſtris, ſi legamus *patres*. Et quanquam videamus, eum non ſequi per omnia lineas recentiſſimi operis Brenkmaniani, avide nihilominus fatetur illud integrum a ſe exſpectari. Quodſi ſcriptum ibidem eſſet *videbamur*, pro, *videbatur*, facilius retineremus, *vias*, pro *via*. Cum tempore auctus utique erat cenſus. §. 17. Et augmentum hoc aliquoties exprimit Pomponius §. 2 §. 7 §. 18 & 22. Mutavit ergo vocabulum, & ſcripſit hic, *cum cenſus major jam tempore agendus eſſet*. Noluit enim geminare *cum*: cum *cenſus major jam* cum *tempore agendus eſſet*, omiſitque poſterius. Nemo melius Noſtro connectit §. 19 & 20. Et tunc pergam: *Cum* autem *plebs a patribus ſeceſſiſſet, tribunos ſibi creavit, qui eſſent plebeji magiſtratus*. Ita enim perſpicue opponuntur ſibi magiſtratus legitimi & plebeji. Sic §. 21 iterum duo ædiles ex plebe. Poſt primam ſeceſſionem placuit populo, etiam leges ab ipſo ferri, & non tantum varios magiſtratus §. 20, 21, 22, 23 conſtitui. In iſtis turbis latum eſt ad populum, uti omnes decemviri magiſtratu ſe abdicarent, qui anno uno tantum erant conſtituti. Cum enim magiſtratum hunc prorogarent ſibi, & populum injurioſe tractarent, neque vellent a populo ſuffici alios, ut ipſi perpetuo Rempublicam occupatam retinerent; eo rem perduxerant, ut ſicut antea plebs §. 20, ita nunc exercitus a Republica ſecederet. Pro *quo* igitur tentabo, *Qui cum magiſtratum &c.* Haloander non male: *Hi cum*. Sed adhuc facilius ex *quo*, fiet *qui*. Fundamentum intentionis Verginii adverſus Appium Claudium ex fontibus hiſtoriæ Romanæ exhibet Ulric. Huberus, *Eunom. p. 34*, & applicat ad diverſum modum procedendi. In §. 15 ratio temporis exigit omnino illud *quam*. An autem Codex Florentinus Cl. Brenkmano repræſentarit, *VI* an *viginti*, adhuc incertum nobis eſt. Interim conſtat fide Livii,

post scelus Appii Claudii non fuisse creatos XX tribunos militum consulari potestate, sed XX tribunis negotium datum, ut ex suo numero duos crearent, qui præessent summæ rerum. Per hos autem nihil effectum est. *Lib. 3 c. 51.* Post abdicationem Decemvirorum, decem tribuni plebis creati, sine addito charactere speciali, & duo Consules. Porro Libro 4 c. 1 agitari cœpit, ut alter Consulum ex plebe fieret, obtentusque est c. 6 non Consul quidem plebejus, sed ut sineret Senatus, tribunos militum consulari potestate promiscue e Patribus ac plebe creari tres. Sequitur nunc apud Livium L. 6 c. 35, 42 illa periodus, de qua Pomponius agit §. 26, donec tandem L. Sextius primus Consul de plebe factus est. Ad §. 31 valde adhuc dubitabat Noster, an *ultis* pro *ultra* dixerit quisquam Veterum: sed reperta sunt vestigia. Ad §. 35 observavit Cl. Brenkmanus, in Codice Florentino alterum, *eorum*, non plane deesse, (quod tamen Taurelli nota indicet) sed antiquiuscule ad marginem id scriptum. Tuto nos autem eo carere posse: & vel subintelligi, vel posse paulatim transponi verba, *sed eorum, qui maximæ dignationis. &c.* Et ita habere jam nunc editiones quasdam. Circa §. 36 lis est de duobus, an tribus Appiis Claudiis. Noster duos tantum facit. Si enim tres in animo habebat Pomponius, plura de tertio dicturum fuisse ad rem præsentem, quam obiter illud unicum de litera R. Statuit etiam, verba ista, *processisse ab hoc videtur*, Appium Secundum a primo, Decemviro scilicet, ortum innuere. Difficilis imprimis visus est Nostro §. 40, quod Lucius Crassus non fuerit frater Publii Mutii; ceu tamen contendat Pomponius. Neque locum Ciceronis accipiendum de Lucio Crasso, sed de Publio Crasso, fratre Publii Mutii. Alium similem locum non reperiri. Legit ergo, *Publius Licinius Crassus Mucianus*, pro *Lucius Crassus*. Et nihil obstare, quominus Cicero etiam hunc Licinium judicaverit JCtorum disertissimum: etsi hæc formula de illo non extet. Locum Valerii Maximi ita emendat idem §. 41. *Q. Mutium Augurem, cum bene ac diu jura civium & ceremonias Deorum ordinasset, atque adeo post seria, etiam turrilibus lusibus quandoque vacasse, & hominem egisse, Lib. IIX c. 8 §. 2*, pro, *scurrilibus*. Forte, quia

Ma-

[illegible] Commander in Chief of the Ships of His Majesty's Navy, or any Officer Commanding any Ship or Vessel belonging to His Majesty's Navy, or any Officer Commanding any Troops in His Majesty's Service, or any Governor of any of His Majesty's Plantations, or any Officer Commanding any Troops in any of His Majesty's Plantations, or any Governor of any of His Majesty's Forts or Garrisons, or any Officer Commanding any of His Majesty's Forts or Garrisons, or any Officer Commanding any Troops in any of His Majesty's Forts or Garrisons, or any Officer Commanding any Troops in any of His Majesty's Plantations

Mr. Foster's Experiments.—Mr. Foster's experiments were made with a view to ascertain the effect of the heat of the blast upon the quantity of iron produced from a given quantity of ore, and upon the quality of the iron. The ore used was the Clay Cross brown hæmatite, and the fuel was coke. The blast was heated by passing it through a cast-iron pipe, which was placed in the flue of the furnace. The temperature of the blast was measured by a mercurial pyrometer. The results of the experiments are given in the following table:—

No. of Experiment.	Temperature of Blast.	Ore used.	Coke used.	Limestone used.	Iron produced.	Ratio of Coke to Iron.	Ratio of Ore to Iron.
	°F.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		
1	60	10	5	2	3	1·67	3·33
2	250	10	5	2	3·5	1·43	2·86
3	400	10	5	2	4	1·25	2·50
4	600	10	5	2	4·5	1·11	2·22
5	800	10	5	2	5	1·00	2·00

The iron produced in the first experiment was white, and very hard and brittle. That produced in the second was white, but not so hard and brittle as the first. That produced in the third was mottled, and not hard and brittle. That produced in the fourth was mottled, and soft and tough. That produced in the fifth was mottled, and soft and tough.

Mr. Foster's Conclusions.—Mr. Foster's conclusions are as follows:—

1. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the quantity of iron produced from a given quantity of ore.
2. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the quality of the iron.
3. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of coke to iron.
4. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of ore to iron.
5. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of limestone to iron.

Mr. Foster's Remarks.—Mr. Foster's remarks are as follows:—

The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the quantity of iron produced from a given quantity of ore. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the quality of the iron. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of coke to iron. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of ore to iron. The heat of the blast has a great effect upon the ratio of limestone to iron.

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Dionis, ait, *ſola dicendi arte ſtudiisque ſuis, quæ ſola ſint in poteſtate Ciceronis, fretum eum fuiſſe*, abit notabiliter a textu Græco. Idque vel inde ſtatim apparet, quia ſumma totius orationis Caleni eſt, adhortari Ciceronem, ut cum Antonio in gratiam redeat, nec moliatur bellum continuare. Quintilianus *Lib. 12 c. 3* oſtendit, plerosque, cum deſperaſſent de facultate dicendi in cauſis vel publicis vel privatis, tunc demum ad jus diſcendum declinaſſe, quum propria confeſſione Oratores, qualis Cicero, eſſe non poſſent. Quod argumentum urget ipſe etiam pro Murena. *fol. 301. C.* Quintilianus tamen præterea dicto loco ſcribit: *Et M. Tullius non modo inter agendum nunquam eſt deſtitutus ſcientia juris, ſed etiam componere aliqua de eo cœperat.* Voluit eum ibi comparare cum M. Catone, Scævola, Servio Sulpitio, JCtis omnibus; *ut appareat, poſſe Oratorem non diſcendo tantum juri vacare, ſed etiam docendo.* Caleno autem velut ipſi reſpondet, Lib. 12 c. 1: *Ego tamen ſæpe dixi dicamque, perfectum Oratorem eſſe Ciceronem & prudentiſſimum, quorum nihil niſi perfecte ſapienti datur. Et tamen is SAPIENTIS, JCTI, ſibi nomen (minime ſui contemtor,) non aſſeruit.* Porro c. 2: *neque ſe tanta in M. Tullio unquam fudiſſet ubertas, ſi ingenium ſuum conſepto fori, non ipſius naturæ finibus, terminaſſet.* Hæc ſunt magna illa ingenia, quæ angustis terminis contineri neſciunt. Quod fuerit argumentum libri a Cicerone cœpti, Fabius non expreſſit. Gellius autem *Lib. I c. 22* recitat locum ex alio plane ejusdem libro, qui inſcriptus erat, *de jure civili in artem redigendo.* Hunc Gellius ait ſe vidiſſe, & legiſſe, ac verba integra ex eodem affert. *Nihil eſt* autem, *quod ad artem redigi poſſit, niſi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem inſtituere vult, habeat illam ſcientiam, ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum ſit, artem efficere poſſit*, ſcribit Cicero Lib. 1 de Oratore, (fol. 135, E) Sed & primas lineas artis iſtius ibidem, ne quis jactantiam meram accuſet forte, ducit evidentes. Toto etiam libro illo 1 *de Oratore* in perſona Craſſi oſtendit inertiam & impudentiam iſtorum, qui volitent in foro ceu oratores humiles admodum, & jura tamen fori, multoque magis, quæ ad jura Imperii ejusque ſtatum publicum tuendum pertinent,

ibidem egregia. *Itaque ſi mihi, homini* in Republica *vehementer nunc occupato, ſtomachum ulterius moveritis* tot criminationibus & faſſu veſtro, *triduo, me JCtum eſſe, profitebor.* Non jactabat hic, triduo ſcientiam juris vel exactam vel qualemcunque poſſe hauriri ab eo, qui iſtam nunquam antea didicerit, ſed ſibi, qui a primo ætatis tempore eam teneret, facile fore oſtendere ac profiteri, ſe etiam JCtum eſſe, ac pridem fuiſſe, ſi curas Reipublicæ prius intra triduum poſſet a ſe abjicere. *Etenim quæ deſcripto aguntur, ſcripta ſunt* in jure *omnia: neque tamen quicquam tamen auguſte ſcriptum eſt, quo ego non poſſim, qua de re agitur, addere. Quæ autem conſuluntur, minimo periculo reſpondentur.* Profiteri ergo dudum poterat Cicero jus quotidie, ſiquidem voluiſſet. Ceterum neque ultimis temporibus etiam reſpondebat conſulentibus, ſed Tuſculanas quæſtiones vocabat ſeniles ſuas declamationes. In eodem §. 46 de Tuberone poſſis etiam dicere *affectaſſe* eum ſcribere eo ipſo, dum *ſermone antiquo uſus eſt*, ideoque libri ejus parum grati habebantur. Nam in ipſis vocabulis antiquis vitium jam arguebat genius ſeculi, & ita abundat, *antiqui uſus* ea eſſe. Quantum ad Labeonem §. 47, locus Taciti non probat, oblatum ei Conſulatum, ſed omni ſtudio acceleraſſe Auguſtum potius Conſulatum Atejo Capitoni, ut Labeonem dignatione ejus magiſtratus anteiret. Injuriam ergo paſſus eſt Labeo, ſed ex eadem etiam commendationem habuit, Atejus odium & invidiam. Suetonius *in Aug. c. 54* omnino non loquitur de iſto Conſulatu. Stantes itaque fide Pomponii, retinemus lectionem receptam, noluiſſe Labeonem fieri ſuffectum Capitoni, quem anteire debebat, fatente Tacito. Et præſtat, nullos habere honores, quam contemptos. Certum eſt, hunc Labeonem etiam aliis diſciplinis, præter Jurisprudentiam, (ingenium utpote capitale erat nactus) fuiſſe eruditum ac tinctum. Atqui ſuperius, §. 5 *p.* 27, indignabamur, ſi quis in Veterum ſcriptis nollet ferre geminam particulam. Licebat etiam Pomponio ſcribere, *& ceteris operibus ſapientiæ operam dederat:* quomodo *operis utriusque* mentio fit. §. 46. Ita vero non eſt eadem particula. Sed nunc ad alias illas diſciplinas Labeonis hujus ſuſpicor referri poſſe omnia

ea,

librum, ſed eadem exiſtimare de Diis penatibus cum Nigidio: quod poteſt reſpicere ad alios ejusdem libros. Guil. Grotius etiam *Libr. I c. XII* dubius erat, an verba Auguſtini petita ſint ex iſto Cornelio Labeone, an noſtro Antiſtio. Quæ quum vidiſſet citare dubium Noſter, nec tamen Cornelium appellet, dicendum erit cum Grotio, & Cornelium & Antiſtium ſcripſiſſe aliqua ejus generis. Ludovicus Vives recte ait, ad Auguſtinum, tres fuiſſe Labeones, *maxima juris civilis ſcientia præditos.* Horum primus forte Q. Fabius Labeo, Ciceroni commemoratus, de quo tamen hic non agimus. Pergit Vives: *ſed unus omnium doctiſſimus Antiſtius Labeo, Trebatii diſcipulus, & plane polyhiſtor*, ad *Lib. 2 c. XI de civit. Dei.* Fretus erat teſtimonio Gellii. Nec mirum, in hunc JCtum cecidiſſe iſta etiam ſtudia ſacra. Nam & Trebatium, præceptorem illius, ſcripſiſſe libros decem, ſi non amplius, *Religionum*, teſtatur Macrobius, *Saturn. Lib. 3 c. 3.* Forte autem is iterum diverſus eſt a noſtro Trebatio, & iterum alius quidam Theologus; quod nollem. Didius Julianus Salvio Juliano, autori Edicti perpetui §. 47, ejusque genti decus an maculam attulerit, anceps eſt: certe ſcriptores hiſtoriæ Romanæ confudit; quæ res paulo altius repetenda. Nam Spartianus in vita hujus Didii Imp. recte ſcripſit, *magis nobilem eum feciſſe Salvium Julianum, utpote bis Conſulem, præfectum urbi, & Juriſconſultum*, (e quibus verbis triplici de cauſa nobilem nolim facere.) Caſaubonus in Comment. ſtatim: *adeo quidem* nobilem fecit, *ut Græci ſcriptores nonnulli ipſum quoque appellent* τὸν νομοθέτην, *quaſi ipſe fuerit autor Edicti perpetui.* Ingens poſtulatum. Quinam ſint enim illi ſcriptores Græci, pervelim ſcire. Dio Caſſius in excerptis Peireſciąnis, ὁ Ἰουλιανὸς ὁ Δίδιος ἦν τὸ μὲν γένος βουλευτικὸς, τὸν δὲ τρόπον δεινὸν ἔχων, *Didius Julianus genere quidem fuit ſenatorio, ceterum moribus perditiſſimis.* Herodianus, ſuppar Dioni, & Zoſimus, ne Senatorii quidem generis meminere tantoque minus eum appellant νομοθέτην, ſed totum ſceleſtum. Eutropius igitur neſcio quem ſecutus eſt, cum eum appellat *Salvium Julianum, virum deinde nobilem & jure peritiſſimum. Nepos*, addit, *Salvii Juliani, qui ſub D. Hadriano perpetuum*

FIG. 3

mus, expoſuerat, quomodo homines olim per varios Catechumenorum, Baptiſmi, & Confirmationis gradus in Eccleſiam Chriſtianam recepti fuerint. Nunc ad rationem colendi Deum, quam in Eccleſiam admiſſi ſecuti ſint, pergens, Volumine hocce quinto, ſive Lib. XIII, generatim quædam ad cultum divinum, nomina nempe illius, objectum, linguam, liturgias, habi-
p. 1 ſqq. tum item, geſtus & tempus ſpectantia obſervat. Itaque Cap. I illum miſſæ, ſacrificii, ſacramentorum, curſus Eccleſiaſtici, λειτουργίας, ἱερουργίας, ἱερῶν, μυσταγωγίας, Litaniarum nominibus olim veniſſe, oſtendit, eademque nomina ab ambiguitate ſua liberat. Ubi præcipue quidem notanda, quæ de Litaniis habet.
20 ſq. Docet autem, ab initio quasvis preces Litanias veteribus voca-
22. tas; Baſilio autem Ep. 63 ad Neocæſ. ita dici peculiare aliquod precum genus, non ita diu exortum, atque adeo falli, qui Mamercum, Epiſcopum Viennenſem in Gallia, litanias ſenſu novo in Eccleſiam primum introduxiſſe credant. Falli præterea, qui Mamercum, certe in occidente, primum earum autorem fuiſſe aſſerant; cum Sidonius Appollinaris diſerte dicat, quod
23. non illarum, ſed Rogationum feſti autor extiterit, illisque adjunxerit Litaniarum uſum, quæ diu ante, quamvis non ita ſolennes, nec ad ſtatum tempus fixæ fuerint, ſed, prout neceſſitas
24. poſtulaverit, uſurpatæ. Imo, ſi Savaro recte judicet ex Auguſtino, feſtum Rogationum quoque diu ante in Eccleſiis Africanis obſervatum eſſe. Interim a Mamerci tempore dies Rogationum & Litanias magna ſolennitate celebratas deprehendi.
25. Cumque Concilium Gerundenſe ſecundam Litaniam Kalendis Novembris, & Concilium quintum Toletanum a die Iduum Decembrium Litaniam triduo ubique peragi juſſerint, ſextum præterea Concilium Toletanum decretum antecedentis Concilii de Litania confirmaverit, & decimum ſeptimum ſingulis menſibus Litanias fieri decreverit, tandem gradatim illas ſingu-
26. lis hebdomatibus, diebus Mercurii & Veneris, habitas eſſe. Quantum ad Litaniam Septiformem Romæ a Gregorio M. inſtitutam, & Walafrido Straboni Litaniam majorem nuncupatam, Noſter erroris illos arguit, qui eo nomine Romanas Litanias a Litaniis Mamerci, quas minores appellent, diſtinctas fuiſſe arbitran-

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quod poſt Apoſtolorum ætatem Chriſtiani tribus vel quatuor prioribus ſeculis juxta certam normam ſacra celebraverint. Cumque eruditi in votis habuerint, ut aliquis varias antiquæ Liturgiæ partes & officia ex Chryſoſtomo colligeret, induſtrius Binghamus noſter deſiderium illorum explet, & Cap. VI ex ſingulis Chryſoſtomi Voluminibus eo ſpectantia recenſet. Cap. VII uſum orationis Dominicæ in Liturgia antiquæ Eccleſiæ ediſſerens, planum facit, quod a Patribus habita fuerit pro tali orandi forma, quam Chriſtus omnibus diſcipulis ſuis injunxerit, ut iisdem verbis adhiberent, quibus ipſe illam docuerit, & hinc etiam in omnibus ſacris officiis, baptismo, euchariſtia, precibus matutinis & veſpertinis, ſacris item privatis uſurpata, eamque ob cauſam oratio quotidiana dicta ſit: quod hæretici præterea atque ſchiſmatici illa uſi ſint: & Patres denique illam tanquam ſpiritualem & efficacem orationem vel maxime commendaverint, uſumque ejus non niſi fidelibus & baptizatis conceſſerint. Cap. VIII ad habitum, geſtus, aliosque ritus & ceremonias, in divinis olim officiis ſolennes, ſeſe convertens, de diſtincto habitu in ſeculo Apoſtolico, & duobus ſequentibus, nihil certi occurrere, contra Pontificios arbitratur. Quarto autem ſeculo in veſtimentis diſtinctionem fuiſſe factam. Conſtantinum enim Macario veſtem auro ſplendidam donaſſe, quam in adminiſtratione Baptiſmi induerit; ut plura eam in rem memorata taceamus. Quantum ad geſtus in cultu divino obſervatos, probat, totam Eccleſiam diebus Dominicis, & quinquaginta diebus inter Paſchatis & Pentecoſtes feſtum, in memoriam reſurrectionis Jeſu Chriſti, ſtetiſſe, aliis temporibus flexis genibus adoraſſe, & capite ſemper inclinato benedictionem Epiſcopi vel ſacerdotum accepiſſe. In extraordinariis humiliationibus Chriſtianos humi proſtratos jacuiſſe. Aſſidendi autem ſacris morem veteribus non fuiſſe licitum. Nonnullos, poſitis penulis, orationem feciſſe, & cum lavacro totius corporis aquam ſumſiſſe, ſed propterea ſuperſtitionis a Tertulliano notatos. Capite nudo interim preces fieri debuiſſe, imo easdem ſublatis, & expanſis aliquando in modum crucis manibus factas, ſed theatrales omnes geſticulationes damnatas eſſe. Reges coronis armisque

p. 197 ſqq. 232 ſqq. 236 ſqq. 241. 242 ſq. 244 ſqq. 249. 250 ſqq. 255. 259 ſqq. 262. 263. 264 ſq. 266. 267. 268 ſqq. 270 ſqq. 274.

nibus Apoſtolicis recenſet, easque in variis hujus officii partibus cum aliis antiquis Eccleſiæ monumentis comparat, atque hac occaſione originem conventuum antelucanorum explorat. Ceterum ſextum harum Antiquitatum Volumen, pariter jam editum, quo Cl. Binghamus Miſſam Catechumenorum atque Fidelium non minori diligentia & eruditione perſequitur, proxime recenſebimus.

HISTOIRE DE L' ACADEMIE ROYALE DES Sciences, A. 1716.

hoc eſt,

HISTORIA ACADEMIÆ REGIÆ SCIENtiarum A. 1716, cum Commentariis Mathematicis & Phyſicis ejusdem Anni.

Amſtelodami, apud Petrum de Coup, 1719, 12.

Alph. 1 plag. 2 Tabb. æn. 9.

HOc anno 1716, autoritate Sereniſſimi Ducis Aurelianenſis, a morte *Ludovici XIV* vicaria in Gallia ſceptra tenentis, in Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum forma quædam immutata fuere. Nimirum numerus honorariorum & aſſociatorum nulli certo ſcientiarum generi addictorum auctus & claſſis viginti Adjunctorum perſonalium ſuppreſſa, in ejus vero locum nova 12 Adjunctorum claſſis ſurrogata, ita ut duo ſint Adjuncti Geometriæ, duo Aſtronomiæ, duo Mechanices, duo Anatomiæ, duo Chymiæ, duo Botanicæ: has nempe ſcientias excolit Academia Scientiarum. Sancitum etiam eſt, ne Clericus regularis unquam locum obtineat in numero honorariorum & ſtipendiariorum, a qua claſſe poſteriori etiam aſſociati excluduntur. Adjunctis non conceditur votum, niſi quando de Scientia agitur. Quotannis a Rege eligetur Præſes & Vice-Præſes ex numero honorariorum, itemque Director & Sub-Director ex numero ſtipendiariorum. Hiſce præmiſſis ad ipſum operis recenſionem progredimur. In Phyſica generali *Maraldus* deſcribit phænomenon luminoſum ſeptentrionale, quod A. 1716 d. 11 April. hor. 10 veſp.

aumur, inter Anatomica locum habent, quia colorandis iſtis adhibetur materia a ſquammis albulæ, qui eſt piſciculus Sequanæ incola, ſeparata, atque hac occaſione de ſquammarum formatione generatim diſſeritur. Idem reſpondet ad difficultates, quas contra ipſius hypotheſin de formatione concharum limacum A. 1709 propoſitam objecerat *Mery* anno proxime ſequente. *Deslandes* ſiſtit fœtum omni oſſium articulatione, conſequenter motu inde pendente, carentem. *Morinus* alium deſcribit fœtum monſtroſum, qui conſtabat ex duobus truncis communi umbilico gaudentibus & ultra umbilicum non continuatis. Scilicet videbantur quaſi duo fœtus plano horizontali per umbilicum diſſecti & partes ſuperiores in unum truncum coaluiſſe. Pedes vero cum femoribus averſa parte jungebantur ad angulos rectos. Intus omnia erant geminata, quemadmodum extra. Fœtum extra uterum formatum, placenta ad primam, ſecundam & tertiam vertebram lumborum adhærente, *Martinus* junior, Chirurgus, in ſcenam producit : fœtum vero diſformem *Petitus*, qui idem ſuas de functionibus oris meditationes continuat. *Littre* deſcribit difficultatem deglutiendi ortam ex ſpina Cyprini deglutita & poſt quatuordecim menſes fatalem, nutrimento deficiente. Aperuit poſt mortem cadaver & varia ſingularia in eodem notavit. *Petitus* machinam communicat, quam invenit, ad oſſa diſfracta ſitui priſtino reſtituenda commodam, cum eam hactenus uſitatas non uno nomine antecellere exiſtimet. *Rouhout* ſtructuram placentæ uterinæ illuſtrat, obſervans inter alia, eam contineri inter duplicem chorii membranam expanſam, & arterias venis perpetuo ſociari, perinde ac in chorda umbilicali obſervamus. Tandem *Petitus* obſervationem de fiſtula ſtomachi exhibet.

In *Chymicis* primo loco occurrunt conjecturæ quædam de origine Salis Armoniaci, quod ex Ægypto ad nos defertur. *Lemery* diverſitates annotat, quæ in ſalium diverſorum diſſolutione ſeſe offerunt.

In *Botanicis* ad præcavendam & ſanandam lepram arborum commendat *Reſſonius*, ut in cortice a ramis usque ad terram inciſio rectilinea fiat menſe Martio vel Aprili, & quidem in fa-

cie a Sole aversa. Idem experientia domestica fretus artem inserendi arboribus gemmas fructiferas perficere studet. Jubet scilicet eas immittere cortici seniori, non juniori, atque ex ramis, quos inter steriles & fructiferos medios statuit ex multiplici folio uni nodo adhærente dignoscendos, sumi illas, quæ triplicatæ comparent. Mediam enim esse ramificationi aptam, binas vero laterales primo statim anno fructus proferre. Immissionem fieri posse circa initium autumni, quando arbores fructibus graves, & ramos veteres demum anno sequente, gemmis progerminantibus, amputandos esse. *Jussieu* describit plantam, quæ *Cereus Peruvianus Tavern. icon. 705* dicitur; *Isnardus* vero novum plantarum genus, quod *Evonymoides* appellat.

In *Geometricis* novam de ratione magnitudinum theoriam promittit *de Lagny*, quam hucusque recepta simpliciorem ac diffusiorem maximæque utilitatis fore confidit. Dividit rationes in diversa genera pro numero divisionum tentandarum, antequam ad communem mensuram deveniatur. E gr. r to 1 : 1, 1 : 2 &c. est ratio primi generis, quia unica divisione ad communem mensuram pervenitur, quæ hic est ipsa unitas. Sed 2 : 3 est ratio secundi generis, quia nonnisi duabus divisionibus absolutis obtinetur communis mensura, quæ demum unitas est. Specialiora nondum prodidit. Notum est, *Hallejum* in Transactionibus Anglicanis determinasse diversos densitatis aeris gradus in diversis a centro Terræ distantiis, supposita gravitate constante & pressione in ratione ponderum: *Newtonum* vero in Principiis prop. 21 & 22 lib. 2 in hypothesi rationis ponderum comprimentium, sed gravitatis variabilis in ratione reciproca distantiarum a centro cum simplici, tum duplicata. *Varignonius* hanc theoriam reddidit universalem ope formulæ admodum simplicis. Sit scilicet C centrum gravium, CD altitudo fluidi elastici, e. gr. atmosphæræ nostræ, BC distantia quæcunque a centro = x, densitas fluidi seu aeris in B = y, vis gravitatis variabilis utcunque B = z, porticula Bb infinite parva erit = dx, adeoque massa aeris in Bb = ydx, pondus = zydx, quod cum continuo decrescat, crescente x, negativum esse debet,

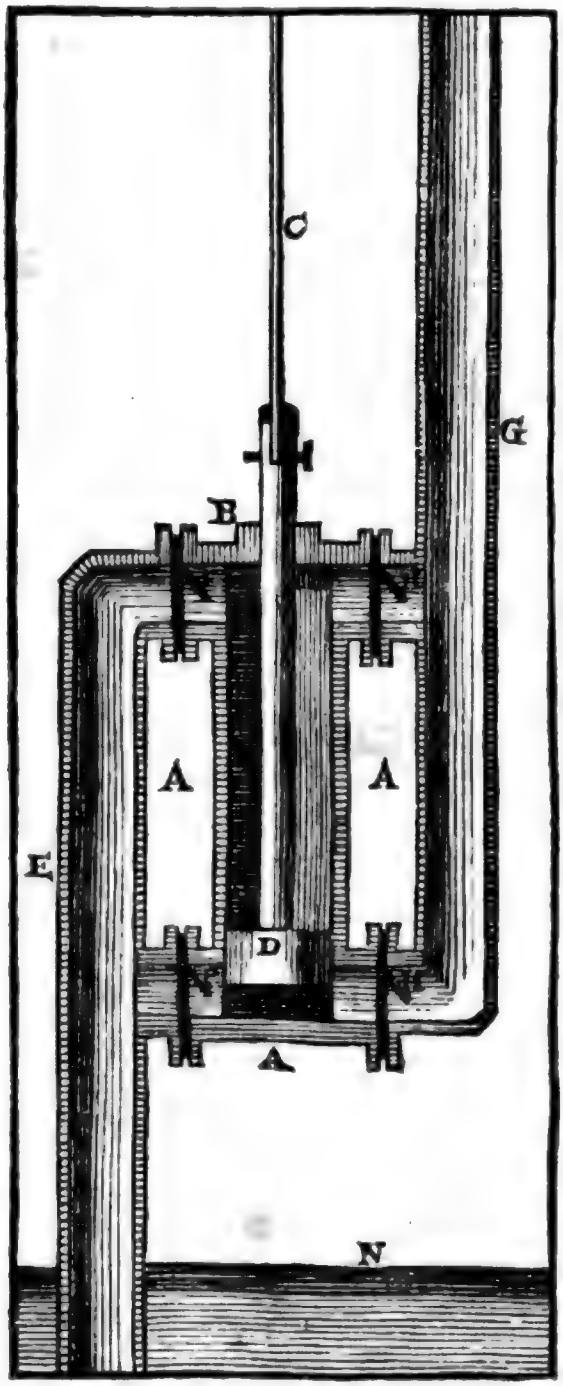
nem-

nempe $-zydx$. Habemus itaque pondus totale, aeris nempe a B usque ad D protenſi $-\int zydx$. Quare cum denſitas ſupponatur decreſcere in ratione quacunque multiplicata aut ſubmultiplicata ponderis totalis; habebimus $-(\int zydy)^n = y$, unde tandem reductione ac ſummatione communi more facta reperitur $\int -zdx + q = \frac{1}{1-n} y^{(1-n):n}$. Hinc a perito calculi *Leibnitiani* facile deducuntur non modo quæ ab *Hallejo* & *Newtono* aliisque reperta ſunt, ſed etiam innumera alia ab aliis nondum animadverſa. *Saurin* ſpecialia nonnulla annotat circa tangentes curvarum in punctis, ubi plures rami ſe mutuo interſecant, & incautus formulæ communis, quam calculus differentialis pro ſubtangente exhibet, uſus fallit.

Quæ in *Aſtronomicis* de mutabilitate obliquitatis Ecliptiæ profert de *Louville* in Actis anni ſuperioris ipſis Autoris verbis jam propoſuimus. *Maraldi* phænomena nonnulla annuli Saturni annotat. Huc pertinet, quod anſa orientalis paulo citius diſparuerit occidentali, contra hic ſub initium reditus paulo largior apparuerit orientali: quo ipſo conjectura *Caſſini* ſenioris confirmatur, quod annulus integer non ſit in eodem plano. *Caſſinus* theoriam motus Satellitum Saturni condidit & Tabulas exhibuit, juxta quas motus ſingulorum ad datum quodcunque tempus computari poteſt. Calculus exemplis illuſtratur. Determinat etiam diſtantias veras Satellitum a centro motuum in ſemidiametris terreſtribus. Prodit autem diſtantia primi 43 ſemidiametrorum. Frequentes fuere A. 1716 macularum apparitiones, & a 30 Aug. usque ad 3 Sept. octo diverſæ congeries macularum una comparuerunt: quæ cum lumen Solis haud ſenſibiliter imminuerint, pro fabula habet *Fontenellius*, quæ de pallore Solis poſt mortem Cæſaris tradunt Hiſtorici. *Maraldi* varias recenſet obſervationes occultationis Jovis a Luna factæ d. 4 Jan. 1716. *Delisle* diſputat contra *Hallejum* de longitudine freti Magellanici.

In *Mechanicis* ſuas de vortice fluido meditationes continuat *Saulmon*. Theoriam *Blondelli* de jactu bombarum praxi parum reſpondere didicit *de Reſſons*, qui multiplici ac longa ex-

experientia edoctus multa recenſet obſtacula, quæ effectum deſideratum impediunt & regulas eadem evitandi, quantum fieri poteſt, præſcribit. *De la Hire* junior novum deſcribit antliæ genus, quæ aquam continuo expellit, ſive embolus attollatur, ſive deprimatur. AAA eſt corpus antliæ, D embolus, C haſta embolo infixa, E tubus per quem aqua attrahitur, F F valvulæ in antliam hiantes, G tubus per quem aqua expellitur, H H valvulæ in eandem hiantes. Cetera intelligentibus ex adſpectu figuræ manifeſta ſunt. *De la Hire*, *Philippi* filius, docet, quomodo ſtructura feneſtræ evitari poſſit, ne pluvia a vento alliſa per eam in conclave penetret.



In *Acuſticis* experimentis variis docet *de la Hire*, ſonum corporis percuſſi non dependere a vibrationibus ipſius corporis, ſed ſolummodo partium ipſius.

Obierunt A. 1716 *Salvator*, *Parentius* atque *Leibnitius*, qui adeo annus Geometris fuit fatalis.

Joſephus Sauveur ſive *Salvator* natus eſt Flexiæ d. 24 Martii A. 1653, patre *Ludovico Salvatore*, Notario. A nativitate usque

usque ad ſeptimum ætatis annum mutus permanſit ob defectum organorum vocis. Puer mechanicum egit, conſtruens ſiphones, fonticulos, molendina. Memoria perinde ac facultate loquendi laborans parum apud Patres Societatis Jeſu profecit. A. 1670 Lutetiam Pariſiorum venit Philoſophiæ ac Theologiæ operam daturus. Illi cum operam daret, intervallo menſtruo ſex priora Elementa *Euclidis* proprio Marte didicit. A Theologia mox deſtitit, quod methodus non ſatisfaceret, itaq; ad Medicinam animum applicuit & *Rohaltium* Philoſophiam veriorem profitentem ſæpius adiit. *De Cordemoi*, qui Principem Delphinum in Philoſophia inſtituebat, ipſum Epiſcopo Condomenſi poſtea Meldenſi, Principis Regii Præceptori, commendabat, cujus ſuaſu Medicinam miſſam fecit & Geometriæ ſe totum tradens alios eandem docere cœpit, præſertim cum avunculus ſtipendia annua negaret Theologiæ ſtudium deſerenti. Vix 23 ætatis annum attigerat, cum inter diſcipulos *Eugenium* Principem numeraret. Pauca legit; plura meditatus eſt. Ambire decreverat Mathematum Profeſſionem *Rameam*; ſed difficultate loquendi deterritus a conſilio mox deſtitit. A. 1681 *Mariotto* adſtitit in experimentis aquarum, & *Ludovico* Principi Condæo innotuit. A. 1691 obſidioni Montium interfuit, eaque finita Flandriæ munimenta vidit, artem militarem percepturus. Redux Principes juvenes Matheſin docuit & praxin Matheſeos promovit, Matheſin utilem in pretio habens. Speculationi tamen quadratorum magicorum non ſine ſucceſſu diu incubuit. Geometras recentiores ſcientiam infiniti excolentes *infinitarios* appellare ſolitus, etſi calculum differentialem ac ſummatorium non ignoraret. A. 1686 Profeſſionem Mathematum in Collegio Regio obtinuit, non obſtante lingua balbutiente. A. 1696 in Academiam Scientiarum receptus, Acuſticam excolere cœpit & novum Muſicæ ſyſtema exhibuit. Cum A 1703 Comes de *Vauban* Galliæ Mareſchallus creatus eſſet, *Salvatorem* Regi commendavit, qui, quod ipſe ante fecerat, Architectos militares examinaret. Bis matrimonium iniit : ex priori duos filios, ex poſteriori filium & filiam ſuſcepit. Obiit d. 9 Jul. A. 1716, ætatis 64.

An-

Antonius Parent natus est Parisiis d. 16 Septembr. A. 1666. Nondum tertium ætatis annum egressus erat, cum avunculus *Antonius Mallet*, parochus in pago quodam prope Carnutum, curam educationis & vices Præceptoris in se susciperet. Docebat ipsum primas Arithmeticæ regulas, cetera ignorabat ipse, adeoque a puero ex libro addiscebantur proprio Marte, qui adolescens 13 annorum factus in demonstrationes inquirebat. Hoc præceptore vero potissimum in religione ac pietate profecit, unde per totum vitæ tempus praxi Christianissimi auleræ incubuit. Anno ætatis 14 Carnuti Rhetoricam didicit & Sphæricam, cum quo posteriore studio Gnomonicam & Geometriam junxit nullo duce. Parisios mittebatur ab agnatis, Juris studio operam daturus; sed ipsemet Mathematicum cum eodem combinavit, & cursu juris absoluto, totum ei se tradidit, etsi parcius suppeditaretur, unde viveret. In Collegio Regio lectiones *Philippi de la Hire* atque *Salvatoris* audivit: mox ipse instituit alios in Matheſi, utque Architecturam militarem melius docere posset, commendatione *Salvatoris*, cum Marchione *d' Alegre* castra bis secutus. Vitam deinde privatam egit, totus in omni studiorum genere, præsertim Mathematico ac Physico. Anno 1699 *des Billets* sibi Adjunctum in Academia Scientiarum adscivit, quod in Mechanica imprimis excelleret. Ibi interdum per præcipitantiam ac subinde nimia vehementia aliis contradicebat. Nemo plura schediasmata Academiæ exhibuit, quam *Parentius*, non ægre ferens, etsi subinde cum severa censura rejicerentur. Exprobrata ipsi fuit obscuritas: sed, ne perirent schedæ, quas Academia ipsi reddidit, eas sub titulo: *Recherches de Mathematique & de Physique* A. 1705 edidit, atque auctiores A. 1713 recudi fecit. Volumina ista paucos invenere emtores. A. 1714 Arithmeticam theoretico-practicam publicavit, ubi catalogum subjunxit schedarum, quas passim in Diariis edidit. A. 1716 d. 26 Sept. ætatis 50 vitam finiit ex variolis. Præter schedas MSC. easque magno numero nihil reliquit, quas inter libri devotionum, vita avunculi sui, Argumenta divinitatis Christi. In sorte admodum modica multum eleemosynarum erogavit.

Elogi-

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Elogium *Leibnitii* dedimus in Actis A. 1717 p. 322 & seqq. Cum vero pleraque quæ hic leguntur, etiam ibi a nobis tradita sint, quamvis alio ordine digesta, Lectorem eo ablegare licebit. Ceterum dum Cel. *Fontenellius* controversiam commemorat, quam non nemo *Leibnitio* circa inventum calculi differentialis movit, nullum quidem argumentum omittit, quo Virum summum a crimine plagii, quod ipsi exprobrare ausus est antagonista, liberet; aliqua tamen occurrunt, de quibus hæsitamus. Scilicet 1 asseritur, *Newtonum* nunquam se liti immiscuisse, nec ipsummet *Leibnitio* controversiam movisse. Enimvero contrarium apparet ex literis *Newtoni* contra *Leibnitium* scriptis, quæ idiomate Anglico Historiæ fluxionum, quam vocat, subjunxit *Josephus Raphson*. Sane quicquid protulit Antagonista, idem etiam profertur a *Newtono*, ut aut *Newtonus* repetitorem ejus agat, aut ipse omnia tela a *Newtono* accepisse dicendus sit. Ambo enim uno loquuntur ore. Deinde 2 calculus fluxionum extra controversiam dicitur præcessisse calculum differentialem: quod tamen ex commercio epistolico non apparet. Ex Actis contra manifestum est, *Leibnitium* habuisse verum characterem quantitatum infinitesimalium & per modum algorithmi exercuisse calculum (quæ ipsa naturam calculi fundant, qui tanquam species sub genere sub arte characteristica combinatoria universali continetur) cum tale quid a *Newtono* fieri non constaret, nec tum factum fuisse adhuc probatum est. Quod si amici *Leibnitii* eodem modo cum *Newtono* agere vellent, quo ejus asseclæ cum *Leibnitio* agunt, non deessent, quæ cum ratione retorquerent tela. Cum enim *Newtonus* vocat per contemtum *Leibnitium* secundum inventorem methodi fluxionum; ipsum dicerent secundum inventorem orbitæ Cometarum, quippe cum prior apud nos eandem invenerit ac publicarit *Dærffelius*. Et licet facile largiamur, *Newtonum* scriptum *Dærffelii* Germanicum non legisse; in toto tamen invento nihil continetur, quod non desumtum sit ex *Kepleri* atque *Hevelii* Germanorum scriptis, quæ *Newtono* lecta fuisse nemo dubitat. Virium centralium ideam ac æstimandi rationem dici poterat ab *Hugenio* accepisse: quod idem ante eum fecerat *Hookius* & ad motum

Planetarum applicaverat. Quid ni ergo dicere liceret, *Newtonum* Geometriam exercuisse in Hypothesi *Hookiana* mensuram virium centralium ab *Hugenio* edoctum? Enimvero amicorum *Leibnitii* non est aliorum inventa elevare: quin potius virum ultra communem hominum sortem positum imitati eadem prædicando aliis ad præclara præstanda stimulum addunt. Absit itaque ut plura retorsionis etsi in omni jure licitæ indicia prodamus. Missis hisce prædicamus constantiam *B. Leibnitii* in religione. Narrat enim *Fontenellius*, quod ad castra Pontificiorum transire noluerit, etsi lautæ offerrentur in Gallia conditiones, voto ac statui ipsius apprime convenientes.

Gründliche Anleitung zu der Kriegs-Bau-Kunst ꝛc.

i. e.

LEONHARDI CHRISTOPH. STURMII Architectura Militaris Hypothetico-Eclectica.

Noribergæ, impensis Petri Monath, 1719, 4.
Alph. 1 cum fig. æneis 41.

EGregie ante hos sedecim annos Fortificatoriam illustravit Cl. Autor editione Architecturæ suæ militaris Hypothetico-Eclecticæ, in 8, in qua si non de omnibus, saltem de plerisque maximeque commendandis muniendi modis perspicue & breviter egit, judiciumque suum de commodis ac prærogativis uniuscujusque eorum ubique interponens & eclectica adeo libertate utens, aliosque a studio sectandi unum quendam ex claris Architectis militaribus ad facultatem cuivis loco & occasioni aptam ex quocunque Autore desumtum modum inveniendi traducens, scientiam suam in hac arte probavit lectoribus adeo, ut libellus ille plurimos emtores invenerit. Unde factum est, ut de nova ejusdem editione Autor cogitaret. In eo vero cum esset, statuit ea, quæ desiderari possent, supplere aut emendare, opusque adeo perfectius & usui publico aptius sistere, idque præsenti editione præstitit. Equidem ducem hujus instituti tum

tum habuerat anonymum Autorem libri Gallici *Nouvelle Fortification, Francoiſe, Eſpagnolle &c.* In eo vero cum deſideraret imprimis expoſitionem modorum muniendi a Germanis inventorum, quibus non exiguam partem perfectionis hujus artis deberi, vel ex hoc Sturmiano opere conſtat, idem hoc egit, ut cuilibet pro meritis laudes ſuas tribueret. Dialogorum vero forma ſcriptum hoc concinnandum judicavit, inque eo non ſolum, ut diximus, judicium ſuum de quibuslibet fere fortificandi modis eorumque pretio, uſibus aut incommodis prærogativisq; exponit, ſed & ubicunque res ferebat, ipſos modos ad majorem perfectionem evehere, defectus eorum corrigere, aut uſum eorum extendere ac producere annititur, deque ſuis ad minimum quinos, ſi imitationes aliorum connumeres, vel tredecenos adjicit. Diſtinguit eosdem in *claſſes*, quarum *prima* modos comprehendit veteres ab *Hiſpanis* maxime adamatos & inventos, qui in alis propugnaculorum reductis concamerationes, quas *Caſamattas* vocant, adhibent, *ſecunda* modum *Batavicum Freytagianum* eique affines, *tertia* modos qui ſucceſſerunt huic, alasque ſecundarias & vallum inferius facierum in priori uſitata rejecerunt: *quarta* illorum formas, qui ſecundarias alas & valla inferiora retinenda cenſuerunt, ſed valli inferioris & magnitudini & formæ correctionem adhibuerunt, *quinta* eorum, qui duplici ordine propugnaculorum munitiones ſuas cingunt, quæ vocatur *l'ordre renforcé*: *ſexta*, qui duplici munimento utuntur, uno minori atque interiori, ut vocant, *reducto*, altero vero majori: *ſeptima* denique claſſis exhibet eorum hypotheſes, qui ab hiſce omnibus diverſa fundamenta ſectati ſunt. Inter ipſos illos modos commendandi videntur ei præter ceteros *Anonymi* ſupra dicti autoris methodus, *Klengelii, Scheiterii, Schœrtii, Pagani & Werthmulleri*, præterea *Heerii & Vaubanii* varii modi, omnium vero maxime *Cœhornianus*, qui peculiari libro ab eodem expoſitus eſt. *Ruſenſteinii* formam pro imitatione ſaltem Paganiana habet. *Pagano* contigiſſe primo memorat, ut rationes ejus valerent ad avocandos Architectos militares a cœco Freytagium ſectandi ſtudio, etſi ante eum aliqui ex Germanis haud paulo meliora docuerint, nullos ſectatores invenientes.

Ozanami, *Rogerii*, *Goldmanni* induſtriam, cum in eo ſaltem occupata fuerit, ut menſuras linearum *Vaubanianæ* & *Freytagianæ* methodi concinniores ederent, non magno loco habet, cum ſubtilitates hujusmodi in hac arte nullius momenti ſint. *Blondelliano*, *Roſettiano*, ipſi alias laudatis modis, nec non *Ruſenſteiniano* perfectiores ex ſuis ſubſtituit. His tamen omnibus præfert *Rimplerianum*, prouti a Noſtro elaboratus atque perfectus eſt: nam Rimplerum deſcriptioni hujusmodi typis quidem impreſſæ nullas tamen figuras adjeciſſe, adque adeo divinationi locum maximum feciſſe, paſſim notum eſt. Defenſionis internæ ad arcendos hoſtes jam partem aliquam urbis ingreſſos in eodem maxime rationem haberi, pariter omnibus conſtat. Et hæc quidem in priori editione maximam partem perſecutus fuerat; in dialogis vero huic editioni recens adjectis commendat non ſolum tabularum ope Trigonometriæ computatarum adque deſcriptionem ipſorum modorum inſervientium, utpote quarumvis linearum & angulorum quantitates exhibentium, utilitatem, quæ quidem in caſibus irregularibus, ubi ſæpiſſime ope lateris polygoni interioris conſtructio abſolvi debet, eſt evidentiſſima; verum etiam ipſas tabulas ad præcipuorum ab ipſo laudatorum modorum deſcriptionem requiſitas exhibet. Tandem etiam profilorum ſeu ſectionum orthographicarum cuilibet autori ex celebratioribus recenſitis propriarum naturam explicat.

M. GEORGII ANDREÆ HELWINGII, PAST. Angerburg. & Reg. Soc. Scient. Berol. Membri, Floræ Campana ſeu Pulſatilla cum ſuis ſpeciebus, methodice conſiderata & interſperſis variis obſervationibus oculis curioſorum expoſita, cum XII iconibus.

Lipſiæ, literis Imman. Titii, 1720, 4.
Plag. 13 Tabb. æn. 12.

PLuribus jam editis, ad hiſtoriam naturæ pertinentibus, opusculis, innotuit diligentiſſimus Autor, cujus etiam Floram quaſi modo genitam, ſive enumerationem plantarum aliquot Pruſ-

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Pruſſiæ, quarum in herbariis aut nulla, aut minus plena facta erat mentio, nec minus Lithographiam Angerburgicam, recenſitas dedimus. Nihil inde remiſit ab induſtria, quin ea colligeret aſſidue, quibus natura Pruſſiam patriam inprimis donavit: Pulſatillæ, quam Floræ campanam ingenioſo commento dicere amat, inſigni elegantia, & jucunda varietate, qua in Pruſſia luxuriat, maxime captus, luculentius ejus imaginem pingere, & uſus, quibus hominum ſanitati conducit, plenius exponere hic conſtituit. Duabus vero ſectionibus diſſertationem diviſit, quarum altera, quam Philologico-Botanicam inſcripſit, Pulſatillæ nomen, formam, & varias ſpecies, altera vires curioſe examinat. De nomine varia in primo capite primæ ſectionis affert: veteres ignoraſſe pulſatillæ nomen, non diſſimulat, quod barbarum eſſe origine pronunciat, ab Italis inde petitum, quod ſeminum pappus leni aura varie pulſari videretur Botanicis, vel, quod Autori non diſplicet, quod campanæ more anni oſtia, ut ait, pulſet, & ver inſtare indicet. Synonyma porro hujus plantæ Cl. Autor ex diverſarum gentium linguis ſollicite collegit. Ex Græcis Dioſcorides anemones ſpeciem feciſſe creditur, quam Plinius Limoniam dixit, ex interpretum vulgo ſententia: at propter eandem ſimilitudinem, quam cum anemone habet pulſatilla, ranunculis alii accenſuerunt, quamvis cum neutra ſpecie omnino integre conveniat. Ut ergo conſtet certius, ad quam plantarum claſſem referenda ſit, recentiorum inventa probat Noſter, quibus certa conſtituta ſunt vegetabilium genera, ad quæ ſuæ revocantur ſpecies per naturæ ordinem: unde celeberrimorum hominum dilaudat induſtriam, qua feliciter nunc uti Botanicis in digerendis plantis licet. Sicut vero in primis ſunt, qui de arte meruerunt egregie, Ammannus e noſtris & Rivinus, ita non capimus, quid ab hoc relictum ſit aliis, Moriſono, Rajo, & præcipue Tournefortio, quod perficerent. Id certe, quod plantas huc usque cognitas non ſolum in certa capita collegerunt, verum etiam in ſua genera, ſingulorum propriis notis recenſitis, ita diſtinxerunt, ut facilis jam, ad reliquas orbi erudito adhuc incognitas plantas gradus ſtudioſe quærentibus oſtendi poſſit, acutiſſimi Rivini invento non eſt

posterius, uti Autor quidem censet; sed, quod hic ipse felicissimō conatu egit, idem & aliis, si, quæ clare ab ipso tradita sunt, satis capiant, præstare non erit arduum. Ad definitionem inde pulsatillæ Autor progreditur, & postquam non exiguo apparatu plurimas descriptiones congessit, & singulas excussit, tandem Tournefortianam reliquis præfert, quamvis nec illam satis ad palatum esse prodat. Est igitur planta flore rosaceo, plurimis petalis in orbem positis constante, ex cujus meditullio surgit pistillum staminibus plerumque obsitum, quod abit in fructum, in quo velut in capitulum colliguntur semina, in tenue capillamentum desinentia. Cujus definitionis singula momenta Autor operose satis, collectis quæ ab aliis dicta sunt, per hoc caput II explicat. Hinc cap. III natale pulsatillæ solum perquirit, quale pleriq; arenosum, in montibus & sylvis, constituunt, a quibus nec Noster videtur longe discedere, quando Prussicas pulsatillas in pinetis & ericetis solo clivoso & montano germinare asserit. Tempus floris ver est, cujus nuntia esse dicitur cap. IV campana Floræ, quamvis nonnullæ ejus species Julio mense luxurient, imo etiam alia autumni decus sit. Capite V variæ recensentur species, in quibus enumerandis, alios vel falsos esse, vel minus perfectos, Autor monet, & omnium, juxta diligentiores descriptiones, veras imagines, æri incisas, singulari cura exhibet. Prima species est anemones secundæ folio, seu subrotundo, in qua describenda Bauhinus & Jo. Rajus non omne punctum tulerunt, ad quam etiam pulsatilla polyanthos anemones folio pertinet, quam Autor ex Cl. Breynii exoticis huc transtulit, & quam loco quarto depingendam curavit flore obsoleto caule nudo, quæ pariter debetur Breynio. Nova autem species est candido flore, anemones folio, cum qua illa conjungenda, quæ intus alba quidem est, aversa tamen parte cœrulea, quæ inter reliquas raro eminent. Hanc excipit pulsatilla anemones folio flore laciniato, & illa quæ folio convenit, flore vero duplice est conspicua, quæ quidem haud dubie lascivientis sæpe naturæ proles est. Aliæ, quæ vel solo colore, vel levi petalorum forma diversæ sunt, peculiarem locum non postulant. Postquam ergo recensitæ sunt pulsatillæ species, quæ anemones folio

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Persons who have been convicted of Felony, and have undergone the Punishment to which they were adjudged, may be admitted to Bail.

And be it further enacted, That any Person who shall have been convicted of any Felony, and shall have undergone the Punishment to which he was adjudged for the same, shall be admitted to Bail, upon Application to the Court of King's Bench, or to any Judge thereof, in the same Manner as any Person who shall be charged with Felony, and shall not have been convicted thereof, may be admitted to Bail.

Persons who have been convicted of Felony, and have undergone the Punishment to which they were adjudged, may be admitted to Bail.

And be it further enacted, That any Person who shall have been convicted of any Felony, and shall have undergone the Punishment to which he was adjudged for the same, shall be admitted to Bail, upon Application to the Court of King's Bench, or to any Judge thereof, in the same Manner as any Person who shall be charged with Felony, and shall not have been convicted thereof, may be admitted to Bail.

ipſisque quinque Adverſariis in Mangeti Theatrum anatomicum inter adverſæ valetudinis fere aſſiduas moleſtias celerrime exarandis eluceſcit, eo promtius pariter quamplurimæ obſervationes, tam Veterum, nunc docte reſtitutæ, nunc apte correctæ, quam novæ prorſus, ad Anatomen quidem præcipue, ſubinde tamen ad Chirurgiam quoque & Praxin medicam ſpectantes, una cum multis nunnullorum Autorum in dicto Theatro transſcriptorum erratis, a quolibet deprehendentur, qui omnia omnibus Adverſariis comprehenſa diligentius perlegere aut præfixum ſaltem rerum Indicem percurrere haud gravabitur. Poſtquam vero *tria Adverſaria priora* in Actis A. 1708 p. 29 Supplement. Tom. V p. 217 & A. 1719 p. 442 a nobis jamjam excerpta leguntur, ad *quarta Adverſaria* recta in præſenti pergimus, modo in margine Adverſariorum primorum, nunc accuratiorum, multa loca pro iis confirmandis ex reliquis Adverſariis ab Autore adſcripta, ſecundis vero & tertiis Adverſariis duas Figurarum Tabulas cum ſuis Explicationibus adjectas fuiſſe, ſimul innuerimus. Complectuntur nempe iſta *L* itidem *Animadverſiones in Partem II Theatri anatomici Mangetiani*, temperatiori tamen ſtylo cum reliquis ſignatas, quod *Blancus* atque *Mangetus* celeberrimi Lanciſii aliorumque amicorum interpoſitione poſt ingenuam culpæ confeſſionem ex Præfatione Vulpii quatuorque Epiſtolis præpoſitis Noſtro videantur reconciliati. Mangetum equidem Genitalium Anatomen Graufii potius verbis, quam ſuis, tradere, iisque, tanquam telis, varia poſt illum detecta intexere, in *Animadverſione* I haud improbatur, Notulas nihilominus pro recenti rerum copia perpaucas omnino appoſitas occurrere deſideratur, quæque circa tres teſticulos, ſcroti ac teſtium tunicas, nec non ſepti ſcroti inventores, nequaquam omittenda fuiſſent, candide indigitatur. Magis vero Noſter in *Animadverſione* III miratur, nec a Graufio, nec a Swamerdamio, nec ab aliis, qui aliquid poſtea in urethra aut ad urethram virilem invenerunt, in ipſa caruncula, quam caput gallinaginis vocant, præter duo foraminula lateralia, cum ductuum ſeminalium oſcula, intermedium tertium, ſæpe ſuperius aut inferius, aliquanto majus fuiſſe annotatum, quod tamen

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men ante novem aut decem annos ipſe forte conſpexiſſet & cum peculiari ſinu, cum ductibus ſeminalibus aliquando, non ſemper communicante, detexiſſet ac in duabus Figuris Tabulæ ſubjectæ depinxiſſet. In *Animadverſione* V Septum penis Noſtro haud videtur pars a duobus corporibus nervoſis diſtincta, ſed tantum amborum, qua ſe contingunt, parietes in unum juncti & magis magisque, quo propius ad glandem accedunt, extenuati & demum ferme deficientes. Inflatis tamen corporibus nervoſis ſpongioſam urethræ partem ſtatim etiam intumeſcere & contra, pro certo tanto minus affirmari poſſe, quanto rarius hoc cum ſibi, tum Ruyſchio, ſucceſſiſſet, utpote ad cujus obſervationem ſubſtantia glandis non niſi ipſius urethræ ſpongioſæ magis expanſa promte, tam ſectione ſimplici, quam injectionibus variis, demonſtrari, ac Verheynius, cellulas hujus ſubſtantiæ minus ſanguine refertas aſſerens, evidenter erroris convinci poſſet. De glandulis porro, quas Terraneus circa urethram, tum Adſlites conglomeratas, tum disgregatas ſalutavit, atque Inventoris ad inſtar in aliqua Tabula repræſentavit, in *Animadverſione* XVI ac tribus inſequentibus tot monentur, ut Terranei Figura Mangeto jam A. 1701 neutiquam communicata, Adſlites conglomeratæ cum Cowperi glandulis mucoſis eædem, minores glandulæ Noſtro ante eum haud incognitæ, majores urethræ canaliculi, veluti prima gonorrhœæ virulentæ ſedes injectiones balſamicas cum fructu admittentes, penitus ab ipſo neglecti, ductus autem minores perverſe delineati, præter multa alia, clariſſime appareant. In *Animadverſione* XXIII varia commemorantur, quæ Autori nunc circa pudendi muliebris nymphas, nunc circa hymenem, licuerit obſervare: in vulgatiſſimi nempe ſcorti cadavere nihil prorſus nympharum apparuiſſe, contra in virginum diſſectione præter nymphas ſuperiores mediocres in imis pudendi lateribus duas alias parvulas quaſi nymphas ter conſpectas fuiſſe; in puellis itidem recens præſertim natis ſemel hymenis foramen ab illa parva quaſi inſlita in duo fuiſſe diviſum, eam vero, quam præter annulum in virginibus olim poſuit, infimæ vaginæ anguſtiam & ſemper innotuiſſe, & in tribus nuper habitis diſſectionibus tali, quam uberius deſcribit, ratione

prodiiſſe. Sebaceas autem nympharum glandulas non paucas & ſparſas haberi in *Animadverſione* XXXIV, adverſus Blancum notatur, ſed tot potius & tam confertas, ut in eo uno Tabula III Adverſariis primis ſubjuncta reprehendi facile poſſet, quod pauciores & rariores exhibeat, niſi id conſulto & confuſionis declinandæ cauſa factum eſſet. Quæ ipſa tamen Tabula, iniquius ſugillata, quemadmodum pomum Eridos præbuit, ita in *Animadverſione* XXXVI usque ad XLII adeo ſtrenue a Noſtro vindicatur, ut prærogativa, quam præ aliis organa muliebria delineantibus meretur, ex quam plurimis peculiaribus, in *Animadverſione* XXXVI & XLII ſpecialius enumeratis, oppido pateat, ſimulque de veſicularum cervicis uterinæ numero ac ſitu diverſo, in viginti quatuor cadaveribus indagato, ex *Animadverſione* XXXIX ſatis ſuperque conſtet. In capite ultimo, quod de conceptione, fœtus efformatione, nutritione accretione & partu inſcribitur, Opuſcula potius Drelincurtii, ceu Autoris diffuſioris aliisque ſine cauſa infenſioris, quam alterius anatomici ſcriptoris, vel ipſius quoque Graafii capita omiſſa contineri, vel ideo in *Animadverſione* XLIV ægre fertur, quod in adjectis Notulis toties Drelincurtio aperte adverſari haud opus fuiſſet, nec alia adjungere, quæ in duabus ſequentibus Animadverſionibus contra eundem proferuntur. Ut alia, quæ circa nonnullorum Tabulas æque, ac de canalium in uteris vaccinis uſu, de vaſis fœtus propriis, deque nunnullis inter fœtum & adultum diſcriminibus, tandem deſiderantur, hac vice ſileamus, ipſamque etiam Explicationem duarum reliquarum Figurarum Tabulæ ſubnexæ in Adverſaria quinta, ad quæ pertinent, cum ſextis impoſterum ſucceſſive recenſenda, differamus.

CHRISTIANI GOTLIB. SCHWARZII, PROF. Publ. in Acad. Altorfina, Schediaſma de quibusdam Doctrinæ Antiquariæ Capitibus.

Altorfii, apud Jod. Gurl. Kohleſium, 1719, 4.
Plag. 7 Tabb. æn. 2.

Tria

TRia ſunt doctrinæ antiquæ capita, quæ paucis hiſce plagulis erudite perquam explicantur, quorum primo monimentum quoddam, Corneliæ Saloninæ Auguſtæ quondam conſecratum, illuſtratur. Petitum illud eſt ex Prodromo Operis Danubialis, quod dudum promiſit magnamque partem jam adornavit Aloyſius Ferdinandus Comes Marſigli, & continet inſcriptionem in antiquo marmore ad confluentes Temis & Biſtræ, fluviorum in præfectura Temeswarienſi, repertum & hiſce conceptum eſt verbis: CORNELIAE SALONINAE AVGuſtæ, CONIVGi GALLIENI AVGuſti Noſtri ORDO MVNicipii TIBiſci DEVotus NVMini MAIESTATique EIVS. Disquirit hic ante omnia Cel. Autor, quæ fuerit Cornelia hæc Salonina, eandemque Gallieni Rom. Imperatoris uxorem probe diſtinguendam eſſe ab ejusdem concubina, Pipa, vel, uti alii ſcribunt, Pipara, contra Salmaſium, Caſaubonum, Occonem, Annam Daceriam aliosque variis argumentis confirmat, quippe qui omnes Saloninam atque Biparam unam eandemque eſſe fœminam contenderunt, quodam Trebellii Pollionis loco potiſſimum nixi, quem tamen corruptum, depravatum atque obſcurum eſſe ab Autore evincitur. Huic igitur Pollionis teſtimonio aliorum fide digniſſimorum hominum opponitur autoritas, qui Saloninam Gallieni conjugem Auguſtam, Piparam concubinam fuiſſe aſſerunt, vixque credibile eſſe dicitur, Saloninam in tot antiquis numis aliisque monimentis Auguſtam dictam, ſummisque honoribus cultam reperiri, & Principes imperatoria dignitate deinde potitos gignere potuiſſe, ſi Pipara quoque appellata Gallieni pellex fuiſſet. Neque Triſlani, Patini, Begeri aliorumque ſententia probatur, qui, cum obſervarent, dari vetuſtos numos, in quibus Salonina cognominetur Chryſogone, eam quidem non cum Pipa vel Pipara, Marcomannorum Regis filia & Gallieni concubina, confundendam cenſuerunt; ortu tamen Græcam & quidem Attali, potentis in Ionia viri, filiam eſſe ſtatuentes, Chryſogonæ nomen exiſtimant fuiſſe Saloninæ, antequam Gallieno nupta ad principale culmen eveheretur. At enimvero fruſtra hæc aſſeri Cl. Autor probare nititur, qui Chryſogones appellationem Saloninæ Auguſtæ

p. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 10.

pro more istius temporis, non nisi honoris causa aut adulandi studio, a Græcis populis tributam fuisse opinatur. Notat enim id vocabulum partum vel semen aureum. Jam vero, quemadmodum alias homines præstantes & eximii generatim tum apud Græcos χρύσεοι, tum apud Latinos aurei dici consueverunt; ita Salonina non solum quasi ad significandam ipsius animi formæque pulcritudinem dignumque ortum assentandi studio aureo nomine ornata; sed etiam, in primis in quibusdam Græcorum numis, sub schemate & nomine Dianæ, tanquam aurea Phœbe, divino honore decorata & culta fuisse videtur. Laudatur vero hæc Salonina (quæ non, uti Harduinus sensit, Valeriani Augusti primum, deinde secunda Gallieni, sed prima hujus conjux fuit) apud rerum harum scriptores ob sanctitatem, pietatem, pudicitiam, amorem in literarum studia, aliasque virtutes, quanquam & nimiæ in maritum, cujus vita, laudes & merita ex numis atque Christianorum in primis scriptorum testimoniis hic exponuntur, dominationis accusetur. Gallienus hic plerumque dictus fuit Publius Licinius Gallienus, quibus nominibus aliquando nomen Ignatii sive Egnatii, vel etiam Decii accessisse deprehenditur: imo & nomen Valeriani Gallieno tribuit numus Græcus, cujus integra epigraphe ita legitur: Α.Κ.Π. ΛΙ.ΟΥ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC ΕΥ. ΕΥ. C. quæ ita exponitur: Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Πόβλιος Λικίνιος Οὐαλεριανὸς Γαλλιηνός Εὐσεβὴς Εὐδαίμων Σέβαστος h. e. *Imperator Cæsar Publius Licinius Valerianus Gallienus Pius Felix Augustus.* Honori igitur Gallieni & ejus potissimum Conjugis, Saloninæ, monimentum hoc fuit dedicatum ab ordine Municipii Tibisci, quod in Dacia fere ad confluentes Tibisci fluvii situm fuit, cujus opidi jam mentionem fecit Ptolemæus, & quod etiam in Tabula Peutingeriana (cujus αὐτόγραφον haud ita pridem in Ser. *EUGENII* Sabaudiæ Principis Bibliothecam pervenit) *Tibisci* nomine extat. Ordo autem hic fuit consilium publicum seu Collegium Decurionum, quod in municipiis Senatum repræsentabat, additusque sæpe erat huic nomini honoris causa titulus *amplissimi, splendidissimi, nobilissimi* aut similes. Quibus tandem confectis subnectuntur quædam de orthographia Latina obser-

p. 14. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 24.

obſervationes philologicæ, quibus inter alia contra *Chriſtianum Falſterum* probatur, quod ante Gothorum in Italiam adventum minuſculi characteres Romanis ignorati, unciales vero & majuſculi tantum uſitati fuerint, quod ille in Quæſtionibus ſuis Romanis negaverat.

Alterum ab hiſce occuparunt locum acceſſiones ad diſſertationem a Cl. Autore Altorffii 1714 habitam de Collegio Utriculariorum. Utricularii ſeu Utriclarii fuerunt homines, qui tum rates, tum pontes ex utribus confecere, iisque in fluminibus aut mari uſi ſunt. Conjungebant illi vel ſingulos, vel duos, vel etiam plures utres, quos interdum follibus inflabant, uti canente Nonno Dionys. L. 23 v. 150 Bacchicus exercitus : *αἰσηοῖς οἰδαλέοισι χέων ποιητὸν ἀήτην Δέρμασι Φυσαλέῳ διεμέτρεεν Ἰνδὸν Ὑδάσπην, ἐνδομύχων δ' ἀνέμων ἀγκύμονες ἔπλεον αἰσῆι* h. e. *Utribus tumidis fundens factitium ventum pelle ventoſa permenſus eſt Indum Hydaſpem, intus vero incluſis ventis gravidi erant utres*; interdum utres ſtramentis inferciebantur; aliquando etiam ex corio lintres non tantum naviculasque, verum etiam ex eodem & quidem ex utribus junctis pontes ad trajiciendum exercitum conficiebant. Atque hac occaſione e rariſſimo Roberti Valturii de re militari libro, Veronæ 1472 impreſſo, figuræ utrium horum exacte repræſentantur.

p. 28.

29.

30.

Vltimum denique hujus ſcripti doctiſſimi caput gemmam ſacrificium Bacchi referentem exponit. Delitescit illa, quæ Sarda eſt, in gentis Ebnerio-Eſchenbachiæ, quæ Norimbergæ floret, ſplendidiſſimo rei antiquariæ apparatu, variisque ornata renidet figuris, quas ſtrictim recenſebimus. Prima illarum eſt columna, quæ ipſum Bacchum, cui ſacrificium peragebatur, ſiſtere videtur & divinitatis eſt indicium. Columnæ proxima eſt arbor, vitem enim, hederam, lauruni, pinum, Baccho ſacram eſſe conſtat, quam duo Lunæ Cornua ſequuntur columnæ faſtigio impoſita, ſive ut novæ Lunæ tempore hoc ſacrificium eſſe peractum, indicarent, quod Calendis, quæ in ipſum novæ Lunæ diem olim incidebant, Dii precibus & ſacrificiis colerentur; ſive, ut Bacchi figura eo facilius dignoſceretur ab aliorum Deorum ſtatuis, utque ſimul cognatio Bacchi cum Luna indi-

34.

TAB. I. Fig. 7.

36.

37.

p. 39. caretur. Bacchus enim Lunæ frater habere fingitur ταυροφυῆ τύπον σεληναίου μετώπου, *tauriformem imaginem lunaris frontis*, dictusque fuit κερασφόρος seu Corniger Deus. Tertia figura eſt Satyrus ὁ Διονύσου θεράπων. Eſt ille capripes & cornutus atque huic Bacchi ſacrificio adeſt, vel quia æque & Satyris Faunisque aliquando, ac Baccho ipſi, primitiæ uvarum fructuum que oblatæ ſunt, vel quia Satyrus heic loci Sacerdotem Bacchi aut quemcunque Bacchi cultorem repræſentare videtur, qui altera quidem manu coronam, cujus uti in omnibus, ita præcipue in Bacchi ſacris eximius uſus fuit, altera vero caprum tenet, Bacchi ſacrificio deſtinatum & ad aram adductum. Interea enim, dum vota concipiebantur, hircus aris admotus ſtabat. Quarto loco is depingitur, qui pietatem ſuam teſtaturus ſacrificat genibus flexis, pedibus nudis, & nudo ad morem Græcorum capite. Idem ſerpentem, qui quintæ figuræ loco eſt, manibus ſuis igni in ara ſuccenſo admovet, haud quaquam eo fine, ut igni injiciatur, ſed ad indicandum, quantopere cupiat is, qui ſacrificat, ut Bacchi genius, qui ſub Serpentis figura repræſentatus olim fuit, ſacrificii ſui ſuavi odore delectetur. Sexto loco conſpicitur altare multo odore fumans, quod encarpo reſplendet, id eſt, ornamento ex implexis frondibus, floribus, & pomis confecto, quo ſymbolo fœcunditatem telluris ope Bacchi provenientem indicare voluerunt. Denique ultimæ duæ ſunt bacchantium figuræ, quarum altera Satyro proxima geſtienti ſaltantique ſimilis conſpicitur & inſanientium more caput inflectit & veluti contra naturam retorquet, eademque manu dextra ſupra caput extenſa tympanum tenet Bacchicis feſtis admodum ſolenne: ceterum tunica molli eaque talari, ſed exſerto pectore & brachiis, induta, & μίτρα ſive faſcia circa ilia cincta apparet. Altera Baccha viro ſacrificanti proxima lyram tenet manu, aſpectu placidior, leniusque geſtare videtur inſtrumentum muſicum, quam vulgo Bacchicis ſacris aptum uſitatumque videatur. In his enim ſacris ea potiſſimum inſtrumenta uſurpabantur, quæ gravius & fere horridius ſonuere. Muſæ ſimilis hæc fœmina eſt, quæ ceteris bacchantibus placidior modeſtiorque

40. 41. 42. 42. 43. 44. 45. 52. 53.

ſſiorque eſt, citharaque pſallit. Poetis enim quoque Muſarumque filiis Bacchus ſacer fuit. Veteres namque in Baccho coluerunt Solem, quem ut vitibus, aliisque arboribus & plantis vim creſcendi, ita & corporibus ingeniisque humanis vires & fœcunditatem largiri tradebant. Forſitan & ille, qui aræ advolutus ſacra hic facit, e Poetarum veterum ordine fuit, qui corona a Satyro ſibi tribuenda ſe non indignum ſimul profiteatur.

LA REGGIA DE VOLSCI &c.

i. e.

ANTONII RICCHI, CORANI, REGIA Volſcorum. Libri II.

Neapoli, apud Onofrium Pace, 1713, 4.
Alphab. 2 plag. 7.

IN proœmio, quod operi præmiſit induſtrius Autor, ad ea facilius intelligenda quæ ſequuntur, de Coloniis Latinis atque Romanis, Municipiis, Præfecturis & Tribubus Regni Volſcorum differit, ſignificationemque, inſtitutionem, & naturam vocum illarum atque rerum diligenter explanat. Capite primo Libri prioris de Regno Italiæ, ſede Latii, & Imperio Volſcorum ita in univerſum agit, ut omnia ab antiquiſſimis temporibus repetat, mutationesque in illis regionibus ſubinde factas breviter commemoret. Veroſimile putat, ab Oſco, qui tempore Saturni & Jani apud Tirrhenos regnavit, Volſcorum atque Oſcorum denominationem originem habere: poſtea civitates illarum regionum nunc formam Rerumpublicarum aſſumſiſſe, nunc iterum Principes ac regulos habuiſſe: finitis atque ab Ænea feliciter peractis bellis Latinis, interemtaque Camilla, Respublicas Volſcorum immortale adverſus victorem odium ſervaſſe, diutiſſime Latinis ac Romanis reſtitiſſe, maximisque identidem calamitatibus eosdem affeciſſe. Reliquis LVI prioris Libri capitibus plerasque Volſcorum civitates ſigillatim perſequitur, originesque earum & caſus memorabiles ex priſcis monumentis eruit. Jam totum Librum poſteriorem

Par-

Patriæ ſuæ, nobiliſſimæ ac vetuſtiſſimæ Volſcorum civitati, Coræ, deſcribendæ atque illuſtrandæ impendit. Ergo capite primo de amœniſſimo orbis ſitu, tum generatim de memorabilibus quibusdam in ea rebus mentionem facit, itemque de honoribus in illam præ ceteris Volſcorum civitatibus ab Imperio Romano collatis, nimirum quod Colonia Latina dein Romana extitit, quod titulum Præfecturæ & Municipii accepit, quod ad Tribum Papiriam relata fuit. Capite ſecundo & tertio Genealogias Dardani & Coracis, fundatorum Coræ, tradit, diſcrepantesque circa hanc rem ſententias Autorum ita conciliat, ut antiquiſſimis quidem temporibus a Dardano, ante conditam ab eodem Dardaniam ſeu Trojam, anno mundi 2400 ædificatam urbem Coram, interjectis vero annis 350, a Corace reſtauratam atque amplificatam eſſe, cum antea deſtructa bellis ac deſolata fuerit, contendat. Capite quarto Inſignia civitatis exponit. Capite quinto & ſequentibus de variis gentilium templis antiquis, Caſtoris & Polucis, Herculis, Æoli, Jani, Fortunæ & Dianæ, Solis, Apollinis & Æſculapii, diſſerit. Capite XIV & XV de Eccleſiis, quæ nunc in urbe reperiuntur, de Monaſteriis, Parochiis, & Confraternitatibus verba facit. Tum capite XVI & XVII regimen civile & Eccleſiaſticum deſcribit. Capite XVIII Sanctum Coranum, ac paucos alios venerabiles ac pietate inſignes cives in medium profert. Tandemque capite XIX bella Corana, capite XXI prodigia tum Coræ tum in aliis Volſcorum civitatibus facta, & Capite XXII abundantiam urbis commemorat atque extollit. Accedit in fine brevis Appendicula, qua tum oppidorum quorundam ſupra omiſſorum deſcriptiones, tum aliæ nonnullæ additiones continentur. In quibus omnibus uti multa occurrunt lectu digna, ita nos quidem, cum paulo ſerius ad nos perlatus liber ſit, pluribus inde ſpeciminibus afferendis ſuperſedemus.

ERRATA IN ACTIS ANNI MDCCXIX.

P. 402 lin. 27 pro *certe* leg. *ceu*, p. 405 lin. 1 pro *corpore* leg. *corpori*, p. 406 lin. 16 pro *VII* leg. *VI*, p. 510 lin. 14 pro *expoſitorum* leg. *expoſitarum*, p. 511 lin. 22 pro *prælato* leg. *prolato*, p. 512 lin. 1 pro *Septicius* leg. *Septicii*, p. 512 lin. 30 pro *judicio*, leg. *judice*. p. 517 lin. 23 pro *patriæ*, leg. *pœnæ*.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Aprilis, Anno MDCCXX.

SCRIPTORES ORDINIS PRÆDICATORUM recenſiti notisque Hiſtoricis & Criticis illuſtrati, inchoavit JACOBUS QUETIF S.T.P. abſolvit JACOBUS ECHARD.

Tomus I.

Paris. apud J. B. Chriſtoph. Ballard & Nic. Simart, 1719, fol. Alph. 10 plag. 19.

LAudabili ſane inſtituto Pontificiæ Eccleſiæ ordines regulares, qui haud ignobilis illius pars ſunt, dudum in eo laborarunt, ut memoriam alumnorum ſuorum conſervarent, eorumque res geſtas & ſcripta variis libris, quorum nonnullos Bibliothecas vocarunt, complecterentur. Dominicanorum familia, quæ varias quidem ordinis ſui Bibliothecas conſcripſit, (vid. Acta noſtra 1691 p. 33) deſtituta tamen fuit adhuc opere accurato, in quo ſcriptores, quos falſo ſibi vindicarunt alii, reſtituti, multiplicatio ejusdem autoris in duos tresve ſeu etiam variorum in unum confuſio correcta, certa cujusque chronologia ſtatuta, ita denique hæc hiſtoriæ pars illuſtrata ſit, ut quid jam certum tenendum habeatur. Id attendens R.P. *Jacobus Quetif*, Pariſinus, ordinis Prædicatorum domus SS. Annunciationis Pariſienſis alumnus, Bibliothecam ordinis ſui emendandam ſibi propoſuit, nullisque laboribus, ut verum aſſequeretur, pepercit. Vir erat ad hoc opus obeundum aptiſſimus, firmæ valetudinis, lectionis immenſæ & indefeſſæ, in re literaria & chronologica peritiſſimus: hiſtorias & annales non ſolum ordinis ſed & extraneos eccleſiaſticos & civiles regnorum & urbium Italiæ, Hiſpaniæ, Germaniæ, Belgii, Magnæ Britanniæ &

Hiberniæ, Galliæ tandem diligenter evolverat ſcriptores, qui Bibliothecas variarum nationum vel ſpeciales civitatum aut etiam ordinum regularium ediderant, ſeu etiam indices Bibliothecarum præcipuos comparaverat, quæ ad rem literariam Dominicanorum attinebant, excerpſerat & acriter expenderat. Ad hæc itinera plura ſuſcepit in Belgium, in German. ſaltem ad Rhenum, in varias Galliæ provincias, ubique Bibliothecas luſtrans: cum viris rei literariæ peritis in Hiſpania, Italia & Belgio literarum commercium iniit, nihilque demum omiſit, ut accuratam Dominicanorum eorumque certorum operum notitiam adipiſceretur. Nec intra Pariſiorum urbem ſe continuit præclarum hoc inſtitutum, quod R.P. *Quetif* in ſe ſuſceperat, ſed ad nos quoque manavit tum ex Rich. *Simonis* Bibliotheca Crit. T. II p. 87 ſeqq. (ex qua nonulla de promſit B. *Ittigius* noſter in ſchediaſmate de Autoribus qui de Scriptoribus Eccl. egerant, p. 51) tum quoque ex *Bælii* Epiſt. ſelectis p. 582. Licet autem nonnulli opus ejus ſummo ſtudio exſpectarent & prope edendum nunciarent, (quos inter etiam Dn. *Marchand* fuit in nota illa ad Bælii Epiſt. cit.) teſtatur tamen R. P. F. *Jacobus Echard* vel (ut Italis pronunciatio levetur) *Eciard*, ejusdem domus Pariſienſis alumnus, *Quetifii* ſucceſſor in hoc opere digniſſimus & editor hujus tomi præſtantiſſimus, R. P. *Quetifium* multis aliis juris Canonici negotiis diſtractum nonniſi octingentorum circiter ſcriptorum elogia finiiſſe, cum die II Martii A. M D C X C I I X ætatis vero LXXVIII morte corriperetur, nec in iis antiquiorum. Vincentii Bellovacenſis, Alberti Magni, S. Thomæ de Aquino, S. Antonini & aliorum fœcundiorum ſcriptorum chronologiam aut opera expendiſſe, in dies accuratius quid ſe adepturum ſperaſſe, atque aliorum plusquam duorum millium ingentem in adverſariis ſupellectilem undique collectam reliquiſſe.

Hæc omnia laudato *Echardo* poſtquam anno ſequenti concinnanda & adornanda commiſſa erant, hic quæ adhuc deeſſe animadverterat, addenda putavit. Nimirum cum ſcriptores XIII & XIV ſeculi opera ſua MS. reliquerint, varias Bibliothecas ſibi luſtrandas eſſe cenſuit. Regiam ipſi aperuerunt ejus præfectus tunc temporis D. Abbas *de Louvoy* & cuſtodes Cll. viri

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Clement & *Boivin.* Hanc totam perſcrutatus eſt, non ſolum Bibliothecæ indices ſed & ipſos codices revolvens, unde certa autoris eruitur notitia, quod & in ſequentibus fecit. Hinc & Colbertinam, permittente Illuſtriſſimo Eccleſiæ Principe *Jacobo Colbert* Archiepiſcopo Rhotomagenſi, cujus tum erat, & aſſentiente D. *du Cheſne* cuſtode, integram perluſtravit. Poſtea in alias Pariſienſes ſe contulit: Victorinam concedente ejus Eccleſiæ Canonico D. *Vion d'Heroval*: Sorbonicam, in qua ad mille & ducentos & amplius codices hujus collegii Magiſtri non ſolum evolvere ipſi permiſerunt, ſed & cum ab eorum ſocio D. *Berthe* Bibliothecæ præfecto reſciviſſent, *Echardum* in ſcriptis Gothicis lectu difficilibus eſſe exercitatum, ut eidem in indice codicum ſuorum conficiendo operam ſuam commodaret, oraverunt. Porro Navarræam, aſſentiente D. *Chenu* præfecto & ſociis ejus regii Gymnaſii D. D. Baccalaureis, totam verſavit, In Gervaſianam ſeu Gymnaſii dicti *Maitre Gervais* & in Gholoteam ipſum duxit D. Abbas *d'Argentré*, in Sangermaneam aſcetarum Maureorum D. *Beaugendre*, in Auguſtinianam denique ad pontem novum R. P. Prior & Bibliothecæ cuſtos. Nec minus antiqua monumenta, quæ in Sanjacobea, variis ex cauſis ad pauperiem fere redacta, ſuperſunt, ſuo loco recenſuit, ut taceam Bibliothecas extra Pariſios ab ipſo luſtratas & in ipſo opere, ubi ſe dat occaſio, indicatas.

Evolvit quoque Rev. Editor indices codicum MSS. in variis Bibliothecis ſervatorum, quorum plures eruditiſſimus aſceta Maureus Bernardus Montfauconius ipſi commodavit. Habuit & alios indices, ut Eccleſiæ Carnotenſis, a D. *Gueau* Canonico, in gratiam ipſius hunc laborem ſuſcipiente, domus Toloſanæ a R. R. P. P. S. Theol. Profeſſ. Joſepho *Roux* & Antonino *Mora*, domus etiam Claromontanæ in Arvernis, quem R. P. Prior Joannes Roionan ipſi miſit. Indices variarum Europæ Bibliothecarum, Angliæ, Auguſtæ Vindelicorum, Baſileæ, Lipſiæ, Sueciæ, & catalogos autorum variarum nationum, qui vel R. P. *Quetif* fugerant vel a morte ejus lucem viderant, non prætermiſit, ſed diligentius expendit, ex omnibus profecit, ſed & aliquando eos emendavit. In vitis Belgicorum ſcriptorum conſignan-

gnandis multum emolumenti ipſi attulit R. P. Guilberti *de la Haye* Bibliotheca Belgo-Dominicana MS. a ſodalibus Inſulenſibus ipſi commodata, quam ut vidit accuratam, totam fere in hoc opus mutato tamen ſtylo convaſavit. His & aliis adjutus ſubſidiis R. P. *Echard* opus confeciſſe putabat adeo ut jam prælo paratum videretur.

Id vero quum meditaretur & conſilium cum viris eruditis conferret, iisque qua ratione R. P. *Quetif* opus adornaſſet, ipſeque ejus veſtigia ſecutus proſecutus fuiſſet, ordine ſcilicet alphabetico, ſignificaret: tum omnes reclamarunt & ordine chronologico aſtruendum edixerunt. Repoſuit R. P. Bibliothecas fere omnes regnorum, nationum, urbium, ordinum regularium per alphabeti literas concinnatus eſſe, huncque ordinem lectoribus apprime commodum videri. Faſſi quidem hoc ſunt amici ipſius, ſi ordo Prædicatorum ab uno tantum ſeculo vel ad ſummum ſeſquiſeculo ortus eſſet, id forte ferendum eſſe. Sed quum quinque jam ſeculis integris in Eccleſia floreat, rationi non conſentaneum eſſe, ut autores ſeculi XIII e. g. cum autoribus XVII & XVIII confuſi viderentur, illud abſurdum ſecuturum (nam hoc inter alia exempla opponebant) S. Thomam de Aquino ad finem fere hujus collectionis amandandum, quum innumeri ejus commentatores ratione nominis ab initio jam præiviſſent. Horum itaque conſiliis adhuc aliis rationibus ſuffultis non adquieſcere netas duxit, etſi poſt tantum laboris hactenus exantlati novus ipſi ſubeundus erat. Nam totum fere opus dilacerandum & integrum ab ovo reſumendum & exſcribendum fuit, ut novo hoc ordine chronologico concinnaretur.

Ordinem itaque hujus operis hunc eſſe voluit. Primo ſcriptores ad annum mortis, quum certo reſcire potuit, alligavit, ſi magiſtros ordinis excipias, quos ad annum quó ad regimen aſſumti ſunt, collocavit, ut, qui ſub iis floruerint autores, lectori pateret, vel etiam paucos alios ad annum, quo maxime florebant, adſtrinxit, ut Albertum Magnum, quod ejus notitia neceſſaria erat ad pleniorem S. Thomæ ejus diſcipuli notitiam, qui ſex annis tamen ante Magiſtrum vita functus eſt. Quorum

annum

annum mortis retegere non potis fuit, eos ad annum quo certe floruiſſe ſcivit, retulit. Quorum ſeculum tantum quo vixerunt aſſecutus eſt, non autem annos ſeculi quibus vixerint, vel mortui ſint, hos ad finem cujuscunque ſeculi relegavit & ordine alphabetico recenſuit. Iis ſubjunxit de quibus ipſi dubium fuerat, an ſui eſſent, & in ultimum ordinem amandavit ad quodque ſeculum, quos ab incautis ſcriptoribus falſo ſuis adſcriptos deprehendit. Quos ex autorum æqualium teſtimonio vel ex tabulis Eccleſiarum ad infulas evectos agnovit, iis hanc dignitatem aſſeruit, ſecus vero de iis, quos vel a ſuis vel ab extraneis ſcriptoribus Epiſcopos falſo laudatos compertum ipſi fuit. In univerſo autem hoc opere in hunc finem ſolum collimavit, quod & Reverendiſſimus Magiſter ordinis *Antoninus Cloche* injunxerat, quodque niſi licuiſſet, nunquam laborem ſuſcepiſſet, ut veritatem ubique aſſequeretur. Fabulas antiquas (nam ut in hiſtoriis omnium gentium ſic & in hiſtoriis omnium ordinum regularium ſuas eſſe fabulas, ut iis fidem non adhibere quibusdam religio ſit, ſapienter monet R. P. *Echard*) rejicere voluit, certa certo, dubia dubie retulit, ubi defecerunt antiqua & coæva documenta, ſcriptores & eorum ſcripta ex fide eorum qui eas vel ea laudant, adoptavit, nihil aſſeruit, ſed ſodales cujusque domus excitavit, ut veritatem diligentius indagarent huicque operi adderent. Nec ſuperſedit Cl. Editor in hac præf. monere, qua ratione elogia ab ipſo adornata a R. P. *Quetifii* lucubrationibus diſtingui nonnullaque allegata intelligi debeant. Verum quum hæc ab iis facile videri queant, qui ipſum opus habent, aliis vero non proſint, ea huc transſcribere nolumus. Denique reverentia erga viros eruditos, quos uterque conſuluit, quique in ipſo opere ubique citantur, ſignificata, & libertate, qua eos & inter hos Actorum Sanctorum editores aliquando emendat, excuſata, integrum judicium omnibus eruditis de hoc opere relinquit, atque eorum emendationes totis præcordiis exoptat, ut Dominicanorum hiſtoria literaria quam puriſſima tandem & ab omnibus ſphalmatis expurgatiſſima prodeat.

Expoſita itaque hujus operis hiſtoria totaque ejus œconomia conſiderata, quod maximam partem verbis R. P. *Echardi*

factum est, nunc ipsum opus aggredi possemus, nisi quædam adhuc dicenda esse viderentur.

Nuncupavit illud laudato Ordinis Prædicatorum Generali Magistro ab annis amplius triginta, sacræque Theologiæ Professori, cujus studium in asserenda regulari disciplina, industriam in excitandis & ad summum evehendis studiis, diligentiam in promovendo Religionis bono per distributionem operum in variis Theologiæ &c. partibus a sodalibus conficiendorum, ardentissimum zelum in mittendis operariis in utramque Indiam &c. mirificis & summis laudibus extollit.

Præmissa est ipsi operi notitia duplex tum provinciarum ab anno MCCXX ad MD, tum quoque series capitulorum generalium intra tempus prædictum habitorum longe accuratior, quam vel a *Michaele Pio* in Prolegomenis suæ secundæ partis, vel a *Vincentio Maria Fontana* initio sui operis cui titulus: *Declarationes constitutionum*, data sit, ceu quæ ex actis ipsis vel ex duobus codicibus MSS. Lingonensi uno, altero Victorino erutа est, ut omittam hanc duplicem notitiam excipientem indicem eorum, qui ad dignitates ecclesiasticas promoti sunt & in hoc Tomo primo laudantur incipiendo ab inferioribus, Magistris nempe sacri Palatii, excepto Paulo de Monelia & Joanne Annio vel Nannio, (de quibus Tomo sequenti se dicturum promittit) hinc ad Episcopos in Hispania, Gallia, Italia & Insulis adjacentibus, in Germania, Hungaria, Dalmatia, Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, Dania, Suecia, Polonia, in Asia & Africa, Archiepiscopos in Europa & Asia, Patriarchas, Cardinales, pergendo & in duobus Pontificibus, Innocentio V & Benedicto XI desinendo.

Ad ipsius vero hujus operis Tomum I quod attinet, complectitur ille S. Dominici ejusque sodalium vitas resque gestas, qui per tria secula XIII, XIV & XV floruerunt, ex quorum primo nonnulla ex vita S. Dominici delibabimus, celebrioraque Dominicanorum hujus seculi nomina recensebimus, dissertationes simul & acta nondum edita huicque Tomo I inserta, indicaturi.

S. *Domi-*

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S. *Dominici* ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum inſtitutoris vita hujus operis initium nobilitat. Hæc quidem ab innumeris fere condita eſt. Aſt quum nemo chronologiam ejus vitæ certam prodiderit, imo & quidam fabulis inquinarint non tolerandis (quæ ingenua R. P. *Echardi* eſt confeſſio) operæ pretium ipſi viſum eſt ſinceram & accuratam hic conſignare, & monumenta, quæ huc uſque prælum non ſubierunt, adjicere. Recenſitis itaque quinque vitæ S. Dominici ſcriptoribus, B. nempe *Jordano*, ejus in magiſtratu ordinis ſucceſſore, F. Petro *Ferrandi* Luſitano, *Conſtantino* Medices Etruſco Epiſcopo exinde Urbevetano, B. *Humberto* V ordinis antiſtite, F. *Gerardo de Fracheto*, ſeriem vitæ conſtituit hic non repetendam. Repetamus autem acta vitæ huic inſerta, quæ ſequentia ſunt: p. 2 Vita B. Dominici prior autore B. Jordano jam ſupra adducto ex antiquiſſimo ſeculi XIII codice membr. apud ſanctimoniales Prulianas ſervato cum additionibus ex B. *Humberto*, *Bernardo Guidonis* & ex aliis actis, p. 24 Caput XXVII Hiſt. Occid. *Jacobi de Vitriaco* de nova religione & prædicatione Bononienſium Canonicorum, p. 25 altera S. Dominici vita autore F. Conſtantino jam laudato ex codice membr. in 8 ſeculi XIII apud F. F. Prædicatores Pariſienſes ad S. Honorati ſervato cum additionibus ex B. Humberto, p. 37 Supplementa vitæ S. Dominici ex parte ſecunda libri cui titulus: *Vitæ Fratrum*, ex duplici codice MS. utroque ſeculi XIII domus Pariſienſis S. S. Annunciationis Ord. Prædic. p. 56 Dicta teſtium ſuper inquiſitione Bononiæ facta de vita, obitu & miraculis S. Dominici, p. 58 Miracula S. Dominici in Italia & Hungaria patrata, p. 63 Miracula S. Dominici Rhotomagi acta ex MS. codice 400 & amplius annorum. Addidit præterea R. P. *Echard* quatuor diſſertationes hiſtoricas, quarum prima quæſtionem movet, an ex B. Reginaldi Aurelianenſis viſione indumenta priora S. Dominicus mutaverit & novo cultu ſodales ſuos induerit p. 71, altera de antiquis ordinis Prædicatorum veſtibus diſſerit p. 75, tertia, quo anno S. Dominicus iter Hiſpanicum & exinde Pariſienſe agreſſus ſit & confecerit, atque an prin is comitiis ordinis Minorum Stolearum dictis affuerit, diſputat p. 77, quarta in annum

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& menſem, quo B. Dominicus Neapoleonem Stephani Cardinalis de Foſſanova conſanguineum ſuſcitaverit & Sanctimoniales ex monaſterio S. Mariæ trans Tiberim ad S. Sixti-cœnobium transtulerit, inquirit p. 8. Sequitur tandem has diſſertationes Tabula chronologica actorum S. Dominici inter pag. 88 & 89 collocata. Tantum de actis & diſſertationibus S. Dominici vitæ inſertis, qui ſane hoc ipſo ſeculo primo ordinis a ſe inſtituti innumeros fere aſſeclas habuit. Prodeant hic tantum in medium nomina eorum, qui præ ceteris conſpicui nobis eſſe videntur. Sic v. g. recenſetur p 93 B. *Jordanus Saxo* ad annum 1222, p. 100 F. *Joannes Ægidii* ad an. 1228, p. 102 F. *Hugo* & *F. Petrus* nuncii a Gregorio IX ad Joannem Vatacium ſeu Batatzem, ut alii ſcribunt, Orientis Imperatorem & Germanum Patriarcham C. P. miſſi ut de concilianda Eccleſia Græca & Latina tractarent ad an. 1234. Quorum acta in Concilio primoapud Nicæam tum apud Nympham habito quum apud Waddingum in Annal. Minor. ad 1234 interpolata reciſa & innumeris mendis deturpata ſint, ex quo tamen in editionem Conciliorum Pariſienſem, quam vocant Labbeanam anni 1671 inducta ſunt, ad finem hujus tomi p. 911 -- 927. ex cod. MS. 250 & amplius annorum in Gymnaſio Navarræo ſervato integra dat & genuina. P. 106 occurrit S. *Raymundus de Pennaforti* ad an. 1238, cujus ſumma de pœnitentia & matrimonio eſt notiſſima, p. 131 F. *Guilielmus Peraldus* ad an. 1250, p. 141 F. *Humbertus de Romanis* ad an. 1254, F. *Bonacurſius* ad an. 1260 p. 162, B. *Albertus Magnus* ad an 1262, cujus vita & ſcripta luculentiſſime exponuntur p. 184, F. *Stephanus de Borbone* ad annum eundem p. 194, F. *Hugo de Sancto Charo* ad annum eundem, in cujus vita p. 203 ſeqq. diſquiſitio de ſacrorum Bibliorum concordantiis quoque exhibetur p. 212, F. *Vincentius Bellovacenſis* ad annum 1264, de cujus opere præcipuo Speculo nimirum majori inter alia p. 215 prolixe diſſerit R. P. *Echard* partemque diſſertationis ſuæ, quam ſub titulo: *Sancti Thomæ Summa ſuo autori vindicata ſive de U. F. Vincentii Bellovacenſis ſcriptis diſſertatio*, 1708 edidit, hic præmittit, altera in vita S. Thomæ de Aquino p. 293 communicata, p. 250 F.

Thomas

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i. e

VITA ET ACTA JOANNIS WHITGIFT, Doctoris Theologi, tertii seu ultimi sub Elisabetha Regina Archi-Episcopi Cantuariensis; Autore JOANNE STRYPE, Artium Magistro & trium Archi-Episcoporum Protestantium priorum Biographo.

Londini, sumptibus Societatis, 1718, fol.
Alph. 9 pl. 18.

ETiamsi Georgius Paulus, eques, vitam hujus Præsulis Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ nobis dederit, noluit tamen, quæ de eodem collegerat, nobis invidere Autor Clarissimus, qui vitis binorum præcedentium Episcoporum, Thomæ Cranmeri & Edmundi Grindal (quas nos quoque in Actis A. 1704 M. Sept. p. 315 & Suppl. T. V S. VII p. 294 recensuimus) jam pridem editis inclaruit. Enim vero pro more suo non solum Whitgifti vitam, singularemque in gubernanda Ecclesia curam; sed & varia, quæ ad statum reformationis ejus temporis saltem aliquo modo spectant, secundum annorum seriem, ab Anno scilicet 1530 ad 1604, adspergere constituit. Quibus ut majorem fidem conciliaret, Acta authentica, ex Archivis Archi-Episcoporum Cantuariensium, Academiarum, Collegii Armigerorum, Bibliotheca Petyti, Episcopi Elienſis, (Mori puta: quæ Regis liberalitate nuper coemta, & Academiæ Cantabrigiensi dono data) in appendice integra adjecit.

Jo. Whitgift Grimsbiæ, quod Lincolniensis Comitatus oppidum est, A. 1530 vel 1533 natus, patre Mercatore, literis primum a patruo Roberto Abbate Walhoviæ, inde Londini in cœnobio S. Antonii innutritus est. Sensit hinc puer singulare providentiæ divinæ documentum, quippe cum commilitone peste infecto, qua & exstinctus est, eodem lecto decumbens, cum sitibundus ac nondum plane excusso somno, urinam ejus ex errore frigidæ loco hausisset, nulla tamen tabe infectus fuit. In Cantabrigiensem deinde Academiam circa A. 1548 profectus, ubi Bradfortium, postea Londini ob reformatæ religionis professionem crematum, nactus est præceptorem privatum,

the sternum, and the ribs, which are articulated to the vertebræ of the back, and to the sternum, are furnished with processes, which are directed backwards, and lie upon the ribs next behind them. The sternum is a large bone, which is broad and flat, and has a ridge or keel on the middle of its outside, and a hollow on each side of the keel. The ribs are articulated to the sternum by cartilages, which are ossified in old birds. The vertebræ of the back are united to the sternum by the ribs, and to the os sacrum by the ossa ilia. The os sacrum is a long bone, which is broad and flat, and has a hollow on each side of its outside. The ossa ilia are articulated to the os sacrum by cartilages, which are ossified in old birds. The vertebræ of the back are united to the os sacrum by the ossa ilia. The os sacrum is articulated to the vertebræ of the tail by cartilages, which are ossified in old birds. The vertebræ of the tail are articulated to the os sacrum by cartilages, which are ossified in old birds. The vertebræ of the tail are articulated to the os sacrum by cartilages, which are ossified in old birds.

tanis, agitarentur. Et hæc fere proxime concernunt vitam ipsius Whitgifti; cum vero plura sint, quæ ad universum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, qualis illo temporis intervallo fuit, statum pertinent, ex iis nos quoque pauca, quæ nobis memorata digniora
p. 120. visa sunt, addemus. De Jo. Hilton Ministro Ecclesiæ refertur, quod publice in æde S. Martini Londini verba faciens, Scripturam utriusque fœderis pro fabulis venditaverit, seque palam negans Christianum, Christi divinitatem & satisfactionem impugnaverit, & quæ sunt alia dictu horrenda: enimvero cum culpam deprecaretur, id tantum supplicii loco injunctum, ut & in æde Crucis D. Pauli, fasce lignorum humeris impositio, e regione Concionatoris staret, & deinde in S. Martini templo
228. - 238. recantaret, ab omni vero munere Ecclesiastico abstineret. Legi & merentur responsa Præsulis nostri aliorumq; ad quæstionem, utrum Anglis liceat auxilium ferre Belgis ob religionem afflictis? quæ eo fere redeunt, ut generatim quidem negetur, Principem subditis alterius Principis ob religionem vim patientibus opem ferre posse, ex principio: quod tibi non vis fieri &c. in hoc tamen casu affirmetur, quod Flandri neutiquam ceu mere subditi sint considerandi, quibus quippe Hispanus non ut Rex, sed ut Comes Flandriæ, cui tyrannidem exercere non liceat, imperet.
275. Quanto A. 1588 metu consternata fuerit universa Britannia, cum de classe Hispanica, quæ invincibilis dicta, fama accessisset, vel ex eo intelligitur, quod Noster Episcopos publicis literis admoneret, ut quanta possent velocitate equis armisque instruerent subditum sibi clerum, qui ferendis armis par esset. A. 1580
323. Robertus Browne, Puritanus, sed qui longius recessit, & cum reliqua Ecclesia ceu Anti-Christiana nullam communionem habendam asserens, Brownistarum sectæ nomen dedit, in sinum Ecclesiæ reverti visus est, simul tamen edito libello, quem *Tabulas* vocat, publice professus est, in Scriptura S. omnes regulas artium atque omnem omnino eruditionem contineri. Similes
114. fere Browniistis Barrowistæ, ita dicti ab Henrico Barrow, qui cum socio Johanne Greenwood A. 1593 e furca suspensus, quod ministros Ecclesiæ illegitimos populo obtrudi, idololatriam per liturgiam invehi ac stabiliri, regimen Ecclesiasticum tyranni-

dem

Persons may be appointed Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Chancery.

LONDON: Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1871.

æri etiam inciſa, exponuntur, Inſcriptiones item non ſpernendæ, capita nonnulla & imagines, quæ Romanos iis in locis fuiſſe frequentes ſatis loquuntur. Eo etiam pertinent Viæ militares in Belgio, c. VII explicatæ. Inſulæ Belgio adjacentes c. VIII, Belgii Populus c. IX, Belgarum Lingua c. X, Dii Belgici c. XI, immo omnis Belgicorum Penatium exercitus, apud Deviſas A. 1714 effoſſus, c. XII exhibetur. Sunt illa ex ſententia Muſgravii noſtri Venus, Jupiter Ammon, Neptunus, Hercules, Vulcanus, Bacchus, incerti nominis Deus, (poſſes forte Saturnum dicere ob faciem diſtortam & tetricam,) Pallas, Virgo Veſtalis, Mercurius, Romulus & Remus cum Lupa, Apis, Anubis, Bucephalus, Bacchus, illo priori elegantior, & Matronæ caput pectoretenus effictum, una cum nummo Alexandri Severi. Verum enim vero, uti ipſe diligentiſſimus patriarum antiquitatum Scriptor fatetur, Bucephalum, Remum, Virginem Veſtalem, quibus Lupa, Caput Matronæ, nummum Severi addimus, in numero Penatium nunquam fuiſſe, eoque ipſo largitur, non illa omnia, quæ ſub lapide quadrato ab olitore Belga ſunt inventa, neceſſaria conſequentia pro Diis eſſe habenda; ita, ſi exceperis Venerem, & Bacchum poſteriorem, quæ non plane diſplicent, de reliquorum divinitate dubitabunt multi, donec vel ipſe Muſgravius vel alii Belgæ clarioribus argumentis eam aſſertum ibunt. §. 19. TAB. II. Fig. 1 & 2. Sane icunculæ monſtroſæ mitra in apicem inflexum deſinente non facile ſe adduci quis patietur, ut illam Jovem Ammonem credat. Aliam itidem 3. mitratam, vultu fœmineo, imberbem, Herculem quis non ita 4. facile pronunciabit, quod utrumque crus angues manus viri aut fœminæ molliter lambentes ſuis corporibus implicuerint. Conjecturæ tales fidem ſuperant. Inſtrumentum, quod pectini 5. propius accedit, quam tridenti, Neptunum demonſtrat. Pes altero brevior, reddit Vulcanum. Tiara neſcio qua forma effi- 6. cta eſt petaſes alatus & Mercurium deſignat. Et quid de Ro- 7. mulo, Remo & Lupa dicendum. Inventa eſt beſtiæ imago, 8, 9, 10. quam Lupam exiſtimat Noſter. Addidit ſtatim alia duo ſigna maſculini, ut videtur, generis, iisque Romuli & Remi nomina impoſuit. Addere poterat alterum eorum icunculæ equi, & 11. habuiſſet Bucephali ſui Alexandrum. Si ejusmodi argumentis

tis in re antiquaria liceat uti, facile in illis sigillis Romulus a Remo discerni poterit, quod a Nostro non est observatum. Alterum eorum effictum est manibus demissis, illud Remum exhibet; alterum est dextro cubito elato, quod Romulum parricidam satis demonstrat. Lupæ addi a veteribus pueros Romulum & Remum, meminimus; adolescentibus iisdem Lupam jungi, non æque recordamur. Denique informe illud Lararium ad militem, aut hominem Romanum in illorum temporum elegantia pertinuisse, valde improbabile est; Belgam autem coluisse Bacchum, Pallada, Mercurium, Apim, Anubin, & de Lupa Romulea aut Alexandri Bucephalo omnia satis cognita & perspecta habuisse, ut eorum imagines servaverint, tunc a vero propius aberit, quando certa ratione constabit, Germanos coluisse Isidem, aut Ulixem in media Germania Græcis literis Laertæ Patris memoriam posteritati commendasse. Sed persequamur reliqua Caput XIII, Belgarum mercaturam in pecoribus, stanno, ferro, mancipiis, canibus, margaritis, calce, bascaudis, calathorum specie, sale, exerceri solitam, C. XIV, Romanorum in Belgio æstiva præcipue in Camaleto colle Belgico, C. XV Colorem Belgicum, qui Cæsari Vitrum, hodiernis Britannis *Woad* appellatur, C. XVI Claudii Tropæum prope Ogonem erutum, C. XVII Urnas, Serias resque alias in Belgio dudum inventas, C. XVIII Arcam Lapideam & Monimentum Sepulcrale, denique C. XIX Andromachen Britanno-Belgicam, exhibet sive statuæ caput fœmininæ, eo quidem comæ ornatu conspicuum, quem Juvenalis Satra VI exagitat, his verbis:

Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum
Ædificat caput, Andromachen a fronte videbis,
Post minor est; credas aliam.

Hæc sunt, quæ in hoc libro leguntur: exstant alia, quæ Clarissimus Musgravius, cujus omnino diligentiam debitis prosequimur laudibus, Volumine II & III adducet explicabitque.

Discedimus e Belgio, hæremus in freto, quod est inter Galliam Britanniamque cum Musgravio nostro visuri, an non Britannia olim fuerit pene Insula. Illud enim est argumentum dissertationis eruditissimæ, Belgio Britannico, ut & in titulo diximus, præfixæ.

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fixæ. Negat Iſaacus Voſſius in Notis ad Melam, naturæque conſtantiam laudat, cui ut reſpondeat Cl. Autor, in duo inquirit capita; an Iſthmum perrumpere potuerit Oceanus, & an omnino perruperit? Quod ad prius attinet, merito ad horribiles freti Britannici æſtus, & immenſam ventorum, imprimis Zephyrorum, vim provocatur, qua fieri ſane potuit, ut fluctus marini litus illius obicis, e regione oppoſiti, ſuperantes terram exederint abraſerintque, idq; factum etiam eſſe, multa loquuntur. Ex Tabula Hallejana conſtat, Oceanum Britannicum, ubi fretum ingreditur, eſſe profundiſſimum, eam autem profunditatem in ipſo freto magis magisque decreſcere. Eadem eſt fundi maris natura, ubi Mare Germanicum freto immittitur, ut adeo ſatis conſtet, Jugum eſſe eo loco, ubi minimum diſtat terra continens ab Inſula Britannica, longe altiſſimum, Iſthmi olim exiſtentis manifeſtum indicium. De eadem re teſtantur rupes albicantes in utroque litore ſibi invicem longa ſerie oppoſiti, terra tempeſtatibus maximis elota ſejuncti; teſtatur illa regio Britanniæ, quæ incolis *Rumney-Marſh* vocatur, planities hodie longe fertiliſſima, olim autem, fluctibus marinis irruentibus & ab objecto Iſthmo eliſis, ſæpiſſime inundata, quod oſſa Hippopotami & anchoræ in locis ſat altis effoſſæ loquuntur. Hanc denique fuiſſe viam lupis animalibusque aliis nocivis, qua ingreſſi ſint Britanniam, Autor noſter ſibi perſuadet. Deſunt quidem hiſtoriarum monumenta, qui id apertius tradant; ſed illud etiam cum reliquis omnibus quæ antiquiſſimo tempore & ante illam ætatem geſta ſunt, quam Herodotus in Hiſtoriarum ſuarum principio attigit, ignoramus. Immo Virgilii ævo hujus rei memoria exſtitiſſe videtur: dicit ille

penitus toto *diviſos* orbe Britannos,

& adhæc Servius, *Quin olim juncta fuit orbi Britannia*, & Claudianus: noſtro deducta Britannia mundo.

Ut adeo Voſſium & argumentis & autoritatibus vincere Muſgravius videatur.

APPENDIX AD METALLOTHECAM VATICANAM MICHAELIS MERCATI, additis Notis & novis Iconibus.

Romæ, ex officina Jo. Mariæ Salvioni, 1719, fol.
Pl. 7 Tabb. æn. 20.

SUmmi Romani Præſulis munificentiæ & erga literas amori deberi, quod Michaelis Mercati Metallotheca vaga & in tenebris plus quam integro ſeculo errans, luci reddita nuper ſit, in Actis Anni 1718 Menſ. Febr. p. 49 grati prædicavimus. Quanquam vero nec munificentiſſimus Pontifex ſumptibus parceret, nec illuſtris Jo. Mar. Lanciſius induſtriæ; fieri tamen non potuit, ut omnia ex obſcuris angulis & latentibus forulis protraherentur, quæ ad perficiendum ſplendidiſſimum opus pertinebant. Vix adeo reſcivit Clemens XI repertos eſſe typos illos, quos deperditos Lanciſius doluerat, cum huic ipſi mandaſſet, ut de iis redimendis cum eorum poſſeſſoribus ageret, quod ſucceſſu non minus felici, quam conatu, ab ipſo fuit præſtitum. Sunt ergo XIX numero æneæ tabulæ ad metallothe am Mercati pertinentes, fruſtra antea quæſitæ & nunc inte ſchedas repertæ, & a Camillo Dato atque Ant. Bonino Rom. Pontifici redditæ, quas hæc Appendix exhibet, cum, ne qua diligentiæ laus Mercato decederet, tum, ut graphicæ artis ſtudioſi peritiam & antiquorum, quibus Autor uſus fuit, & noſtrorum ſculptorum inter ſe comparare valerent, quæ illuſtris Lanciſii verba ſunt. Quinque vero ſaltem tabulæ in edita Metallotheca omnino deſideratæ ſunt, ſiquidem XI jam ſummi Pontificis nunero æri inciſæ fuerant ad exemplum iconum, quæ in autographo glutino affixæ fuerant. Trunca vero ſtatua, quæ Herculis fuit, ex archetypo jam reſtituta fuerat, hic tamen repetita, quod vel major prioris artificis ſolertia fuerit, vel ipſa ſtatua minus injuriarum, ſive ab hominibus, ſive ipſis elementis, Mercati ætate paſſa eſſet, eaq; novæ illi, in ipſa metallotheca exhibitæ, præferenda videretur. Inter novas inventas tabula eſt, quæ auriculares lapides fiſtit, pagina 23 Appendicis, qui in Metallothecæ Mercati armario nono continentur, & p. 342 deſcripti ſunt, cujus tabulæ occaſione illuſtris Lanciſius errorem corrigit, quo lapidem in hoc armario collocavit, qui ad auriculares minime pertinet, hinc in armarii IX caput XIX nunc rejectus eſt, ubi agitur de lapidibus, qui e nubibus demitti ſolent. Neque tamen

his

his demuo collectis tabulis omnes plane lacunæ in Mercati opere expleri potuerunt,& quæ etiamnum fruſtra quæſitæ ſunt, in latentibus doctorum ſcriniorum angulis occultari creduntur. Interim celeberrimus Editor, clariſſimi Aſſalti uſus opera, ut in ipſa Metallotheca,novas hic notas addidit,& in fine aliquot doctorum Virorum epiſtolas,occaſione Metallothecæ ſcriptas,& ad easdem reſponſiones ſubjecit, in quibus plenius agitur de nonnullis, quæ ibidem dicta ſunt. Prima inter illas apologetica eſt, de generatione metallorum, oppoſita doctiſſimi viri Herculis Corazzi, in Bononienſi Lyceo Analyſeos Profeſſoris, diſſertationi, qua ſententiam celeberr. Lanciſii de generatione metallorum, p. 5 Metallothecæ propoſitam, impugnans, aſſeruit, metalla plantarum inſtar ex ſemine naſci, cujus argumentis, ex chymicorum penu deſumtis, ita ſatisfecit, & tam falſe chryſopœorum, qui chymicos ſe imprimis eſſe gloriantur,ſagaces nugas deriſit acutiſſimus Lanciſius,ut nihil reponere voluerit Corazzius, ſed animi cauſa talia a ſe prolata eſſe profiteatur in reſponſoria. Et ſane vix ſatis intelligitur, cur iſti philoſophi ſua metallorum ſemina montibus, antea horum feracibus, nunc vero exhauſtis, non inferant, quo largam aliquando auri meſſem faciant. Inde ſequitur Maxime Reverendi Erneſti Salomonis Cypriani ad Illuſtrem Lanciſium epiſtola, Sereniſſimi Ducis Saxo-Gothani autoritate miſſa, quod ipſe Sereniſſimus Princeps in Metallotheca lapidis ἰδιομόρφου, pectoris humani formam referentis, & ab Agricola deſcripti, qui Salfeldiæ olim inventus, mentionem factam deprehendiſſet,cujus icon non invenitur in Metallotheca Vaticana, unde juſſit doctiſſimum Cyprianum,num is uſpiam reperiri poſſet, inquirere, quod etſi fruſtra tentatum fuiſſet a Viro rei literariæ promovendæ ſtudioſo, tamen alios hujus naturæ ad Lanciſium miſit, pro quibus gratias in reſponſione agit, adjuncto miſſorum indice. Qua occaſione monere lubet, apud nos eſſe lapidem fiſſilem Islebienſem, cui piſcis ſpecies impreſſa eſt, qui ſitu & forma exacte convenit cum Mercati piſce p. 319 prima icone expreſſo,ex quo apparet,uno plures exiſtere unius formæ lapides,niſi dicatur hunc a Mercato viſum eſſe.Pagina 367 e Metal-

lotheeæ viſenda exhibetur ſtatua Cleopatræ, quam ſummus Pontifex operi propter elegantiam & quod eodem, cum reliquis loco collocata eſſet, addi juſſit, in cujo brachio aſpis conſpicitur, qua occaſione Lanciſius monuit, vulgo quidem ejus morſu periiſſe reginam credi, quamvis alii hauſto veneno corruiſſe putent : hoc diſputationi doctæ & eleganti anſam præbuit celeberrimo Morganio, ut ſtaret pro aſpide, quam Lanciſius profligat, & vel epoto veneno, vel inflicto vulneri inſtillato, periiſſe Cleopatram ſtatueret. Rem clare & diſerte veteres non definiunt, & cum non minima quæſtionis pars eo redeat, an cita & placida mors, ſine manifeſtis venenati vulneris notis morſum ſequatur aſpidis, an vero a Cleopatra electum mortis genus cum narcotico veneno hauſto magis conveniat, præſtiterat ſorte propriis experimentis doctiſſimum Morganium uſum, quam autoritate Aetii & reliquorum veterum, qui in his nimis ſæpe incaute procedunt.

JO. BAPTISTÆ MORGAGNI, IN PATAVINO Gymnaſio Primarii Anatomes Profeſſoris, Adverſaria Anatomica quinta.

Patavii, apud Joſephum Cominum, 1719, 4 maj.
Plag. 16½ Fig. Tabb. 2.

EX nobiliſſimi Autoris *Adverſariis Anatomicis*, conjunctim anno ſuperiori editis, poſtquam *quarta* nuper *Menſe Martio* p. 143 recenſuimus, pervenimus nunc ad *quinta* itidem excerpenda, quæ ſicuti celeberrimo, dum viveret, Lanciſio inſcripta, ita & præter L Animadverſiones in Librum III Theatri Anatomici Mangetiani duas ſimul laudati Viri Diſſertationes Anatomico - Medicas, de vena ſive pari alteram, alteram de Gangliis nervorum, ad *Noſtrum* exaratas, continent. In virorum ſiquidem non minus ac in virginum mammis lac ſubinde ſecerni, *Autor* ſub *Animadverſionis I* finem propriis confirmat obſervationibus, dum non in duabus tantum integerrimo utero atque hymene virginibus, ſed in viro etiam quodam habitiore, veri albiſſimique lactis in earum altera multum, in hoc autem & altera

Rectory of Ashwell in the County of Rutland, and Diocese of Peterborough, void by the Death of the last Incumbent, and in the Gift of the Bishop of Peterborough for the Time being, shall be and is hereby annexed to the Rectory of Oakham in the County of Rutland, and Diocese aforesaid, and shall be and is hereby united to the Rectory of Oakham aforesaid, and shall be and is hereby made Part of the Rectory of Oakham aforesaid, and shall be and is hereby vested in the Person who shall be Rector of Oakham aforesaid for the Time being, and shall be and is hereby subject to the Patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Leicester for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Stow for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Huntingdon for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Northampton for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Oakham for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Rutland for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Stamford for the Time being, and to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Wisbech

Stamp Duties to be paid for Bonds, Warrants of Attorney, Cognovits, Judgments, Recognizances, Statutes, Recognizances in the Nature of Statutes, Annuity Deeds, Deeds of Defeasance, Conveyances, Leases, Assignments, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Agreements, Articles of Clerkship, Apprenticeship, Service, Policies of Insurance, Letters of Attorney, Procurations, Certificates, Admissions, Licences, Grants, Faculties, Dispensations, Instruments, Proceedings, Writs, Pleadings, Rolls, Records, Books, Pedigrees, Almanacks, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Cards, Dice, Advertisements, Gazettes, Bills, Notes, Receipts, Bills of Lading, Clearances, Inventories, Entries, Appraisements, Protests, Scrivener's Bonds, Corporation Bonds, Custom House Bonds, Debentures, Drawbacks, Certificates, Affidavits, Declarations, Notarial Acts, Bonds, Warrants of Attorney, Cognovits, Judgments, Recognizances, Statutes, Recognizances in the Nature of Statutes, Annuity Deeds, Deeds of Defeasance, Conveyances, Leases, Assignments, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Agreements, Articles of Clerkship, Apprenticeship, Service, Policies of Insurance, Letters of Attorney, Procurations, Certificates, Admissions, Licences, Grants, Faculties, Dispensations, Instruments, Proceedings, Writs, Pleadings, Rolls, Records, Books, Pedigrees, Almanacks, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Cards, Dice, Advertisements, Gazettes, Bills, Notes, Receipts, Bills of Lading, Clearances, Inventories, Entries, Appraisements, Protests, Scrivener's Bonds, Corporation Bonds, Custom House Bonds, Debentures, Drawbacks, Certificates, Affidavits, Declarations, Notarial Acts, [illegible]

annulos ac membranas ſenſim irrepere atque ad internam usque ipſius tracheæ tunicam pervadere. Quorum poſtremorum uſu in pleuritide uberius explanato facilique ab azygæ & cavæ trunco intra tracheam liquidorum tranſitu comprobato, cauſam problematis primi: cur quicquid ſanguinis ex arteria magna per intercoſtales plerasque effluit, id omne per totidem venulas non in cavam pari ordine deſinentes, ſed in azygam refluat? exinde deducit, quod facilius, promtius celeriusque ſecundum voluntatis arbitrium ad reſpirationem retardandam, ſollicitandam, retinendamve curſus pariter & immiſſio ſanguinis ab azyga in cavam modo retardari, modo celerior fieri, modo etiam retineri poſſit, dum minori negotio unum emiſſarium, quam plura, uno eodemque tempore valet regi. Nec cauſa ſecundi problematis: cur vena azyga non in cavæ inferiorem truncum, ſed in ſuperiorem exoneretur? Margagnum ex Cowpero ratiocinantem latuiſſe indigitatur, nimirum ne ſanguis, qui ab intercoſtalibus muſculis aliisque thoracis partibus unico impetu ſecundum varios reſpirationis motus per azygam refluit, ſi in cavam inferiorem illaberetur, ſanguini per illam jam ægrius aſcendenti moram inferret. Solutio autem tertii problematis: cur ſanguis ab intercoſtalibus refluens non per duas, ſed per unam venam ſine pari in venam cavam inferatur? ab ipſiusmet azygæ uſu & actione deſumitur, cum hæc namq; ſanguinem reducat a ſingulis intercoſtalibus muſculis ac diaphragmate, veluti muscularibus partibus, quæ omnes ſimul uno eodemque tempore pro reſpirationis exigentia moveri debent, oportere omnino, ut ſanguis omnis uno eodemque alveo exceptus, univerſus quoque ſimul non magno, ſed facillimo negotio retardaretur vel acceleraretur. Rationibus denique poſtremi problematis: cur azyga non in ſiniſtris, ſed dextris prorepat? a Morgagno ipſo allatis hæc ſolummodo adjungitur, quod, ſi vena ſine pari eodem itinere in ſiniſtris, ac in dextris, collocaretur, ductui thoracico ibidem jam locato plurimum obeſſet, non tantum aliquid ſpatii eidem demendo, ſed & ſanguinem in eandem illam ſubclaviam, in quam Pecqueti ductus chylum lymphamque immittit, corrivando. In *poſteriori* autem

tem

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ram & conſtitutionem evidentius explanaret, ſe inductum eſſe,
Præfat. ait, ut hac etiam adhuc vice ipſis reſponderet: ne jure perhibere poſſent, ut alias fecerunt, ipſum objectiones ſuas evertere non valere; atque ut eruditi, a ſtudio partium liberi, collatis utrinque experimentis atque rationibus, rectius judicare queant, cujusnam in hac controverſia ſententia cum veritate melius conveniat.

Ante omnia vero generatim contra adverſarios ſuos oſtendit, ſe in primo ſuo de his morbis tractatu neminem ullo duro vel iniquo loquendi modo læſiſſe: & tamen ob illum tractatum ab ipſis acerbioribus verbis invaſum fuiſſe, quaſi hi de induſtria ignominia ipſum afficiendum ſibi ſumſerint; iisque ſe impulſum eſſe, ut paullo duriori quoque modo ipſis rurſus reſponderet: atque hinc multis argumentis demonſtrat, eos ipſos acerbioris contentionis autores jure habendos eſſe. Etenim in rei hujus teſtimonium, præter dicteria, quibus adverſarii ſine omni cauſa primi ipſum onerarint, etiam adducit verba Virorum clariſſimorum, qui Memorias Trevoltienſes evulgant, qui pariter ſevere redarguerunt modum, quo adverſarius primarius, Wolhuſius, quoscunque a ſe diſſentientes aggredi & impugnare ſoleat, vid. p. 186 & 208.

p. 1. Speciatim vero in paragrapho 1 & 30 oſtendit Autor, *adverſarios ſententiam ſuam de Cataracta vel non intellexiſſe, vel data opera intelligere noluiſſe*; cum tamen eam Wolhuſio tam perſpicue literis ſcriptis expoſuerit, ſe ſcilicet Cataractam PLERVMQVE (non ſemper) in humoris cryſtallini opacitate conſtituere; ideoque membranaceas cataractas, ſi modo eæ certo probentur, non prorſus negare: hancque ſuam ſententiam experimentis quam plurimis confirmatam eſſe demonſtrat.
5 ad 20. §. 2 ad 11 recenſet ſigillatim, *quomodo & quot modis adverſarii ipſum prius inique tractaverint*, & quod propterea
21. duram quoque reſponſionem ſua culpa promeruerint. §. 12 contra adverſariorum opinionem experimentis evincit, *plus humoris aquei ante uveam, quam poſt eam reperiri*: id quod deinde §. 35 & 37 uberius confirmat; unde ibidem evincit, adverſarios ex hypotheſi ipſorum, idoneam rationem, *quare cataracta*

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Abstract. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a finite set of integers. We prove that if $|\mathcal{A}+\mathcal{A}| \le K|\mathcal{A}|$ then $|\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{A}| \le K^{O(K)}|\mathcal{A}|$. This is a sharp version of a result of Ruzsa, who proved a bound of the form $|\mathcal{A}-\mathcal{A}| \le K^{CK}|\mathcal{A}|$ for some absolute constant C. The proof uses a new method for bounding the number of solutions to certain linear equations in sets with small doubling.

ACTES DE LA FÉDÉRATION ALSACE-LORRAINE

PROCÈS-VERBAL DU CONGRÈS DE 1894

Le Congrès de la Fédération Alsace-Lorraine s'est réuni à Nancy, le dimanche 15 juillet 1894, à 9 heures du matin, dans la salle de la Brasserie Excelsior, rue Stanislas.

p. 310 & seqq. alibique a nobis dicta sunt) quæstionem unam „de ejus causa investiganda subjeci. Quæstionem, inquam: „quippe qui experimentis rem istam nondum habeam exploratam. „ Hoc monitum Autor præmisit A. 1718 editioni alteri Optices Anglico idiomate recusæ in 8, unde idem quoque editioni posteriori præfixit Interpres. Cum theoriam luminis atque colorum, quæ in hoc opere experimentis ac observationibus stabilitur, jam in Actis A. 1706 p. 59 & seqq. exposuerimus, atque ab objectione *Mariotti*, quæ eam premere videbatur, in Actis A. 1717 p. 232 vindicaverimus; quid nobis superfit non apparet, nisi ut augmentum, quod quæstionibus subjunctis accessit, distinctius recenseamus. Reperimus itaque quæstionem octavam, de corporibus fixis a calefactione splendentibus, ad corpora omnia extendi, quæ partibus abundant terrestribus & præsertim sulphureis, non modo cum calefiunt, sed quando partes a causa quacunque agitantur. Adduntur hic nonnulla ad *Hauksbeji* experimentum, de quo pridem diximus in Actis nostris. Huc pertinet, quod a *Newtono* notatum, vaporem electricum (sic enim appellat lucem ex vitro erumpentem) ea vi nonnunquam ad digitum allidi, ut etiam tactu percipi queat: quod idem quoque evenire ait, quando cylindrus e vitro electrove longus & amplus charta manu admota eo usque confricetur, donec vitrum incaluerit. Ad quæst. 11 nonnulla adjecit *Newtonus* pro confirmanda sua hypothesi de natura Solis atque fixarum, quæ corpora mundi totalia ingentes terrarum globos vehementer calidos esse suspicatur. Notatu dignum videtur experimentum, quo inter alia in rem suam utitur. Scilicet mixturam stanni & plumbi ferro candenti in vacuo impositam fumum emittere atque etiam flammam, quorum neutrum in aperto aere accidit. Ad quæst. 16 nonnulla annotat de causa orbis ignei, quem videmus carbone candente motu celerrimo in orbem acto, ab aliis etiam jam tradita. Quæstiones, quæ a decima septima usque ad 25 sequuntur, prorsus novæ sunt, ita ut in nova editione sit vigesima quinta, quæ in priore fuerat decima sexta. In his quæstionibus agnoscit fluidum æthereum, per quod lumen propagetur, & in quo planetæ circa Solem moveantur,

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rum desumtum proposuerat. Sub finem quæst. 30 omittuntur, quæ in priore editione de quantitate attractionis radiorum luminis docuerat. Quæst. 31, ubi vim attractricem materiæ stabilire conatur, addit alia nonnulla experimenta atque naturæ phænomena, quæ ab eadem pendere existimat, inprimis *Hauksbejana*, de ascensu aquæ intra laminas vitreas. Delevit vero paulo infra verba, quibus asseruerat, ex imperio voluntatis oriri posse motum in universo. Agnoscit etiam nobiscum, qualitates sua natura inexplicabiles & exploratu impossibiles esse qualitates occultas scholæ & progressum Philosophiæ naturalis impedire, quemadmodum contra *Freindium* aliosque *Newtoni* asseclas in Actis A. 1713 loc. cit. alibique inculcavimus.

INTRODUCTIO AD VERAM ASTRONOMIAM, seu Lectiones Astronomicæ; Autore J. KEILL, M. D.

Oxoniæ, e Theatro Sheldon. impens. H Clements, 1718, 8 maj. Alph. 1 plag. 9½ Tabb. æn. 2.

EX discursibus seu Lectionibus post susceptam a Cl. Autore Astronomicam in Academia Oxoniensi Professionem enata est hæc Introductio ad Astronomiam, quam stylo sibi familiari vocat veram, eadem publicata in usum auditorum, quo ipsi non solum memoria tenere, quæ in illis exposita fuerant, sed & quotiescunque lectionum earum repetitio ab Autore instituetur, in qua sibi corrigendi & supplendi, quæ videbuntur, libertatem reservavit, iisdem uti possint. Quoniam adeo tironum in gratiam scripta est, ea saltem afferre, quæ captui eorum accommodantur, visum Cl. Autori, eoque nec sublimiorum in Astronomia, nec calculi aut tabularum usus, vel rationis motuum cœlestium e Physica petendæ mentione abstinendum sibi judicavit, ordinem observans plane arbitrarium; a Phænomenis motus explicatis ad systema mundanum, motum telluris & Lunæ doctrinamque Solis & Lunæ eclipsium transiens, in qua Eclipsium solarium phases particulares tam Orthagraphicæ Projectionis, quam parallaxium ope pro quovis loco determinare

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Londini, apud Joannem Barby, 1719, 8.
Plag. 18.

CUm Pl. Rev. *Martinus* in Dissertatione Critica ad locum 1 Joh. V, 7, de qua diximus in Actis Anni 1718 Mens. Oct. p. 447 sq. non tantum Simonium, sed etiam quendam Anglum, cujus dissertatio de hoc commate A. 1716 prodierat, refutasset, se peti intellexit *Thomas Emlynus*, & ut suam opinionem tueretur, ei hoc responsum opposuit. Videtur autem eidem primo, veteres Theologos parum præsidii in hoc loco ad confirmandum Trinitatis dogma invenire potuisse, qui æque faveat Arrianis ac Sabellianis, tum notat in quæstione, quæ tantum sit facti, non nisi ea afferre Cl. Martinum, quæ prorsus sint incerta sed tantum possibilia, seq; recipere ad stylum Johanneum & contextum, cui illud comma sit conforme, facile quippe ostendi posse locum quendam contextui obscuriori congruere, neque id esse alicujus pretii, quod nullius antiqui scriptoris locus produci possit, ex quo pateat, unquam de eo dubitatum, siquidem antiquitus plane nihil de eo vel visum sit vel auditum. Quare stat sententia Cl. Autori, hoc comma septimum plane esse suppositititium, idque ideo quod *primo* non possit adduci genuinus antiquus Græcus scriptor, qui ejus meminerit, synopseos enim Scripturæ autorem, quem Athanasium ferant, id non ante oculos habuisse; neque *secundo* usque in hunc diem codex Græcus ostensus sit, in quo compareat; neque *tertio* ullus testis fide dignus afferri potuerit, qui aperte planeque dicat, se vidisse peculiarem codicem Græcum, qui illud exhibeat; qui enim proferantur, eos indefinite loqui, aliorumque narrationes sequi. Ac argumentum negativum in hac causa insigne habere pondus, inde conficere vult, quod doctoribus Græcis eo loco utendi multoties oblata sit occasio, cum vero id non fecerint, inde constare, illum eorum ætate in Græco N. T. codice non extitisse; Cypriani vero verba esse interpretationem commatis octavi mysticam. Concedit, illud comma in codicibus Latinis a tempore Caroli M. usque ad Seculum XIII legi, sed nec in omnibus

Mr. Hall, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hall,

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Maji, Anno M DCC XX.

BIBLIOTHEQUE HISTORIQUE DE LA FRANCE &c.

h. e.

JACOBI LE LONG, PRESBYTERI ORATORII & ejusdem Congregationis Bibliothecarii Pariſienſis, Bibliotheca Galliæ Hiſtorica, continens Catalogum omnium Operum cum impreſſorum tum manuſcriptorum, quæ ad Hiſtoriam hujus Regni pertinent, cum Notis Criticis & Hiſtoricis.

Pariſiis, apud Carolum Oſmontium, 1719, fol. Alph. 12 plag. 4.

QUanta ſit Hiſtoriæ Gallicæ ubertas, & ſcriptorum eo pertinentium copia, nullo alio opere magis demonſtratum eſt, quam hoc ipſo, cujus modo titulum tradidimus. Debemus illud induſtriæ & indefeſſo ſtudio Reverendi le Long, qui meliorum plauſum dudum meritus, hoc inprimis libro planè excellenti non Galliam modo ſuam, ſed omnem, qua cultior eſt, Europam ornavit. Illa equidem ſuas in hoc genere opes, quas forte ipſa hactenus ignoravit, intuetur & miratur; ceteræ etiam gentes, id, quod ipſas potiſſimum latebat, productum in lucem atque magna cura indicatum gaudent atque lætantur. Nec peregrina prorſus ſunt, quæ hic memorantur; ſua haud raro legent vicinæ gentes, utpote quæ antiquiſſimo ævo magna Imperii Francici pars fuerunt, aut ſucceſſu ſaltim temporis ea habuere fata, ut patrias res penitus non intelligant, ſi Gallicas prorſus neſciant. Ampliſſimæ illi ſcientiæ, quam Hiſtoriam vocamus, idem fere quod reliquo Eruditionis corpori, uſu venit, ut diverſiſſimæ licet partes

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cleſiaſticum habuere, in ſcriniis Autoris Nicolai de Fief Tornaci latens; Proſperi Marchand, Galli, Guiſiani, Syntagma p. 888. *de Vitis Stephanorum*, celebrium Galliæ Typographorum; ut alia nunc omittamus noviſſime edita, aut in Actis Eruditorum diurnis paſſim nunciata.

Tacemus inſignes MStorum collectiones, quarum Catalogi peculiari capite allegantur: ipſi Codices opus ubique illuſtrant; Claudii Fabri Peireſcii, quæ Thomaſſino Mazauguio, 311. Cognato Peireſcii, & Gaufrido Advocato Generali Provinciæ ceſſit; Puteanorum, qua gaza incomparabili Menarſii Præſidis ſcrinia ſuperbiunt; Antonii Lomenii Secretarii Status, Comitis Bethunii & Roberti de Gaignieres, quæ in Regiam commigrarunt; Seguerii Cancellarii, quæ ad nepotem Ducem Coislinum Epiſcopum Metenſem pervenit; Claudii & Leonis Bouthilleriorum, Patris & Filii, Secretariorum Status, quæ apud Franciſcum Bouthillerium Nepotem, Epiſcopum Trœcenſem, ſupereſt, & Cancellarii Dagueſſauii, cujus eminentiſſimi Viri ampliſſima de Hiſtoria patria bene merendi voluntas alia etiam ratione nuper cognita eſt atque perſpecta. Andreæ & Franciſci Ducheſniorum conatus in vulgus noti ſunt; interrupit laudatiſſima conſilia temporum iniquitas. Reſtituere volebat omnia in integrum immortalis memoriæ Vir, Colbertus, deliberatumque eſt a Viris doctiſſimis, Carolo Cointio, Carolo Cangio, Antonio Herovallio, Adriano Valeſio, Joanne Galleſio, & Stephano Baluzio; ſed Cangii pertinax animus, qui, neglecto Ducheſniorum labore, omnia nova ratione ordinari edique contra reliquorum ſententiam volebat, effecit, ut omnia irrita eſſent, ipſe vero gratia Regis excideret, ſtipendioque privaretur. Anno demum 1717 menſe Junio Viri ſelectiſſimi juſſu Cancellarii illuſtriſſimi coiere in unum, decreveruntque, duplici ſocietate rem eſſe peragendam, quarum altera Ducheſnium emendatiorem, & Hiſtoria diplomatica, compendiis chronologicis, iis autoribus, qui poſt Ducheſniorum mortem in lucem protracti ſunt, criticis diſſertationibus, & bonis Indicibus auctiorem ederet, altera Ducheſnii opus continuaret, ſcriptoribus coævis non modo Latinis, ſed Gallicis etiam & Italicis

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Italicis insertis. Legenda hic sunt ea, quæ Carolo Cangio olim, & Abbati Gallesio, nuper vero Abbati Thuillerio de novo illo consilio visa sunt, in fine Bibliothecæ, ubi de Andr. Duchesnio seperatim disseritur. p. 955.

Ceterum sunt & in hoc opere, quæ hominem loquuntur, cujus ea est natura, ut, quo etiam studio contendat, infra perfectionem subsistat. Multa sunt ab exteris, Germanis imprimis, scripta, quæ, quod in Galliam non penetraverint, suum in hac Bibliotheca locum non invenere. Sed & in iis, quæ adducuntur, passim nonnulla possent moneri. Esaias Pufendorffius perperam Ezechiel appellatur; Conradus Samuel Schurtzfleischius, cujus perpauca allegantur, in indice dicitur Cornelius Samuel; Daniel Guilielmus Mullerus Mollerus est Prof. Altorffinus; Joannes Burchardus Menckenius noster male Joannes Baptista dicitur. Iniquius est judicium de Christiani Gryphii Sylloge scriptorum Seculi XVII de Rebus Galliæ, qui, nescio qua erroris benignitate in Struvium commutatur. *Struvius*, inquit, *a ramassé dans son discours des titres de Livres, qui ne meritoient pas, qu'il en fit mention.* Sane, quæ Gallos scripsisse non pudet, Germanum recensuisse non pigebit. Nec de Hermanno Dieterico Meibomio plura expectari poterant, qui intra Programmatis Academici limites se continere debebat. Et hoc non omittendum videtur, Vitam Cardinalis Richelii MStam in Bibliotheca Vratislaviensium Rehdigeriana asservatam, ipsi Rehdigero præter rem adscribi; neque enim de Thoma, illo Silesiorum Peirescio, dici poterat, eum per plures annos Parisiis, Cardinale illo fasces Gallicas moderante, vixisse, qui anno Seculi XVI sexto & septuagesimo Coloniæ præmaturo fato exstinctus est; & ipsa elegentissimi voluminis inspectio satis docet, deberi nitidissimum fœtum ingenio Alberti Sebisii, Equitis Silesii, Rubræ Cohortis apud Vratislavienses Centurionis & Munitionum Urbis Præfecti, qui anno proxime elapsi seculi octogesimo octavo, octogenario major decessit, postquam Bibliothecam instructissimam, donatione in testamenti tabulis egregio publico facta, Rehdigerianæ jungi jussisset. Unde hujus Codicis notitiam hausit Reverendus 29. 32. 311. 404. 311. 713.

CAP. XXXIII.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Liberties thereof, and within the Borough of Southwark, and Liberties thereof, and within the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey.

[24th June 1777.]

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Parliament holden in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Liberties thereof, and within the Borough of Southwark, and Liberties thereof, and within the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, it is amongst other things enacted, That if any Person or Persons, being Prisoner or Prisoners in any of the Prisons in the said Cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, Liberties and Counties aforesaid, for Debt or Debts only, shall, at any Time after the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, make Oath before the Lord Mayor of the City of London, or the Lord High Steward of Westminster, or the Steward of the Borough of Southwark, or the Steward of the Liberties of the Borough of Southwark, or the Steward of the Liberties of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, or any Two Justices of the Peace for the said Cities, Borough, Liberties and Counties, or any Two of them, that he or she is not worth the Sum of Twenty Pounds in the World, and shall thereupon deliver in a Schedule to the Court, or to the Person or Persons before whom he or she shall make such Oath, of all his or her Debts, and of all his or her Estate, Real and Personal, and shall also make Oath that the Schedule contains a true Account of all his or her Debts, and of all his or her Estate, Real and Personal, and shall also make Oath that the Schedule contains a true Account of all his or her Debts, and of all his or her Estate, Real and Personal, and of all Debts owing to him or her, and of all Securities for Money, and of all Books of Account, and Papers relating to his or her Estate, Real and Personal, and shall also make Oath that he or she has not directly or indirectly sold, leased, assigned, or disposed of, or made away with, or concealed, any Part of his or her Estate, Real or Personal, or any Security for Money, or any Books of Account or Papers relating to his or her Estate, Real or Personal, or any Debts owing to him or her, or any Part thereof, or any Agreement touching the same, for his or her Use, or Benefit, or Advantage

Krofick in Promontorium Africæ, quod Caput bonæ ſpei ſalutatur, profectus obſervationum Aſtronomicarum gratia; quibus per triennium continuatis, cum nullæ amplius a Patrono pecuniæ mitterentur, ſtudio Aſtronomico valedicens, ad munus Secretarii duarum Coloniarum de Stellenboſch & Drackenſtein *a Ludovico Affenburgico* Gubernatore promovebatur. Enimvero poſtquam A. 1712 unius noctis intervallo inter 26 & 27 Aprilis oculorum uſu orbatus fuiſſet, cœcus in Europam rediens, opera *Chriſtiani Ludovici Gœckelii* Archiatri Badenſis viſum recuperavit. Hortantibus itaque amicis ſtatum iſtius regionis una cum itinere deſcripſit, præſertim cum non pauca erronea tum de ipſa regione, tum de *Hottentotis* ejus incolis apud alios ſcriptores paſſim tradi non ignoraret. Placuit autem aliorum exemplo per Epiſtolas totum digerere opus, quarum Tomus primus complectitur 22, ſecundus totidem, tertius 20. Tomo primo deſcribit ſtatum Promontorii naturalem, ubi ſingula expenduntur, quæ ad triplex Naturæ regnum referri ſolent. Poſtquam igitur ab Epiſt. 1 usque ad Epiſt. 4 iter ad Promontorium deſcripſit, Epiſt. 5 latitudinem Capitis bonæ ſpei Geographicam $34\frac{1}{4}$ graduum, longitudinem 37° 55′ definit. Declinationem acus Magneticæ verſus occidentem A. 1707 deprehendit 11° 55′. Obſervationes ipſas, unde latitudinem ac longitudinem deduxit, non communicat, quod alterius juſſu ac ſumtu eas inſtituerit. Primum Meridianum in inſula *Teneriffa* ſupponit. Epiſt. 6, 7 & 8 continet Geographicam Promontorii deſcriptionem, ubi notatu dignum occurrit, in cacumine montis Tabulati, cujus altitudinem 1857 pedum Rhenanorum reperit, occurrere fontes aquam largiter effundentes, ipſumque cacumen floribus ſuavem odorem ſpargentibus ſuperbire. Epiſt. 9 & 10 terræ fertilitatem commendat, ubi ſimul agriculturæ ibi uſitatæ modum deſcribit. Etſi feræ, elephantes imprimis, una cum inſectis ſemini terræ immiſſo ac ſegeti haud parum damni inferre ſoleant; triticum tamen fert fructum trigecuplum aut quadragecuplum, ſecale in ratione 40 vel 45 ad 1, hordeum in ratione 50, 60 immo 70 ad 1, faba in ratione 20 vel 25 ad 1, piſum denique in ratione 30, immo ſæpius 60

ad 1. Vaccæ lac non edunt, nisi vitulo adducto : unde eodem mortuo vel mactato, pellis vitulo alteri imponitur, ut odorem percipientes lac emittant. Oves habent caudas adeo pingues, ut pondus 15 vel 20 librarum cauda una adæquet. Immo se vidisse ait caudas ovium ex Persia allatas, quæ ad 30 librarum pondus accessere. Vites ex Europa illuc allatæ sunt, quas multiplicaturi frustula ligni ab iis resecti, aliquot nonnisi gemmis instructa, instar seminis sub terra condiderunt : unde brevi tempore in tantum excrevere numerum, ut nullas amplius ex nostris oris illuc deportari opus esset. Radicem quandam, rapæ similem, quam incolæ *Bottatas* appellant, per orbes ab ea resectos & sub terra defossos propagare solent. Arbores propagant, surculis frugiferis inferiore sui parte in terram defossis, qui statim radices agunt. Epist. 11 recensentur animantia bruta, ubi accurata extat descriptio cynocephalorum, quod est simiarum genus a Batavis Bawiane dictum. Notat *Gesnerum*, qui inter cibos refert pisces & carnem ferarum, experientia invita. Narrat etiam de Chameleonibus, quæ propria experientia ipsum edocuit : ubi inter alia confirmat, eos ex templo assumsisse colores objectorum, in quibus eosdem collocaverat. Erant autem tunc temporis coloris viridis, cum eos ramis viridibus insidentes accepisset. Onagros a forma maxime commendat, qua ceteris animantibus præstant. Notat *Thevenotium*, capitis magnitudinem nimis exaggerantem. Vidit dentes elephantinos 120 librarum pondus adæquantes ; carnem vero elephantinam coctam minus sapidam deprehendit. Perstringit quoque errorem eorum, qui elephantes stando dormire referunt, cum ipsemet propriis oculis spectaverit loca, ubi in terram prostrati, somno indulsere. Stercus arefactum herbæ Nicotianæ vicem subire monet : saporem similem propria experientia nisus judicat. Ossa leonum, etsi mole ingentia, adeo tamen exigua cavitate prædita sæpius vidit, ut filo crassiori cannabino vix spatium concederent : unde intelligitur, quam parum medullæ in iis contineatur. Atque ea in re *Aristotelem* & *Plinium* contra recentiores quosdam Anatomicos defendit. Carnem leonum saporis minime ingrati expertus est, nec ullum ab ejus esu sanitatis

nitatis detrimentum paſſus. Præfert tamen carnem leopardorum, quam vitulinæ melioris notæ æquiparat. Cum paſſim Autores de Rhinoceronte tradant, quæ parum inter ſe concordant ; ipſemet hoc animal prolixe deſcribit, Salamandros igni commiſſos in cineres combuſtos fuiſſe, plus ſimplici vice vidit. In amphibiorum numero ſunt hyppopotami, de quibus paſſim veritati minus conſentanea occurrere obſervat. Sub aquis degunt & fame compulſi ex mari in terram aſcendunt gramina depaſturi. A quadrupedibus *Epiſt. 12* ad volatilia progreditur, ubi ſe telam pertexere non poſſe fatetur, ob jacturam, quam dolet, MSC. in quibus a ſe obſervata deſcripſerat. Avem inter alias bene multas commemorat, vocem *edolio* ingeminantem: quam adeo eandem eſſe credit, cui nomen *Edolionis* tribuitur a *Geſnero*. Omnibus præfert, quam *Rajus* in ſynopſi Methodica de avibus *Phœnicopterum* dicit. *Epiſt. 13* piſces marinos deſcribit, quibus *Epiſt. 14* inſecta cum ſerpentibus ſuccedunt : ubi inprimis de multitudine muſcarum & pulicum conqueritur, multum incommodi hominibus afferentium. Mirum tamen videtur, Europæos advenas fugere pediculos, qui Hottentottos indigenas multum infeſtare ſolent. *Epiſt. 15* mineralia recenſet cum metallis ac lapidibus terrarumque ſpeciebus. De metallis nonniſi conjecturas affert ab aliis in caſu ſimili propoſitas. *Epiſt. 16* herbas enumerat ordine alphabetico, quarum plerumque nonnifi nomina hic invenies. His jungit *Epiſt. 17* plantas exoticas, in hortis creſcentes. *Epiſtolas 18, 19 & 20* aquis impendit, cum fluviatili, tum pluviali, tum etiam marinæ. Monet, aquas prope montium prælatorum cacumina ſcaturientes eſſe copioſiores, limpidiores magisque ſalubres iis, quæ ortum ex fontibus prope radices montium ducunt. Easdem longo temporis tractu conſervari incorruptas. Aquas pluviales dulces, ubi poſt ſtagnationem evaporatæ fuerint, ſal in ſolo relinquere. Deſcribuntur etiam thermæ, quarum aquas infuſo etiam herbæ Thée ac potui Coffé inſervire, nec ad cibos coquendos inutilem eſſe, obſervat. Si quis nondum quadrantis intervallo in iis, tanquam in balneo, conſederit, ſpaſmos circa ventrem infimum cieri validos ad pectus ſucceſſive ſerpentes, mox

tamen evaneſcentes, ubi in lecto decumbens ſudorem largiter profuderit. Alvum etiam atque vomitum movere ſolent. Inter effectus ſalubres refert, quod *Henricus van der Linde*, Batavus, a ſurditate liberatus fuerit, materia, quæ aures obduraverat, largiter effluente, & ſerva Gubernatoris intervallo quatuor hebdomadum a morbo Gallico fuerit ſanata. Cum de aquis marinis diſſerit, inter alia commemorat, A. 1707 d. 24 Sept. ab hora 8 usque ad 10 ante meridiem, quo tempore aquæ a litoribus abeſſe debebant, fluxum & refluxum ſeptiesiteratum fuiſſe, donec tandem h. 12 verus affluxus contingeret. Nulla tunc temporis ſæviebat procella, vento ex plaga inter occidentem & ſeptentrionem intermedia leniter admodum ſpirante. *Epiſt. 21* ſtatum aeris cum meteoris delineat, ita ut maximam partem ventis impendat. Tandem *Epiſt. 22* morbos commemorat, quibus Europæi ibi locorum vexantur, itidemque remedia, quibus adverſus eos utuntur. Fœminam partu difficili laborantem, fœtu ante terminum mortuo, a doloribus tandem liberatam fuiſſe ac partum edidiſſe autor eſt, decocto herbæ Nicotianæ largiter hauſto, quo alvus dejiciebatur vomitusque ciebatur. Præſens contra dyſenteriam remedium ipſemet expertus potum calidum lactis, præſertim caprini, cum infuſo herbæ Thée aut Thée Boys, per aliquot dies continuatum. Infuſo herbæ Thée vel Coffé contra capitis dolores ex ebrietate contractos non ſine ſucceſſu utuntur.

Tomo ſecundo *Hottentotorum* mores, ritus ac vitæ genus deſcribit accuratius, quam ab aliis huc usque factum. Non operæ pretium videtur ſingularum epiſtolarum argumenta ſigillatim commemorare: ſuffecerit nobis hinc inde nonnulla notatu digna excerpere. Cl. Autor itaque Epiſt. 1 communicat Syllabum quarundam vocum *Hottentoticarum* cum verſione Latina & Germanica, quia *Ludolfinum*, in Comment. de Vita, Scriptis & Meritis *Ludolfi* per *Junckerum* editum, non ſatis accuratum cenſet. Quamvis autem largiatur, ipſos immunditia atque ſordibus delectari, nimia ſegnitie haud parum conferente; varios tamen notat *Dapperi*, *Vogelii* aliorumque errores, qui *Hottentotos* ſordidiores depingunt, quam par erat. Neque

eos

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urina humectat & mox cineribus conſpergit : nonnulli ſtercore vaccino corpora illinunt. Altero a ſepultura die ædes omnes diriſmunt, ſolis ædibus defuncti exceptis, & aliam ſedem quærunt. Atque hæc de moribus *Hottentotorum* retuliſſe ſufficiat.

Tomo tertio eoque ultimo Cl. Autor deſcribit ſtatum incolarum Europæorum. Multa ibidem narrat, quæ ibi geſta ſunt, cum ibidem locorum commoraretur, ac tandem ſuo in Europam reditu colophonem operi imponit. Scilicet *Epiſt. 1* de primis incolis Chriſtianis agit, & ſupremos rerum moderatores a prima origine ad præſens usque tempus recenſet. *Epiſt. 2 & 3* formam regiminis delineat. *Epiſt. 4* de munimentis, ædibus ſacris ac publicis diſſerit. *Epiſt. 5* ſumtus determinat, qui quotannis fiunt ad alendum militem præſidiarium aliasque publicas neceſſitates : quibus *Epiſt. 6* reditus jungit, & *Epiſt. 7* emolumenta Miniſtrorum Societatis illuſtris ultra ſalaria annua. *Epiſt. 8* mores ac ritus incolarum Europæorum depingit. *Epiſt. 9 & ſequentibus* multus eſt in deſcribendis controverſiis *Guilielmi Adriani van der Stel*, Gubernatoris : & his fuſe pertractatis tandem *Epiſt. 20* eaque totius operis ultima reditum in Europam deſcribit. Adducit Cl. Autor ubique fere aliorum quoque Autorum teſtimonia, quibus ſua confirmat.

LEGES FRANCORUM SALICÆ ET RIpuariorum, cum Additionibus Regum & Imperatorum variis, ex MSCtis Codicibus emendatæ, auctæ & Notis perpetuis illuſtratæ &c. opera & ſtudio JO. *GEORGII ECCARDI.*

Francof. & Lipſiæ, ſumtibus Nicolai Fœrſteri, 1720, fol. Alph. 3 pl. 18.

NOvum idque egregium ex reconditæ eruditionis penu ſpecimen prodit Vir celeberrimus & de Germanorum Antiquitatibus jamdudum variis feliciſſimi ingenii monumentis optime meritus, Jo. Georgius Eccardus, Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, Electoris Brunſv. & Luneburgenſis Conſil. Hiſtoriographus

cum magna Hercynia miſcentem, per *Hartungani* non infeliciter ſupplet, & montoſam hanc regionem non aliam quam Bohemiæ ſaltum, *Bajas* autem Bojos notiſſimam gentem ſuſpicatur; cujus inſuper nomen a pice Pech vel *harz* derivat, ut adeo *Bojus* & *Hercynius* Noſtro ſint ſynonima. *Biſigibilias* item apud eundem Geographum non de Viſtula, ut Leibnitius, nec de Viſurgi, ut alii, ſed de *Biſigi*, *Bili* & *As*, quemadmodum & *Sexaginta* de *Sefa* & *Swinga* fluviis in Albin prope Oceanum influentibus p. 252 interpretatur, & contra Virum quendam celeberrimum, Gallumque Jeſuitam, *lineam* nunquam extremitatem aut terminum vel partem denotaſſe, oſtendit, id quod jam ipſe Leibnitius tum in reſponſione Germanica, Gundlingianis inſerta, tum hic in Gallica poſthuma p. 263 probatum iverat. Eodem loco Vir præſtantiſſimus *Mauringiam* in Wagria Ducatibusque Lauenburgico & Meclenburgico ponit, non vero per Pomeraniam multo minus trans Viſtulam extendit, & hujus etymon nomen *Pomorze* a Slavis eſſe inditum non quod mari, (ita enim integro littori nomen Pomeraniæ conveniret) ſed quod veteri Mauringiæ vicina; quæ & alia non pauca Cl. iſti Viro prolixius reponit & Francos veterum Cimbrorum ipſas eſſe reliquias ex eorum nomine & etymo cenſet, quamvis hic liberalius conjecturis Etymologicis indulgere videatur. Ubi p. 256 antiquis Francis Reges aſſerit, R. P. Danielem ſine cauſa omnem Childeberti Hiſtoriam in dubium vocare, & contra Ill. Leibnitium Legem Salicam omnino Latina lingua conſcriptam putat, nec, ut ille, Palatium Caroli M. de quo Poeta Saxo canit, in Konigshofa, ſed in Salisburgo prope Neoſtadium quærit. Sic plura hactenus recondita erudite in annotationibus obſervat, ut p. 4 de verbo *dictare* & *dictamen* ejusque in ſcriptoribus ævi præſertim medii MSCtis pro ſtylo uſu, p. 7 de Pactis, p. 11 de *Mallis*, p. 38 de voce *Romanus*, Provincialem ſeu Gallum origine denotante, it. de v. *Barbarus*, de lingua Romana & Fabularum Romanenſium ortu, p. 55 de Brachili, de Francorum regibus crinitis, it. de Tonſura, p. 63 quare Thuringi communi convicio *Heringsnaſen* appellari ſoleant, p. 74 de Gallorum & Germanorum numeratione per noctes & quid ſit: collocare Solem, p. 81 de Placitis,

Viro Friderico Roſtgaard, permiſſu Laurentii (non Alexandri) deZaccagniis, collectæ & Ampliſſimo Schiltero ab eodem inſcriptæ, poſtea vero etiam Noſtro Editori transmiſſæ. Quod eo gratius linguæ Theotiſcæ vel Francicæ amatoribus arbitramur fore munuſculum, cum idem illud hucusque cum eruditis, quibus neſcimus de cauſis, communicare conſtanter recuſaverit illuſtris Collector; & ad lucubrationes porro Stadenianas brevi in lucem proferendas non adeo ſpes magna affulgeat, præſertim cum ea, quæ in Præfatione noſtri voluminis de fumme Reverendo Haſæo affert Notter, haud certis nunciis ad eum perveniſſe, ſciamus. Sperandum igitur omnibus Philoteutonibus & patriarum Antiquitatum ſtudioſis, fore ut tandem aliquis antiquiſſimum hoc ſed depravatum fere linguæ noſtræ monumentum, dum Schilterianum Theſaurum premit adhuc ejusdem poſſeſſor, integritati reſtituat. Ad quod negotium feliciter conficiendum multum conferre poterit incomparabilis Codex MSC. Auguſtiſſimæ Bibliothecæ Vindobonenſis. Licet enim Vaticanæ illæ emendationes, ut ex amici relatione habemus, in pleriſque cum exemplari Vindobonenſi concordent, differunt tamen & in non paucis, & cum correctiones illæ Roſtgaardinæ numerum bis mille locorum non excedant, aſſeverare audemus, vix ſextam Otfridi partem ſanatam eſſe, reliqua autem adhuc medicam manum expectare. Quod ut quantocyus fiat, tum ut diligentiſſimus Eccardus editionem reliquarum veterum legum, quas dudum cum MSCtis variis collatas notisque expoſitas in Muſeo aſſervat, mox prelo abſolvat, in literati Orbis commodum ſerio precamur.

J. G. ECCARDI OBSERVATIO DE NUMIS Attilæ Hunnorum Regis.

CUm R. P. Banduri Numiſmatum conſideratio me ad numos Attilæ Hunnorum Regis, ex rebus fortiter geſtis inclyti, deduxerit, nonnulla hic de numis ejus commentari lubet. Crudelitatis accuſatur a ſcriptoribus novitiis; Priſcus tamen, qui eum de facie noverat, manſuetum, ſobrium & morum optimorum

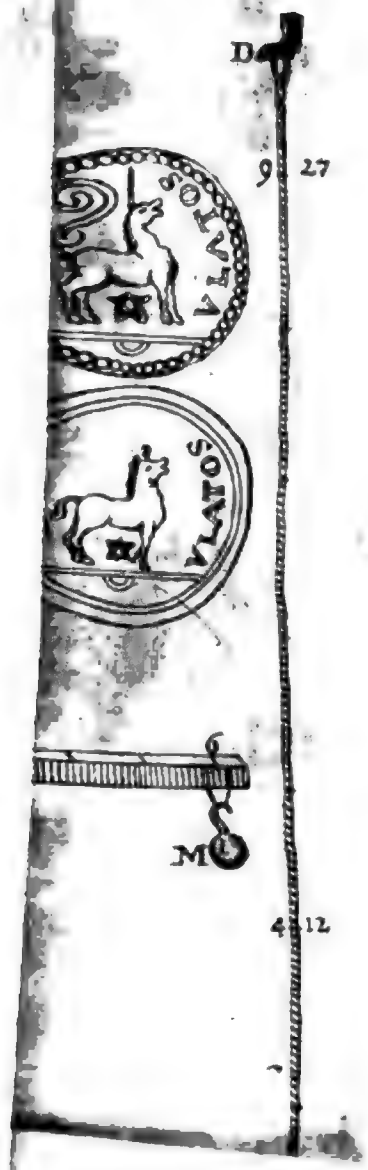
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

lius ſenſit Camdenus, qui Reguli Britannici eſſe ſtatuit, quem ſecutus Gibſonius in Additamentis ad Britanniam illius. Erutæ enim ſunt aliqua ejus exemplaria in Britannia: & argentum purum, quo conſtant, nihil cum vili metallo, quod Attilæ tempore ad numos fabricandos adhibebatur, commune habet. *Pentagonum* apud Celtas ſacrum & fauſti ominis erat ſignum, unde illud adhuc in Germania ſuperiore *Druttenfuſſ* h. e. *pes Druidum* ſive ſacerdotum Celticorum vocatur. *Ariſta* tanquam Britanniæ inſigne apud Camdenum & Gibſonium in numis Cynobellini Britanniæ Regis pluribus extat. *Luna* quoque decreſcens in ejusdem & Carataci numis frequens occurrit, & iterum boni ominis erat. Unde adhuc Cambris, Davieſio annotante, ADEG, *lunæ decrementum & tempus oportunum* aut *occaſionem* ſimul deſignat. *Lituus* cultum numinis indicat. Et *equus* in omnibus fere Celticis & Britannicis numis expreſſus invenitur: quia apud Celtas & Britannos felix equorum proventus & cultus quoque hujus animalis erat. *Figura alata* apprime convenit cum effigie *Victoriæ Britannicæ*, in numis Antonini Pii, Commodi, Severi, Getæ aliorumque Imperatorum conſpicuæ. Britannos ſpeciatim *Deam Victoriam* coluiſſe Dio in Nerone teſtis eſt, ubi Boodiciæ vel Bundovicæ Britannicæ Amazonis orationem ad eam directam exhibet. Ad eandem Deam pertinent Taciti hæc Lib. XIV extantia verba: *Inter quæ nulla palam cauſa delapſum Camuloduni ſimulacrum VICTORIÆ, ac retro converſum, quaſi cederet hoſtibus.* Apud Dionem nomen ejus Britannicum extat una vice *Andraſte*, altera vero *Andate* ſcriptum. Guillelmus Blancus Xiphilini interpres legit etiam *Adraſte*. Dea hæc ipſa galeata & alata cernitur in numo Cynobellini Regis apud Camdenum, & ſubſcriptum ei eſt: CVNO, ſive nomen Regis modo nominati, cujus effigies in altera parte extat, adſcriptis literis: CAMV. h. e. Regiæ ſedis *Camuloduni*. Quid ſi igitur & in numis recenſitis ATEVLA loci nomen eſſet? *Alata caſtra* Græce πτερωτὸν στρατόπεδον, apud Ptolemæum nominantur, & omnium confeſſione eo loco ſita fuere, ubi nunc *Edenburgum* extat, poſt tantum tempus adhuc ſuo nomine *Alata caſtra* exprimens.

veſtimenti Gothici recepiſſe barbarus, quod patrio id commodius & elegantius eſſet: quemadmodum Gothi a Getis, quibus in terris ad Danubium ſucceſſere, etiam veſtitum mutuarunt, ut alibi clariſſime oſtendam.

AN ACCOUNT OF A SURPRIZING METEOR, ſeen in the Air March 19, 1719 at Night.

hoc eſt,

DESCRIPTIO METEORI MIRABILIS D. 19 Martii A. 1719 noctu in aere viſi; Autore GUILIELMO WHISTONO, M. A. quondam Mathematum in Academia Cantabrigienſi Profeſſore.

Londini, apud W. Taylor, 1719, 8.
Plag. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Tabb. æn. 1.

CL. Autor 1 deſcribit phænomenon ex litteris eorum, qui id diverſis in locis obſervarunt: ipſe enim nihil ejus vidit. Deinde 2 hiſtoriam contexit ſimilium meteororum antea obſervatorum. 3 *Walliſium* & 4 *Hallejum* confutare nititur, quorum ille iſtiusmodi meteora pro Cometis, hic pro concurſu vaporum ſupra atmoſphæram noſtram habuit. Tandem 5 propriam de iis hypotheſin exponit & inde 6 quædam corollaria deducit.

TAB. III. Fig. 6. Apparuit meteorum hora 8 veſp. ſub forma globi ignei, ejusdem fere cum ſole magnitudinis apparentis, inſtar Lunæ plenæ omnem circumjectam regionem illuſtrans. Figura mox in oblongam AB mutata: flamma intervallo quatuor ad ſummum ſecundorum duravit. Cum ſubito evaneſceret, in eodem loco AB nubecula coloris cinerei ſed ſubrubentis apparebat. Eodem temporis momento ignis quidam tenuis a B per E in C ſenſim ſenſimq; ſerpebat relinquens tramitem cinereum 15 circiter minutorum latum. Perinde videbatur, ac ſi pyrobolus accenſus aſcenderet. Poſt horæ quadrantem nihil ejus amplius videri potuit, Integra figura ABEC baculum repræſentabat. Alicubi

bi etiam ſtrepitus auditus, qualis percipitur ex ſimultaneo plurium pyrobolorum aſcenſu. Ipſum Lunæ lumen ejus lumine obfuſcatum. Idem videtur hoc meteoron ſpecie cum illo, quod in Actis A. 1708 p. 526 & ſeqq. ex obſervatione *Wolfii* exhibetur, qui idem ex eadem materia generari docuit, ex qua fulgur gignitur. Affinitatem cum eodem habent radii pyrobolorum aſcendentium motum æmulantes in aurora boreali, quam fulgur imperfectum eſſe idem *Wolfius* monſtravit, quemadmodum refertur in Actis A. 1716 p. 368. Plura meteora iſti affinia ex Poſthumis *Hookii* f. 199, 200, Tranſactionibus Anglicanis N. 341 & 115 atque Diario Obſervationum *Ludovici Feuillée* p. 116 & 199 recenſet *Whiſtonus*.

Walliſius in Tranſactionibus N. 135 meteora iſtiusmodi pro Cometis habet: quam hypotheſin tolerari non poſſe arbitratur *Whiſtonus*, poſtquam vera theoria motus Cometarum innotuit. Non opus eſt, ut rationes *Whiſtonianas* contra eandem diſtinctius recenſeamus, cum cuilibet facile appareat, phænomenon noſtrum cum apparitionibus Cometarum nihil commune habere. *Hallejus* hæc phænomena deducit a collectione cujusdam materiæ in æthere per fortuitum quendam concurſum atomorum formatæ extra atmoſphæram noſtram. *Whiſtonus* hanc hypotheſin principio precario de vaporum in æthere collectione ſuperſtrui obſervat & non una ratione contra eandem diſputat. Ipſe itaque pro fulgure ac coruſcationibus prodigioſis in ſuperioribus aeris regionibus habet. Inter corollaria, quæ inde deducit, effectus quoque ſeu influxus in hæc ſublunaria atque ſignificatus infauſtus rejicitur.

Eodem die, nempe 30 Martii ſt. n. viſum eſt idem phænomenon in Batavia, quod in Diario Batavo *de Bækzael* A. 1719 menſe Aprili p. 513 deſcribitur.

PHYSICES ELEMENTA MATHEMATICA experimentis confirmata, ſive Introductio ad Philoſophiam NEWTONIANAM, Autore GUILIELMO JACOBO 's GRAVESANDE, A. L. M Jur. Utr. & Phil. D. Regiæ Societ. Lond. Socio, Aſtron. & Math. in Acad. Lugd. Bat. P. O. Tomus primus.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Petrum & Balduinum Janſſonium van der Aa, 1720, 4.

Alph. 1 plag. 1½ Tabb. æn. 33.

CL Autor in his Elementis Phyſices ea tradere intendit, quæ a Mathematicis in partibus Matheſeos mixtæ ad cognitionem rerum naturalium ſpectantia demonſtrantur, ita tamen ut in demonſtrationum locum experimenta ſurrogentur: quod ſane conſilium haud quaquam ſpernendum videtur, tum quod plurimi, quorum intererat noſſe concluſiones, demonſtrationes non capiant, tum quod etiam volupe ſit experimentis confirmata contueri, quæ demonſtrationibus corroborata didicimus. Intentio Autoris doctiſſimi ex præfatione liquet, ubi: „dividitur, inquit, totum opus in quatuor libros. Primus agit „de corpore in genere & corporum ſolidorum motu. Secun„dus fluida ſpectat. Quæ ad lucem pertinent, in tertio tra„ctantur. In quarto tandem motus corporum cœleſtium & „quæ in terris ad hos relationem habent, explicantur. Primi duo libri in hoc Tomo continentur. Quis non videt, librum primum propoſitiones ex Mechanica, ſecundum ex hydroſtatica, hydraulica & aerometria, tertium ex Optica, quartum denique ex Aſtronomia mutuare? Liber primus in duas dividitur partes. Prima eſt de corpore in genere: ſecunda de motu corporum ſolidorum. Liber ſecundus tres habet partes. Prima agit de gravitate, preſſione & reſiſtentia fluidorum; ſecunda de motu fluidorum; tertia de aere fluido elaſtico. Corporis in genere ſpectati recenſet proprietates, extenſionem, ſoliditatem, diviſibilitatem, mobilitatem, figurabilitatem. Soliditatem *Lockium* ſecutus vocat, quod impenetrabilitatem dixere veteres. Unde eam probaturus ad reſiſtentiam aeris provocat, quam ſentimus embolum ad antliæ aere plenæ fundum protrudentes. Ad probandam diviſibilitatem corporis in infinitum communibus utitur argumentis ex Geometria petitis, ad ſubtilitatem particularum a natura ſeparatarum vero ſtabiliendam argumentis *Boylii*. A diviſione ad cohæſionem partium digreditur, ubi de duritie, mollitie, fluiditate & elaſticitate agitur.

Cohæ-

Cohæſionem a vi attractiva particularum cum nonnullis Anglis modernis derivat. Iſtam attractionem hiſce legibus ſubjicit, ut in ipſo particularum contactu ſit perquam magna & ſubito decreſcat, ita ut ad diſtantiam quam minimam, quæ ſub ſenſus cadit, non amplius agat, immo etiam ad majorem diſtantiam ſeſe mutet in vim repellentem, qua particulæ ſeſe mutuo fugiunt. Vertumni hujus exiſtentiam patere arbitratur per guttarum figuram ſphæricam & duarum ſeſe mutuo tangentium in unam coalitionem etiam in vacuo factam & per aſcenſum aquæ ſpontaneum in tubulo capillari etiam in vacuo contingentem, itemque inter duas laminas politas vel duo plana vitrea contigua. Repulſionis exempla ſibi invenire videtur inter aquam & corpora pinguia, Mercurium & ferrum &c. De duritie, mollitie ac elaſticitate præter definitiones vocum parum aut nihil habet. De motu generalia quædam præmittit ubivis obvia; ſed quæ de effectibus eodem tempore productis & actionibus potentiarum comparandis addit, non videntur adeo levi negotio confici poſſe. Pertinent ad dynamicam, quam dare conſtituerat *Leibnitius*. Explicat deinde modo experimentali libræ, vectis, axeos in peritrochio, rotarum dentatarum, trochlearum, cunei & cochleæ vires & pauca quædam de machinis compoſitis monet. E. gr. vectis compoſiti legem, quod potentiæ ratio ad pondus æquilibratum componatur ex rationibus potentiarum ad pondera in ſingulis vectibus, ita adumbrat. A, B, D tres ſunt vectes ita diſpoſiti, ut potentia M unius libræ pondus P 120 librarum ſuſpendat. Cetera ex ſchematis intuitu colliget attentus lector. TAB. III. Fig. 7.

Accelerationem gravium ſequenti machina ad experimentum revocat. Libra AB unica lance inſtructa exacte eſt in æquilibrio, quando pondus lanci imponitur, gnomon ferreus ſuſtinet brachium A, cui in f annectitur lamina elaſtica tenuis fg, quæ extenſa ad i pertingit, ubi extremitas g retinetur ope laminæ minimæ i cum brachio A cohærentis. In extremitate brachii B datur foramen, per quod filum unco D ſuſpenſum liberrime tranſit, quod appenſo pondere N in ſitu verticali retinetur. Pondus M perforatum eſt & filum per illud imittitur. Lanci imponitur pondus P unius libræ & cor- Fig. 8.

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pus M cadens ab altitudine trium pollicum movet libram. Idem contingit, si pondus P fuerit 2 librarum & M cadat ab altitudine 12 pollicum, aut si P fuerit 3 librarum & M cadat ab altitudine 27 pollicum &c. Agit deinde de gravitatione super plano inclinato & de oscillatione pendulorum, mox etiam de percussione & communicatione motus, de congressu corporum elasticorum, de motu composito, de potentiis obliquis, de projectione gravium, de viribus centralibus, de legibus elasticitatis. Regulas motuum ad examen revocat ope peculiaris machinæ globis ex filo suspensis, exemplo *Mariotti* aliorumque. Potentias obliquas sequenti machinamento illustrat. Est illud
TAB. III. Fig. 9. orbis ligneus, diametri circiter octo pollicum, horizontalis & pede sustentatus. In medio crassitiei sulco circumdatur, quo trochleæ ad libitum in quocunque circumferentiæ puncto Machinæ junguntur. Sulco enim huic inseritur lamina ænea, cui trochlea perpendiculariter cohæret, ut in F repræsentatur. Orbis prædictus in superiori parte paululum excavatur, ut recipiat orbem minorem DFA, crassitiei quartæ partis unius pollicis & paululum supra orbem primum prominentem, ita ut filum super trochlea machinæ annexa horizontaliter extensum superficiem DAF perstringat. Orbis minor charta obtegitur, ut lineæ commode duci possint. Sit C centrum orbis minoris & in hoc delineatum triangulum ABC, cujus latera sunt inter se ut 2. 3 & 4. Detur linea CE lateri AB parallela & continuetur latus AC versus D. Nunc dentur tria fila in C juncta & juxta lineas CD, CE & CB protensa super trochleis. Si filo CD appendatur pondus 4 librarum, filo CE pondus trium, tandem filo CF pondus duarum librarum, fila non moventur & nodus in C quiescit, non item si ex C dimoveatur. Digna foret machina, qua propositiones circa vires centrales præcipuas ad examen revocat, quæ hic exhiberetur, nisi prolixitas obstaret. Idem esto judicium de machina, qua elasticitas illustratur.

Librum secundum orditur a gravitate partium fluidorum & illius effectu in ipsis fluidis. Progreditur ad actionem liquidorum in fundos & latera vasorum, quibus continentur, gravitationem solidorum in fluidis, comparationem densitatum liquido-

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(2) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any such uniform or any part thereof or anything so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(3) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, manufactures or sells or has in his possession for sale any such uniform or any part thereof or anything so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(4) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, manufactures or sells or has in his possession for sale any badge, wound stripe, emblem or distinctive mark relating to or purporting to relate to His Majesty's Forces or any of them or any decoration, or anything so nearly resembling any such badge, wound stripe, emblem, distinctive mark or decoration as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(5) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, wears any such uniform or any part thereof or any such badge, wound stripe, emblem or distinctive mark or any such decoration or anything so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(6) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any such badge, wound stripe, emblem or distinctive mark or any such decoration or anything so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(7) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any document relating to His Majesty's Forces which is not supplied for the use of any person having in his possession or under his control that document, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(8) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any document relating to His Majesty's Forces which has been stolen, obtained by fraud or unlawfully obtained from a person having in his possession or under his control that document, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(9) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any document relating to His Majesty's Forces which has been unlawfully supplied by a person having in his possession or under his control that document, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(10) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any document relating to His Majesty's Forces which has been unlawfully obtained from a person having in his possession or under his control that document, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

(11) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, has in his possession or under his control any document relating to His Majesty's Forces which has been unlawfully supplied by a person having in his possession or under his control that document, shall be guilty of an offence against this section.

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methodos, ſua vel Demonſtratione vel Analyſi munitas, cum præmiſſa diſcuſſione quarundam ejusdem problematis ſolutionum.

Sectio I.

§. 1.

EXcitata jam paſſim fama inter Geometras de problemate Trajectoriarum, dignum illud utique eſt, cujus ſolutio ad ſupremum poſſibilem perfectionis gradum (quem hucusque nondum obtinuit) promoveatur. Cum anno 1718 illius Hiſtoriam deſcriberem in Actis Lipſ. publicatam, contentus tunc ſine demonſtratione tradidiſſe duos ſolvendi modos a Patre meo inventos, atque olim cum Illuſtri Leibnitio communicatos, quibus exemplum ab ipſo Anglis propoſitum plenarie & conditionibus convenienter, hoc eſt per quadraturas ſolvebatur, non potui abſtinere quin judicium noſtrum ſine ullo carpendi animo candide aperirem de quibusdam aliis ſolutionibus aut ſolutionum tentaminibus, hinc inde in lucem emiſſis, nec certe, ut ſpero, quisquam æquitatis amans mihi, quod monui, vitio vertet, ſi conſiderare voluerit, Patri meo, cui origo hujus problematis debebatur, ſicuti in Hiſtoria narravi, ex neceſſitate incubuiſſe, ut declararet ſuam de illis ſolutionibus mentem, quin etiam indecorum fuiſſe, ſi, quod deſiderari videbatur ad omnimodam conditionum adimpletionem, ſilentio præteriiſſem, præſertim defuncto jam Leibnitio, qui alias ipſe hoc debuiſſet exequi.

§. 2. Ex eo tempore nova de eodem problemate ſchediasmata ad manus noſtras pervenere, unum a Cl. Tayloro Tranſactionibus Londin. anni 1718 inſertum a pag. 695 usque ad pag. 701, duo alia, *ſupplimenti* primum, alterum *additamenti* nomine, quæ Autore Celeb. Hermanno prodierunt in Actis Lipſ. 1718 M. Julio, & 1719 M. Febr. quæque in primæ ſuæ ſolutionis in Actis Lipſ. 1717 M. Aug. editæ partim dilucidationem partim perfectionem inſervire debuerant. Officii noſtri eſſe putamus, ut in honorem veritatis & incrementum ſcientiæ iſta quoque ſchediſamata ſub modeſtum examen revocemus, &

ad

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ad ea, quæ nos propius tangunt, reſpondeamus ; quod inprimis Cl. Hermanno, qui demonſtratos errores defendere non ſolet, minime diſplicebit.

§. 3. Optarem equidem, ut Cl. Taylorus præfatiunculam ſuam utpote ad rem nihil facientem omiſiſſet, verba enim, quæ profert in Exteros Geometras nimis faſtidioſa ac neſcio quem contemptum ſpirantia, utut a nemine læſus, parum laudis merentur. Piis manibus Leibnitii, viri certe magni, de quo forſan immoderate magis quam vere loquitur, parcere debuiſſet. Injurius eſt in Parentem meum, de quo temere aſſerit, quod eo *hortante* Leibnitius *Problema Geometris Anglis ſolvendum propoſuit*. Liquet enim ex iis, quæ in Hiſtoria attuli, Leibnitium Parente meo inſcio propoſuiſſe primum problema de Trajectoriis Hyperbolarum, cujus poſtea ego ſolutionem dedi, vid. Act. 1716 p. 227, alterum vero Problema Leibnitio petenti a Patre quidem ſuppeditatum, ſed a Leibnitio ſponte ita volente, neque Patre hortante, fuiſſe Anglis propoſitum, quo fine, noſtrum non eſt indagare. Vix interim nobis perſuadere poſſumus, id factum eſſe, ut ſummi Newtoni vires, plus ſatis nobis omnibus perſpectas, experiretur Leibnitius, ingeniorum, dum viveret, æſtimator æquiſſimus. Nemo, quod ſciam, denegavit Newtono *immunitatem ab hujusmodi contemplationibus*, qua jure ſuo merito fruitur poſt tot exantlatos labores. Sed quidni viciſſim ſimilem concedunt Angli immunitatem Parenti, qui ſuis quoque defunctus laboribus dudum demonſtratum dedit, quid in reſolutione problematum a ſe exſpectari poſſit.

§. 4. Quos intelligat Taylorus per Leibnitii Fautores, quibus affingit *licentiam provocandi ad certamen ingeniorum*, haud facile conjecerim, niſi quod ex conficta hortatione modo ante memorata colligere liceat, Parentem meum hiſce Leibnitii Fautoribus aggregari, ut ſub hoc nomine tanto licentius eum exagitare poſſit Taylorus. Quid mali eſt fautorem fuiſſe Leibnitii? fuit certe Vir ſingulari ingenio, eruditione & virtute præditus, adeoque dignus, cui faverent omnes, qui ſcientias & artes amant. Eodem modo favemus etiam Newtono, ipſiusque merita maximi facimus; ſed favor, quo hos proſequimur,

illi Angli alterum casum, qui jam est in quæstione, non pariter solverint, etsi fatente Cl. Tayloro non sit difficultatis adeo insignis? scilicet *hoc mansit ab illis omnino intactum*; quo circa nihil exinde consequitur, quod eos afficiat, cur vero prius illud non æque ac hoc alterum voluerint intactum relinquere, aliis divinandum trado.

§. 6. Acutissimi Taylori venia transeo nunc ad ipsam ejus solutionem, & quidem statim ad secundam partem, quæ nunc sola est in controversia, qua nempe quæritur solutio & constructio Trajectoriarum ad angulos rectos secantium seriem curvarum & nominatim earum, quæ pro æquatione habent $dx = \frac{y^m dy}{\sqrt{a^{2m} - y^{2m}}}$, sumtis nimirum y pro abscissa, x pro applicata & a pro parametro variabili in transitu ex curva in curvam. Equidem non diffitemur, solutionem Taylori in se spectatam esse justam & bonam, imo talem quæ solutoris singularem sagacitatem indicat; sed permittat nobis, ut quædam annotemus. 1 Modus perveniendi ad æquationem fluxionalem terminorum infinitorum pro natura curvæ quæsitæ, non satisfacit uni ex conditionibus Leibnitii, qua cautum, ut æquatio constet terminis numero finitis & ut per segregationem indeterminatarum ad quadraturas reducatur, quod per seriem Taylorianam non obtinetur. 2 Ingeniose quidem dicit æquationem finitam differentio-differentialem ex analogia serierum $\frac{Ax^n ax}{a^n} + \&c.$ & $\frac{As^n ds}{a^n} + \&c.$ Sed præterquam quod hæc via videatur nimis aliena & remota, hoc insuper ex inspectione operationis quilibet videt, istam duarum illarum serierum analogiam esse mere casualem vel fortuitam, atque huic exemplo forsan soli peculiarem, unde per consequens nulla methodus elucet in aliis exemplis similiter procedendi. 3 Immediate non deducit ad differentias seu fluxiones primas, ad quas tamen per methodos a Parente meo usitatas, & infra uberius explicandas, immediate pervenitur. 4 Reductio fluxionum secundarum ad primas peragitur a

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apicem attigerint. Quæ menſe Junio 1718 notavi in primum ipſius ſchediasma, menſe Auguſto anni præcedentis 1717 editum, eodem ſane fine erant ſcripta, ut nimirum loco Patris, qui poſt Leibnitii fata officium diſcutiendi ſolutiones in ſe devolutum putarat, ob rationem ſupra dictam, amice aperirem, quid in illis deſideraremus. Interim non ſine aliquo mœrore vidimus ex Februario 1719, Virum Cel. non eodem quo nos animo accepiſſe monita noſtra, ſiquidem paſſim ita loquitur, quaſi, quæ ſcripſeram, ex ſtudio carpendi atque verbis ipſius alienum ſenſum affingendi fuiſſent prolata, quam autem mentem nobis nunquam fuiſſe ſanctiſſime teſtamur, ſpe freti fore, ut de iis benignius ſentire incipiat, quando legerit ſequentia, quæ vel ipſe notavi, vel notata habeo a Parente.

§. 9. Placuit Cl. Hermanno primæ ſuæ ſolutioni editæ in Actis Lipſ. 1717 pag. 348 & ſeqq. præfigere ampliſſimum Titulum *generalitatis*; cum autem illa ſolutio fundetur in ſuo, quem vocat, canone de permutandis coordinatarum elementis cum variato alterutrius ſigno, monui illam ſolutionem non poſſe dici generalem, quia canon iſte ad curvas tranſcendentes generaliter nequeat applicari, hoc eſt, ita applicari, quod notari velim, ut in æquatione prodeunte modulus vel Parameter variabilis eliminetur: hæc enim eliminatio conſtituit partem eſſentialem regulæ, ut ipſe Cl. Hermannus in canonis enunciatione clare indicat pag. 349, præcipiens moduli valorem ſubſtituere, quod nihil eſt aliud quam modulum eliminare, idemque Pater meus jam antea indicaverat in literis ad Nob. Monmortium 10 Julii 1717 datis, vid. Act. 1718 p. 258. Certe quamdiu æquationem aliquam, quæ naturam curvæ exprimere debet, tres ingrediuntur indeterminatæ, ſicuti hic fit per ſolam transmutationem elementorum coordinatarum manente parametro variabili, curva quæſita nondum determinata dici poteſt. Videtur Cl. Hermannus ipſe hoc poſtea agnoviſſe, quando traditurus menſe Julio 1718 ſupplementum primæ ſuæ ſolutionis, ab initio ſtatim ingenue fatetur, hanc ſolutionem generalem quidem eſſe pro curvis algebraicis, ſed viam,

frustra totius canonis sufficientiam seu generalem extensionem ad cujuscunque generis curvas.

§. 11. Sed non est, cur hisce diutius immorer, sufficit Virum Clariss. Canone suo publicato, postea sponte ejus imperfectionem perspexisse, qua visa id agere voluit, ut suam, quam ingenue nominat, ἀβλεψίαν festinando commissam repararet per novam, quam exhibet, constructionem, ut vocat, generalem & facilem sub titulo *Supplementi solutionis problematis de Trajectoriis*; verba ipsa, quibus concepta est hæc constructio, ita habent: „Sit generalis æquatio curvarum secandarum $dx =$ „pdy, ubi p data supponitur quomodocunque per y & constan„tes, factaque $q = r(1+pp)$ æquatio log. c. − log. $a =$ „$\int(qqdy : y + p\int pdy)$ præbebit constructionem generalem & „facilem ope logarithmicæ perficiendam, existentibus a mo„dulo curvæ secandæ, & c quantitate qualibet constante. Ad „id enim aptandæ solummodo sunt in logarithmica duæ ordi„natæ a & c, atque in curva, cujus abscissæ y, ordinatæ vero „sint $qq : y + p\int pdy$, abscindenda area proportionalis distan„tiæ applicatarum illarum logarithmicæ; abscissa hujus areæ „dabit ordinatam ejusque valor in æquatione $x = \int pdy$ substi„tutus, abscissam trajectoriæ quæsitæ in puncto intersectionis „ejus & Curvæ secandæ. Q. E. F.

§. 12. Interim novam hanc regulam, quam tunc generalissimam existimabat, saltem pro iis curvis, secandis in quarum æquatione differentiali litera x non reperitur, coactus est pariter insufficientem declarare, restringendo eam ad solas curvas similes in postremo suo schediasmate Act. Febr. 1719, cui Titulus *Additamentum ad schedas* &c. ubi ingenue fatetur pag. 73, *se veritatis amore minime dissimulare voluisse*, quod æquatio sua modularis, ut & illæ omnes paragraphi sui præcedentis, inter quas hæc eadem $\frac{-da}{a} = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{xdx + ydy} = \frac{qqdy}{+p\int pdy}$, ex qua deduxit suam constructionem, communes quidem sint omnibus curvis similibus, sed solis similibus, licet antea per errorem generales esse arbitratus fuerit.

§. 13.

§. 13. Vidit itaque demum Vir sagaciſſimus, quantum adhuc deſit quo minus generale problema Trajectoriarum ſolutum nobis dederit, quandoquidem omnes æquationes, quas hactenus ab ipſo habemus (illa enim quæ ex transmutatis elementis coordinatarum oritur, utpote per ſe nequaquam determinans curvam quæſitam, non computanda eſt) reſpiciunt duntaxat curvas ſimiles, excepta unica modulari, quam dedit pag. 76, $\frac{da}{a} = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{ydy + \overline{-}mxdx}$, pro curvis quibusdam transcendentibus diſſimilibus, quales ſunt, quæ per hanc ex. gr. æquationem differentialem exprimuntur, $dx = \frac{b^m\, dy}{\sqrt{a^{2m} - y^{2m}}}$, quarum Trajectoriam cum nonniſi per æquationem differentio-differentialem exhibuerit, a me petit, ut eandem exhibeam æquatione differentiali primi gradus; hoc autem quod operæ pretium, ſi non impoſſibile putavit, infra præſtabo.

§. 14. Lubet autem paulo penitius inſpicere præfatam conſtructionem, quam Vir Cel. nullius quidem uſus in diſſimilibus jam agnoſcens, ad ſimiles tamen curvas quascunque applicari poſſe, contendit. Ego vero qui hujus Viri erga me benevolentiam plurimi facio, nollem eum offendere proterve obloquendo; quare quam fieri poteſt officioſiſſime rogatum volo, ut ponderare dignetur rationem, ob quam mihi videtur conſtructionem illam non ſine periculo paralogiſmi deduci poſſe ex inventa æquatione $\frac{-da}{a} = \frac{qqdy}{y + pſpdy}$, ratio eſt, quia ſi $\frac{qqdy}{y + pſpdy}$ integrabilis eſt per logarithmos, inde non ſtatim licet concludere, quod ideo $kc - la$ ſit = illis logarithmis, quorum differentialia faciunt $\frac{qqdy}{y + pſpdy}$; cujus rei veritatem infra demonſtrabo.

§. 15. Poterit quidem Vir ingenioſiſſimus urgere ſub aliqua veri ſpecie, ſuam hanc conſtructionem ſibi dediſſe genuinam

nuinam Trajectoriam pro ſecandis $dx = y^m\,dy : \sqrt{(a^{2m} - y^{2m})}$ atque conformem illi, quam a Patre meo exhibui in Actis 1718 p. 253. Sed ad hoc reſpondeo, ſucceſſum iſtum eſſe mere fortuitum & tali caſui adſcribendum, qui in mille aliis exemplis non occurret, originem habens in præſenti exemplo ex eo, quod introducendo novam litteram R. quæ ponitur $= \int \frac{1 - m}{a^{1m}} \frac{p\,dy}{y^{2-m}}$, tota illa quantitas $qq\,dy : y + p\int p\,dy$, mutetur in $dR : \overline{1-m}R$ ubi commodum accidit, ut præter unicam indeterminatem R nulla alia reperiatur, id quod facit, ut integratio feliciter procedat. Quo vero magis pateat conſtructionis fallacia, proponamus nobis exemplum, cujus ſolutio aliunde jam cognita, curvarum ſecandarum ſimilium, nempe parabolarum communium eodem vertice & axe deſcriptarum, quarum ſcimus trajectorias eſſe ellipſes ſuper axibus conjugatis ſe habentibus ut $\sqrt{2}$ et 1. Sit itaque parabolarum parameter variabilis, a; earum æquatio $ax = yy$, unde $dx = (p\,dy) = \frac{2y\,dy}{a}$ adeoque $p = \frac{2y}{a}$ & q ſeu $\sqrt{1 + pp} = \frac{\sqrt{aa + 4yy}}{a}$, quæ ſi ſubſtituantur in æquatione pro trajectoriis $\frac{-da}{a} = qq\,dy : y + p\int p\,dy$, habebimus $\frac{-da}{a} = (aa + 4yy)\,dy : (aay + 2y^3) = \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{2y\,dy}{2yy + aa}$; quare integrando, ut exigit conſtructionis præſcriptum, prodibit $\int (qq\,dy : y + p\int p\,dy) = \text{Log. } y + \frac{1}{2}\text{Log. } (2yy + aa) = \text{Log. } c - \text{Log. } a$, atque adeo abjectis logarithmis $y\sqrt{(2yy + aa)} = c : a$, vel reductione inſtituta, $2aay^4 + a^4yy = cc = ($ ſuppletis homogeneis $)\, b^4cc$, quæ eſſet æquatio determinans Trajectoriam Parabolarum, ut vero illa inveniatur inter coordinatas y & z, ſurrogetur pro a ipſius valor $yy : z$ (eſt enim ex natura parabolarum $az = yy$) quo facto reſultabit $y^{10} + 2zzy^8 = b^4cc\,z^4$, æquatio valde diverſa ab ea, quæ ad ellipſin ſpectat.

§. 16. Video Cl. Autori tandem ſuboluiſſe latentem in

ſua conſtructione defectum, quem expiſcari & tollere poſtea conatus, in additamento Febr. 1719 p. 71, ſcopum ſuum non attigit; monet ibi, *non eſſe reticendum, quod utique per x, y, dx, dy, intelligi debeat* $\frac{x}{a}$, $\frac{y}{a}$, $\frac{dx}{a}$, $\frac{dy}{a}$; Verum ſi in æquatione inventa pro parabolarum trajectoria $\frac{-da}{a} = \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{2ydy}{2yy+aa}$, pro y & dy, ſcribatur $\frac{y}{a}$ & $\frac{dy}{a}$ ſicuti monet, prodibit hæc alia haud multum diſcrepans $\frac{-dy}{a} = \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{2ydy}{2yy+a^4}$, ſed quæ tractata ut ante reddit æquationem inter z & y adhuc magis compoſitam, neque adeo ellipſi competentem; quare non obſtante Cl. Autoris medela, nondum ſublatus eſt defectus quo laborat ipſius conſtructio. Certe ſi conſiderando a tanquam conſtantem, exhiberi poſſet $\int \frac{qqdy}{y+pspdy}$ in terminis finitis felicius ego ſuccurrerem laboranti; nam nihil aliud faciendum eſſet, quam ut pro y & a, ſcriberetur $\frac{y}{a}$ & $\frac{a}{a}$ ſeu 1; hoc modo æquatio pro parabolarum trajectoria in terminis finitis inventa $y^r(2yy+aa) = \frac{c}{a}$ abibit in hanc a defectu emendatam $\frac{y}{a} r\left(\frac{2yy}{aa}+1\right) = \frac{c}{a}$, ſeu $2y^4 + aayy = ccaa$, quæ, ſubſtituto $\frac{yy}{z}$ pro a, nobis dat hanc aliam $2zz + yy = cc$, manifeſte ſpectantem ad Ellipſin illam, quam diximus parabolas orthogonaliter trajicere. Ob hanc rationem factum eſt, ut in æquatione, ad quam p. 73 Vir Cl. pervenit $\frac{dR}{1-mR} = \frac{-da}{a}$, non ſtatim, ſed poſtquam integrando ad terminos finitos redacta eſſet, dividendum fuerit R per a, ut vera reſultaret æquatio Log. $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{1-m}$ Log. $\frac{R}{a}$;

alias

alias ſi jam in æquatione differentiali ſecundum monitum ſuum pro R & dR ſcripſiſſet $\frac{R}{a}$ & $\frac{dR}{a}$, manſiſſet æquatio invariata $\frac{dR}{1-mR} = \frac{-da}{a}$, quæ ad logarithmos & poſtea ad quantitates abſolutas perducta dediſſet æquationem erroneam & problemati minime ſatisfacientem $c^{1-m} a^{m-1} = R$.

§. 17. Atque ſic veram dedimus correctionem conſtructionis Hermannianæ, ſed ſimul inde liquet, illam non poſſe in uſum vocari niſi rariſſime, quando ſcilicet $qqdy : y + pspdy$, integrabilis eſt vel *abſolute* vel per logarithmos. Videt ergo jam Cel. Autor conſtructionis (quam primo prædicavit generalem, poſtea ad ſimiles curvas reſtrinxit) nunc tandem eam, prout concepta eſt, ne ad has quidem (niſi adhibita quam memoravi cautela) adeoque ad nullas valere. Recurrendum itaque erit ad alias conſtruendi methodos & commodiſſime quidem ad illas Patri meo uſitatas, quia ſunt faciles ſive inventionem ſive effectionem reſpicias.

§. 18. Hæc ſi perpendere dignetur Cl. Hermannus, monita noſtra, ut ſperamus, haud amplius iniq; feret, ſicuti nec hoc quod diximus, ipſius æquationem $xdy - ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$, permixtione indeterminatarum laborare; cum præſertim jam videat Cl. Taylorum non tantum in eadem nobiscum opinione fuiſſe, ſed credidiſſe omnino, *quod haud proclive ſit æquationem illam manentem in terminis generalibus, revocare ad æquationem fluentes tantum involventem, vel ad quadraturam curvarum.* Id quod regerit Vir Cl. permixtionem iſtam indeterminatarum eſſe tantum apparentem, minime vero realem, nondum plane ſatisfacit; notum enim eſt quid per ſeparationem indeterminatarum intelligatur, ſcilicet ſeparare indeterminatas in æquatione aliqua ad cujus originem non attenditur, vel quæ ſimpliciter propoſita ſupponitur, eſt artificioſe excogitare aliquem arbitrarium valorem pro alterutra vel utraque indeterminatarum, qui in æquatione ſubſtitutus reddat novam æquationem ab iſta permixtione immunem; Hoc autem ſenſu rem nondum eſſe confectam in

præſenti exemplo $xdy - ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$ agnoſcet ultro ſi attendere voluerit, quod æquatio, ad quam pervenit $\int \frac{\overline{1-m}\, a^{2m} dy}{y^m \sqrt{(a^{2m} - y^{2m})}} = a^m c^{1-m}$, non tam ex ipſis viſceribus æquationis ſeparandæ $xdy - ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$, quam ex præſuppoſita æquatione curvarum ſecandarum $dx = y^m dy$: $\sqrt{(a^{2m} - y^{2m})}$ fuerit elicita, quem ſeparandi modum non eſſe genuinum vel methodicum, qualem intendimus, hinc quoque patet, quod in transmutata $\int \frac{\overline{1-m}\, a^{2m} dy}{y^m \sqrt{(a^{2m} - y^{2m})}} = a^m c^{1-m}$ adſit litera a deſignans modulum vel parametrum variabilem quæ nullam dependentiam nexumve neceſſarium habet cum æquatione propoſita $xdy - ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$, in abſtracto ſumpta, utpote in qua non reperitur. Quod ſi vero Vir Cel. exiſtimet etiam in his dari certam methodum, aut ſi quam poſſideat, quæ methodi nomen mereatur, non melius de publico mereri poterit quam ſi eam communicaverit; tentet interim ſeparationem indeterminatarum in eadem ſua æquatione mutato duntaxat unico ſigno − in +, nimirum $xdy + ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$, ita ut per quadraturas conſtrui poſſit; aut dicat nobis, cur in hac permixtio indeterminatarum, non æque ſit tantum apparens, ac in altera illa ſua $xdy - ydx = c^{1-m} y^m ds$.

§. 19. Supereſt adhuc Cel. Viri querela, quæ me ſollicitum habet; patietur itaque ut amota illa ſibi excutiam ſiniſtram de mente mea non ſatis percepta opinionem: mirabar quod ille optime judicans, tentamen anonymi illius Angli fore calculi laborioſiſſimi, ipſe interim calculi prolixitatem & moleſtiam evitare non ſtuduerit; mirabar etiam dicentem ſecunda differentialia eſſe ſuperflua; cum ipſe tamen in calculo ſuo exempli IV ad ea delapſus fuerit. De hoc nunc queritur in Additamento p. 76, quaſi verba ſua aliter intellexerim, vel potius, quod pejus eſſet, quaſi aliter interpretatus fuerim, quam ipſa ſonent: ſed pace Viri Excell. aperte profiteor, me ipſius verba probe intellexiſſe, & ita quoque, ut ſonant, interpretatum fuiſſe, at ipſe videtur mentem meam non ſatis aſſecu-

the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, and the Commissioners of Public Parks, and the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Offices, and the Commissioners of Public Markets, and the Commissioners of Public Docks, and the Commissioners of Public Streets, and the Commissioners of Public Sewers, and the Commissioners of Public Water Supply, and the Commissioners of Public Gas Supply, and the Commissioners of Public Electric Light Supply, and the Commissioners of Public Telephone Service, and the Commissioners of Public Telegraph Service, and the Commissioners of Public Postal Service, and the Commissioners of Public Express Service, and the Commissioners of Public Freight Service, and the Commissioners of Public Passenger Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ferry Service, and the Commissioners of Public Bridge Service, and the Commissioners of Public Tunnel Service, and the Commissioners of Public Railroad Service, and the Commissioners of Public Steamship Service, and the Commissioners of Public Aviation Service, and the Commissioners of Public Balloon Service, and the Commissioners of Public Parachute Service, and the Commissioners of Public Glider Service, and the Commissioners of Public Kite Service, and the Commissioners of Public Boomerang Service, and the Commissioners of Public Frisbee Service, and the Commissioners of Public Hula Hoop Service, and the Commissioners of Public Yo-Yo Service, and the Commissioners of Public Pogo Stick Service, and the Commissioners of Public Skateboard Service, and the Commissioners of Public Roller Skate Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ice Skate Service, and the Commissioners of Public Snowshoe Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ski Service, and the Commissioners of Public Sled Service, and the Commissioners of Public Toboggan Service, and the Commissioners of Public Bobsled Service, and the Commissioners of Public Luge Service, and the Commissioners of Public Skeleton Service, and the Commissioners of Public Curling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ice Hockey Service, and the Commissioners of Public Field Hockey Service, and the Commissioners of Public Lacrosse Service, and the Commissioners of Public Soccer Service, and the Commissioners of Public Rugby Service, and the Commissioners of Public American Football Service, and the Commissioners of Public Canadian Football Service, and the Commissioners of Public Australian Rules Football Service, and the Commissioners of Public Gaelic Football Service, and the Commissioners of Public Basketball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Netball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Volleyball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Beach Volleyball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Water Polo Service, and the Commissioners of Public Handball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Racquetball Service, and the Commissioners of Public Squash Service, and the Commissioners of Public Tennis Service, and the Commissioners of Public Badminton Service, and the Commissioners of Public Table Tennis Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ping-Pong Service, and the Commissioners of Public Croquet Service, and the Commissioners of Public Bocce Service, and the Commissioners of Public Boules Service, and the Commissioners of Public Lawn Bowls Service, and the Commissioners of Public Shuffleboard Service, and the Commissioners of Public Horseshoes Service, and the Commissioners of Public Quoits Service, and the Commissioners of Public Darts Service, and the Commissioners of Public Billiards Service, and the Commissioners of Public Snooker Service, and the Commissioners of Public Pool Service, and the Commissioners of Public Carom Billiards Service, and the Commissioners of Public Three-Cushion Billiards Service, and the Commissioners of Public Four-Ball Billiards Service, and the Commissioners of Public Five-Pin Billiards Service, and the Commissioners of Public Nine-Pin Bowling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ten-Pin Bowling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Duckpin Bowling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Candlepin Bowling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Skittles Service, and the Commissioners of Public Kegling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ninepins Service, and the Commissioners of Public Tenpins Service, and the Commissioners of Public Bowling Service, and the Commissioners of Public Golf Service, and the Commissioners of Public Miniature Golf Service, and the Commissioners of Public Disc Golf Service, and the Commissioners of Public Footgolf Service, and the Commissioners of Public Speedgolf Service, and the Commissioners of Public Ultimate Service, and the Commissioners of Public Beach Ultimate Service, and the Commissioners of Public Guts Service, and the Commissioners of Public Korf

i. e.

HISTORIÆ VENETÆ PARS II. QUÆ simul bellum ob ſucceſſionem Hiſpanicam motum continet; Autore PETRO GARZONE, Senatore Veneto.

Venetiis, apud Jo. Manfredum 1717, 4 maj. Alph. 4.

CUram in Hiſtoria Europæa deſcribenda, quæ noſtra imprimis tempora attingit, Sereniſſima Venetorum Respublica Petro Garzoni, Senatori ſuo, jam dudum demandaverat, cujus operis Partem primam T. V Supplem. p. 383 perluſtravimus. Operæ nunc pretium eſt, ut ſecundam Partem in medium producamus, ſerius ſane ad nos translatam, quæ bellum acerrimum inter Europæos de hereditate Hiſpaniarum geſtum ob oculos ſiſtit. Non ſinunt fata funeſta, quæ omnem ferme Europam tunc afflixerunt, ut eorum memoriam ſigillatim refricemus; attamen cauſas ſaltim tantæ converſionis rerum retuliſſe ſufficiet. Primos inter fuiſſe Comitem S. Stephani, qui
p. 15. Carolum II ad Andegavenſis partes pellexerit, pluribus Ill. Autor probat. Carolo paulo poſt defuncto, Galli omnem Hiſpaniam, terrasque eidem ſubjectas occupaverant, ne tamen autores belli viderentur, ab aperta quidem vi abſtinebant, unde facilior
77. Germanis aditus in Italiam per Tridentinum agrum patuit. Ut Catinatus Carpium rebus neceſſariis privaret, ab exploratoribus fuerat deluſus, quo facto Galli levi negotio inde ſunt deje-
89. cti. Interea Veneti neutris partibus addicti Cæſareos pariter ac Gallos ab ingreſſu in munita loca prohibuerunt, ſed his Pa-
98. latium occupantibus, illi etiam in arcem Clarii clam admiſſi, Galli vero, dum Cæſareos non omni vi adoriuntur, haud parva
145. clade accepta ſunt repulſi. Philippo 1702 Neapolim intrante animadverſum eſt, ei populum clementiſſime ſalutanti neminem
178. nem fauſta acclamaſſe vota. Pugnæ prope Fridlingam improſpere pugnatæ culpa fertur, quod Galli præter opinionem fuiſſent numero ſuperiores, Badenſis autem copias manipulatim locaſſet. Bavarus interea partes Gallorum amplexabatur, Tirolenſem Auſtriacorum tractum petens, ut cum Vindocinenſi ex

Italia

Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, Novum Organum, 1620 . . . 1
Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, Sylva Sylvarum, 1627

consiliis, Cæsaraugustam petiit, multum ibi temporis consumens, quo factum, ut Galli recentibus copiis collectis Mantuam Carpetanorum, in potestatem Caroli jam redactam, imperata fa-
p. 437. cere denuo cogerent. Dum inter Judoniam Ramiliasque aperto marte decertarent Fœderati cum Gallis, inclinatam primo impetu aciem suorum restituere conabatur Marloburgius; sed inter confertos dimicans, equo excussus est, summo cum vitæ libertatisque periculo, nisi virtute Anglorum fuisset servatus. Cæsareus exercitus A. 1707 mittebatur, ut Regnum Neapolitanum armis vindicaret, qui dum agrum Romanum
460. transit, multi ex Romanis pertæsi Reginiinis Ecclesiastici Grimanium adeunt, ipsumque, ut in Festo Corporis Christi subita irruptione facta Romam caperet, Imperatori subjiciendam, hortantur, arma auxiliumq; conjuratorum polliciti. Verum non amabat proditores Grimanius, unde re detecta noxiisq; capite punitis,
582. quies Romanis fuit restituta. A. 1710 prope Almenarium signa cum Fœderatis contulerat Philippus, sed cum Marchio Villandariæ ad locum opportunum occupandum cum equitibus longius paullum digressus latera nudaret, pedestris acies fuga salutem quærere cogebatur. Deinde Gallis haud procul Cæsar-
586. augusta ad internecionem ferme cæsis, Stanhopius in ea perstitit sententia, ut nec Catalauniam omnem recuperarent, nec Vallisoletum tenderent Fœderati, ad Gallos ab ingressu in Hispaniam excludendos, sed ut Mantuam Carpetanorum recto itinere peterent. At cum Galli novo exercitu coacto
588. Hispaniam ingrederentur, atque finibus Extremaduræ milite obseptis prohibuissent Lusitanos cunctabundos, ne Carolo se jungerent, fructus victoriarum cito evanuit. Ceterum animadvertimus, quod sub initium hujus Tomi iniquior paullum in
129. 134. Cæsareos atque Protestantes fuerit Ill. Autor, quamvis in pro-
159. 341. gressu operis sententiam mutasse videatur; præterea nomina lo-
178. 211. corum hominumve propria hinc inde corrupit: attamen leves
642. ejusmodi errores exteris, Italis præsertim, fere familiares facile sunt condonandi.

ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Junii, Anno MDCCXX.

L' ANTIQUITE EXPLIQUEE ET REPRESENTÉE en figures.

i. e.

ANTIQUITAS EXPLICATIONE & ſchematibus illuſtrata per Dominum BERNARDUM DE MONTFAUCON, Benedictinum Maurianum.

Tomi V Volumina X.

Pariſiis, apud Florentinum de Laulne, & rel. 1719, fol. maj. Alph. 23 Tabb. æn. 963.

ANtiquitatis ſtudium eſſe longe vaſtiſſimum, fatentur omnes ii, qui in elegantiſſima doctrina non plane ſunt hoſpites. Infinitæ veteris ævi reliquiæ productæ ſunt in lucem, & perennitati reſtitutæ, poſtquam ſemel compertum eſt, tempus rerum edax non omnia illius ætatis monumenta invido dente contriviſſe penitus & deſtruxiſſe, ſed inſignem illorum partem in magnæ Matris ſinu abdidiſſe, futuras venientibus ſeculis epulas. Interceſſere Viri docti & adhuc quotidie intercedunt; erutisque illis priſcæ elegantiæ magnificentiæque fragmentis, & cum naufragii tabulis alterius generis, veteribus puta ſcriptoribus collatis, pomœrium eruditæ antiquitatis admodum proferunt. Ubertas hæc, &, quòd hi theſauri caſu non conſilio nobis obveniant, maxima in multis obſcuritas, nobiliſſima ingenia omni tempore exercuit, eamque ſcriptorum copiam produxit, & in poſterum producet, ut mole tandem ſua hæc etiam doctrinæ pars ſit laboratura. Lau-

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^{\sigma+it}} = \frac{1}{\zeta(\sigma+it)} \quad (\sigma > 1).$$

Let σ_0 be the abscissa of convergence of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(n) n^{-s}$. Then $\sigma_0 \geq 1$ and $\zeta(s) \neq 0$ for $\sigma > \sigma_0$. Hence $\sigma_0 \geq \sigma_1$, where σ_1 is the abscissa of convergence of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(n) n^{-s}$. Then $\sigma_1 \geq 1$ and $\zeta(s) \neq 0$ for $\sigma > \sigma_1$. Hence $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_0$. Thus $\sigma_0 = \sigma_1$.

Let σ_0 be the abscissa of convergence of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(n) n^{-s}$. Then $\sigma_0 \geq 1$ and $\zeta(s) \neq 0$ for $\sigma > \sigma_0$. Hence $\sigma_0 \geq \sigma_1$, where σ_1 is the abscissa of convergence of the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(n) n^{-s}$. Then $\sigma_1 \geq 1$ and $\zeta(s) \neq 0$ for $\sigma > \sigma_1$. Hence $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_0$. Thus $\sigma_0 = \sigma_1$.

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Decanum Alonenſem. Ex ſuis ſtudiorum comites & ſocios operis habuit Domnum Carolum de la Rue & Domnum Martinum Bouquetum, quorum ille editionem parat Origenis, hic Joſephi, quas noſter ſperat publicis votis facturas ſatis: opera etiam uſus eſt Domni Joſephi Douſſatii & conſiliis Domni Vincentii Thuillerii Theologiæ Lectoris, quem aeris & exculti ingenii Virum appellat. Hoc apparatu, his ſubſidiis inſtructus dedit Opus excellens, in quo doctrina inſignis cum eximio nitore certare videtur.

Tomi ſunt V, quorum unusquisque in duas Partes, hæ in libros & capita diſpeſcuntur. Principium operis merito a Diis, quorum exercitus ingens, poſtquam nonnulla in Prolegomenis de origine Idololatriæ, quam hominum defunctorum cultui inprimis tribuit, de Deorum Græcorum Romanorumque numero, & quas ſedes habitaverint, de diverſis Deorum claſſibus apud Romanos, & quid de Deorum ſuorum natura cenſuerint veteres, diſſeruiſſet, longo ordine in ſcenam hic producitur, Libro I Cybele, Saturnus, Cœlus, Terra, Titanes, Oceanus, Prometheus, Janus, Lib. II Jupiter & fratres ſororesque, Juno, Veſta, Neptunus, Pluto, Ceres, Lib. III Filii ejus filiæque, Vulcanus, Apollo, Mars, Mercurius, Minerva, Diana, Venus, Cupido: Partis II Lib. I Hercules, Bacchus, & Bacchici cœtus Dii, Lib. II Æſculapius, Dea Roma, Dioſcuri, Fortuna, Penates, Lib. III dona muneraque cœleſtia, & res malæ, pernicioſæ, atque vitia virtutesque in Deorum numerum relatæ, Lib. IV Nox & Nocturni Dii, Mithras, Nympha, Panthea, & varia fabularum monſtra.

Deos proxime excipit Deorum cultus Tomo II & partis equidem I Lib. I Sacerdotes & Miniſtri Sacrorum apud Græcos & Romanos, Lib. II Templa, Lib. III Aræ, Inſtrumenta ſacra & Sacrificia, Lib. IV Feſta, Supplicationes, Devotiones, Vota, Oracula, Fanatici, Sortilegi, Præſtigiæ, omina; partis vero II Lib. I Religio Ægyptiorum, numina inprimis Ægyptiaca, quæ cum Græca & Romana antiquitate ſuperent, & primum eo nomine locum in hac antiquitatis collectione ſibi vindicaverint, immani tamen figura & horribili ſpecie, qua ſe plerumque conſpiciendos præbent, meruerunt, ut Senatu cultiorum Deorum moti

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^{s}} = \frac{1}{\zeta(s)}$$

IVACH
A

Interpretatus est eas Bellorius: *Lavachrum Agrippinæ*; sed cum primæ literæ pars, quæ adhuc conspicitur & perpendicularis est, A efficere nequeat, dicatur etiam *Lavacrum* non *Lavachrum*, & R sequens, in eodem fragmento non appareat, mavult Noster legere: CLVACINA vel CLVACNA, excidisseque putat C literam & σῦ L partem transversam, I autem more admodum frequentato antiquis in priori lineola literæ N latere, H nempe loco N errore sculptoris substituto; favet conjecturæ quod in templum quatuor graduum scalis ascendebatur, quas in lapide illo una cum ara in medio posita satis licet dignoscere.

T. II. P. II. p. 270. Edidit Raphael Fabrettus Inscript. p. 282 Lapidem sepulcralem, quem sibi, uxori, liberis, posterisque posuit Aulus Herennulejus Hermes. In altero latere sunt duo serpentes erecti, extrema cauda nixi, quorum alter ovum ore tenet, alter aufferre nititur. Ex sententia Fabretti illi serpentes diuturnitatem vitæ indicant, ovum fœcunditatem connubii denotat, quod utrumque sibi, uxori, & liberis Hermes optabat. Monfauconius aliam explicationem lapidi tribuit, & secundum doctrinam Ægyptiorum duo principia, alterum bonum, alterum malum, sub anguium specie de ovorum maximo, Mundo, decertantia hic expressa esse existimat.

p. 324. Jam de stylobate quadrato, Isidis statuæ olim juncto, cujus tria latera Anubis & Ibis, Osiris & Apis, & hæc rarissima inscriptio ornant:

ISIDI. PVE - - - -
JVSSV. DEI. NE - - - - - - -
FABIA. L. F. FABIANA. AVIA
IN. HONOREM. AVITAE. NEPTIS
PIISSIMAE. EX. ARG. P. CXIIS = ℒ
ITEM. ORNAMENTA. IN. BASILIO. VNIO. ET. MARGARITA
N. VI. ZMARAGDI. DVO' CYLINDRI. N. VII. GEMMA. CAR
BVN.

Allied Squadron, Mediterranean Sea, 1st August, 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the following Officers and Men have been mentioned in despatches by Admiral Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, Allied Squadron, Mediterranean Sea, for services rendered during the period 1st January to 30th June, 1918:—

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Arthur Hugh Clayton, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Edward Stanley Graham, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Ernest Frederick Hall, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Ernest Alfred Hutchinson, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Arthur Hugh Clayton, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Edward Stanley Graham, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Ernest Frederick Hall, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Ernest Alfred Hutchinson, R.N.

Chap. 29.

Sec. 2.

Sec. 3.

Sec. 4.

Sec. 5.

Sec. 6.

Sec. 7.

Sec. 8.

Sec. 9.

Sec. 10.

Sec. 11.

Sec. 12.

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Sec. 19.

Sec. 20.

Sec. 21.

Sec.

monetæ conceſſere ? Ingens numorum vis quotidie eruitur. Sedecim abhinc annis Meloduni modius fere eorum e terra eductus eſt, quorum partem non modicam Montfauconius inſpexit. In Armorica centum millia uno loco eruta ſunt. Cur tanta ejusmodi numorum fuit copia collecta ? cur ab avaris ſub terra condita ? ſi nullus eorum publicus uſus. Denique inter numos ita junctim erutos, alii ſunt prorſus incolumes, alii minus integri, alii plane detriti, omnes autem rubigine illa veneranda antiquitatis nota ſunt contecti ; diverſæ itaque fuere integritatis cum ſub terra conderentur, quod cui alii cauſæ, quam communi & quotidiano uſui tribuendum ſit, cum doctiſſimo Autore noſtro ipſi non videmus.

Merentur ea legi, quæ Emanuel Martinus Decanus Alonenſis in Epiſtola ad Felicem Zandodarium Archiepiſcopum Damaſcenum & Pontificis Legatum ad Regem Catholicum de Theatro Saguntino commentatur, & quæ noſter Autor de Theatro Alaunenſi (*Vallogne en Normandie*) Illuſtr. Foucaltii cura & ſumtibus e terra producto habet. In hoc ſingulare eſt, quod plus quam hemicyclum contineat ; cum in reliquis linea, quæ Theatrum finit, ſoleat eſſe circuli diameter. Alaunenſis diameter eſt CCIV pedum regiorum, linea vero, quæ Theatrum claudit pedum CXCII. Orcheſtra hemicyclum magis adhuc excedit : eſt enim diameter pedum LXXV, linea claudens LVII. T. III P. II. p. 237. p. 248.

Cum in Italia eſſet Noſter, obſervavit, Viæ Appiæ & ceterarum firmitatem non ex magnitudine duritieque ſaxorum concinne junctorum duntaxat proficiſci, ſed ex ſtrue etiam ſuppoſita ; incidit ipſe inter Velitras & Sermonetam in partem aliquam Viæ Appiæ, cujus ſtratum ſuperius avulſum alioque exportatum fuerat, quo factum ut ſtruis hujus rationem explorare licuerit. In ima parte impoliti lapides cæmento firmiſſimo coagmentantur : huic ſtrato aliud ſuperpoſitum eſt, glana, minuto lapide & cæmento conſtans, huic ſecundo impoſita ſunt ſaxa illa, quæ pavimentum ſuperius conſtituunt, ita ut, ſi qua eſſet in ſaxis illis ab ima parte inæqualitas, ea in ſecundo ſtrato adhuc molli imprimeretur, extima ſuperficie ſemper T. IV P. II, p. 179.

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plana manente. Tota autem illa ſtructura alta erat trium circiter pedum regiorum.

Unguem Tibi oſtendimus, B. L. leonem facile agnoſces. Opus, inquam, ingens æſtimabis ex paucis illis, quæ, uti illa evolventibus obvenere, huc retulimus. De inſigni utilitate rectiſſime ii judicabunt, qui hunc Antiquitatis Theſaurum ipſi conſulent. Ordo eſt concinnus, & quæcunque in hoc ordine exhibentur, manu non parca collecta ſunt. Iucundum non modo eſt, illam unius generis rerum diverſitatem ſpectare, ſed & illis, qui ex plurium inter ſe collatione novum aliquid eruere norunt, perquam utile. Diſplicebit nonnullis nimia in multis brevitas, alii veterum autorum loca majori copia allata eſſe præoptabunt, de unius alteriusve monumenti ſinceritate & antiquitate dubitabunt alii, nec in ſuis explicationibus omnibus omnium Autor merebitur aſſenſum, qui tamen nævi tam exiles ſunt, ut totius corporis pulchritudini nihil officiant. Quod pauciſſimi probabunt, eſt, quod illas partes, quas natura generationi hominum inſervire voluit, prava vero hominum cupido, ut ceu pudendæ velarentur, effecit, a ſculptoribus contra antiquitatis fidem aut plane omitti, aut lacinia foliove contegi juſſerit. At id, quod Reverendus Autor illibata caſtitate, cui ſe ſolenni voto obſtrinxit, in aliorum operibus millies ſpectavit, alii eadem continentia in ipſis tabulis viſuri erant; libidinoſi homines, quos vel nuda illa pectora in opere ſæpiſſime occurrentia movere poſſent, voluptatis cauſa non hos doctrinæ theſauros, ſed Aretini picta flagitia evolvent. Nec ſculptorum cauſa hoc factum dicas, quos ita conſuetudo tenet ſequendi rerum naturam, ut caſtum illud noſtri Autoris præceptum aliquotiens violaverint. Interea mutilus eſt Priapus, & bona amuletorum, annulorum, lucernarum pars prorſus ampliſſimo iſto opere exulat. Forte & multorum votis ſeſe commoveri patietur doctiſſimus Vir, &, quæ ob obſcœnitatem omiſſa ſunt, ſupplementis inſeret, quæ in tanta farragine neceſſaria eſſe ipſe judicat, nec ab iis edendis ſe abhorrere profitetur, hac tamen lege, ut alia non exſpectentur, quam quæ aliquid novi & in opere nondum memorati continent, viciſſimque pollicetur,

num-

nunquam se esse permissurum, ut supplementa inserantur suis locis operi, quo fieret, ut primam nacti editionem emere tenerentur secundam.

Omisissemus pene, quos fines meliori antiquitati, & suo simul operi constituit Montfauconius; tempora nempe Theodosii Junioris Imperatoris, & ejus Columnam, Theodosii Avi, quem Magnum appellant, Victoriis onustam, qua nitori elegantiæque Romanæ colophonem imposuisse videtur. Irrupere inde catervatim Gentes ex Septentrione prodeuntes, & artium, quæ pacem ornant, prorsus rudes ignarique barbariem Imperio Romano intulere; quamvis omnino fatendum sit, illas & posteras non modo res humano generi utilissimas, molendina aqua ventisque mobilia, perspicilia, telescopiaque, pyxidem nauticam, fenestras vitreas, stapedes, item typographiam & alia plurima antiquis prorsus ignorata invenisse, sed etiam ad suam quandam elegantiam atque magnificentiam successu temporis perveniisse. Operæ pretium foret, si quis ista omnia, aut saltim quælibet genus sibi propria ad restauratarum usque literarum ævum colligeret, ea ratione, quam affert & delineat ipse Montfauconius in sui operis præfatione. Rogaremus doctissimum Monachum, ut tantæ moli ipse suos humeros subjiceret, si id post ingentia in bonas literas merita, infinitosque exantlatos labores, verecundia salva a nobis fieret; non possumus tamen intermittere quin Montfauconium, qui suos reliquis rectius novit, publice hortemur, ut suæ Congregationis Viros doctos permoveat, ut laborem illum in se suscipere dignentur.

EPISTOLA AD VIRUM ILLUSTREM DE Sigilliferi per Thuringiam titulo, quem arrogavit sibi Christophorus Ignatius de Gudenus.

MIraris merito, Vir Illustris, novitatem tituli, quo compellari apud Erfurtenses gestit Christophorus Ignatius de Gudenus, qui in variis Programmatibus, quæ in Doctorum promotionibus publicari illic solent, *Emin. & Celsiss. Princ. El.*

Patrick, and the Irish Church, which he founded, were
held in the highest veneration. Hence, in the Irish
Calendars, the festival of Saint Patrick is always
marked as a day of the first class, and the Irish
Church has ever been distinguished for its zeal in
the observance of the festivals of the Saints. Hence
also, the Irish Church has been called the Church of
Saint Patrick, and the Irish people have been called
the people of Saint Patrick. Hence, in the Irish
Litanies, Saint Patrick is invoked as the Apostle of
Ireland, and the Irish Church is called the Church
of Saint Patrick. Hence, in the Irish Liturgy, Saint
Patrick is commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland,
and the Irish Church is called the Church of Saint
Patrick. Hence, in the Irish Martyrologies, Saint
Patrick is commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland,
and the Irish Church is called the Church of Saint
Patrick. Hence, in the Irish Annals, Saint Patrick
is commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Chronicles, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Genealogies, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Poems, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Hymns, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Prayers, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Sermons, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Letters, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Treatises, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Dialogues, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Fables, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Proverbs, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Riddles, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Songs, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Tales, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Traditions, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Visions, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Voyages, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Wonders, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Writings, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.
Hence, in the Irish Zeal, Saint Patrick is
commemorated as the Apostle of Ireland, and the
Irish Church is called the Church of Saint Patrick.

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rum ſuum eſſe militem ſtrenuum, & potentem in Thuringia, & Haſſia, de conſilio principum ipſum cum vexillorum feſtiva exhibitione, ut moris eſt, Imperatoria largitione ſolenniter extulit, & cum magno præconio, ei nomen Principis impoſuit, & Landgravium Thuringiæ ab omnibus appellari fecit. Vellem ſane illos, qui etiam ultra Pauli Langii figmenta temeritate progreſſi ſunt, vel unum allegaſſent actum, ex quo Epiſcoporum aliquod in Landgraviatum jus adſtruere potuiſſent.

Occaſionem fabulæ inde natam putat Vir doctus, (*Pfeffingerus ad Vitriar. Jus publ. l. I tit. 16 p. 218,*) quod in diplomatibus Ottonis magni mentio fiat comitatus Wilhelmi cujusdam in Thuringia, quem Wilhelmum Moguntini cum Archiepiſcopo ſuo confuderint. Sed vereor ut antiquas literas multum tractaverint autores iſti. In errorem potius eos induxiſſe videtur, quod ab antiquiſſimis temporibus eccleſiam Moguntinam prædia quædam in Thuringia habuiſſe reperirent, quæ forte liberalitati Ottonis fama & traditio poſterorum attribuerat. Certe Otto Marchio Thuringiæ, cum fratri Wilhelmo in principatu A. 1062 ſuccederet, in feuda, quæ is a Moguntino tenuerat, non prius admiſſus eſt, quam ſi de reliquis quoque prædiis ſuis decimas ſe ſoluturum promitteret. *Vid. Lambertus Schafnaburg. ad h. a. p. 166.* Et fuerit quoque Ludovicus Barbatus eccleſiæ Moguntinæ in quibusdam terris Vice-dominus, ſi tantum fidei tribuere Paulo Langio *in Chron. Citiz. p. 771* volumus. Sed diverſa ab eo officio Landgravii dignitas, ad quam poſteri ejus ab Imperatore evecti ſunt, diverſum in ampliſſima patrimonia jus, quæ præter feuda Imperii acquiſiverunt.

Ex his perſpicuum ſatis eſt, Electori Moguntino neque hodie ſupereſſe, neque olim fuiſſe jus aliquod ſupremum in univerſam Thuringiam, cujus prætextu miniſtris ipſius jactare illud nomen in munerum ſuorum titulis liceat. Oſtendendum nunc, neque ex diœceſano jure id fieri poſſe. Equidem quantum ad jurisdictionem eccleſiaſticam attinet, omnino aliqua Thuringiæ pars Archi-Epiſcopo Moguntino immediate ſubjecta fuit, cum Epiſcopatus a D. Bonifacio Erfurti conditus mox interciderit. *Conf. Sagitt. in Antiqu. Duc. Thuring. L. IV c. 22 §. 1 & in Anti-*

Antiquit. Gentiliſm. & Chriſtian. Thur. L. III c. 12. Quod vero non omnem Thuringiam illi ſubjiciamus, inter alia Numburgenſis eccleſiæ rationes prohibent, cui orientalis provinciæ illius pars attributa fuit.

Ipſa illa jurisdictio eccleſiaſtica admodum limitata fuit, neque unquam aut proceres Thuringi, aut Landgravii imponi ſibi jugum religionis prætextu paſſi ſunt. Quam ægre tulerunt, cum primum Ottoni Marchioni, ex avitis prædiis ſuis, decimas extorqueret Archiepiſcopus? quam ſe fortiter oppoſuerunt cum reliqui dynaſtæ, tum abbates Hirſchfeldenſis & Fuldenſis, cum ab univerſa provincia illud tributi exigere auderet, ipſo Henrico IV fruſtra pro eo nitente, qui hac mercede ſe redimere dimittendæ uxoris facultatem poſſe ſperaverat? Quæ omnia prolixe exponit cordatus illorum temporum ſcriptor, Lambertus Schaſnaburgenſis. Et cum A. 1444 Archiepiſcopus a Clero ſubſidium charitativum poſtularet, conſenſus primum Wilhelmi Ducis obtinendus fuit. Eat nunc aliquis & Archiepiſcopis ſupremum in Thuringiam jus aſſerat, ac Landgravios ad Vicedominorum conditionem dejiciat, quibus inſciis illi ne clero quidem imperare pecuniam potuerunt.

Ceterum illud ipſum diœceſanum jus in territoria Principum Saxonicorum, ex quo illi inſtauratis ſacris, vi ſummæ poteſtatis civilis, etiam eccleſiaſtica regunt, ſublatum eſt. Ita jam A. 1551 cum Archiepiſcopus ſynodum provincialem Erfurti inſtituiſſet, paſtores quoque Evangelicos Gotha, Iſenaco, aliisque ex locis eo evocaſſet, nemo illorum comparuit. *vid. Paulini Annal. Iſen. p. 151.* Ac in pace Religioſa §. Damit auch obberührte, &c. jurisdictio eccleſiaſtica in Evangelicos ſuſpenſa fuit.

Neque ita ſuſpenſa, ceu cavillati ſunt Dillingenſes, ut quavis commode ferente occaſione repeti poſſit, ſed donec controverſiæ religionis conſenſu partium amice compoſitæ fuerint: quem nunc quidem omnium minime ſperare licet, ex quo per Tridentinæ ſynodi decreta omnem conciliationis cogitationem Romana curia evertit. Equidem Catholici, cum in Comitiis Auguſtanis 1559 tum in deliberationibus de pace Weſtphalica omnes exhauſere artes, ut hanc legis vim enervarent.

[illegible] Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Petri Exoniæ, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Crediton, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Wimborne, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Chumleigh, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Ottery, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Glasney, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Tiverton, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Bere, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Bere, ac Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Petri Bere

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Familias decenter rogat, ut labori ſuo per ſupplementa melius expoliendo favere, & quævis eo ſpectantia ſecum communicare dignentur. In tractatione ipſa operis Comitum Familiæ, quarum Notitia ſiſtitur, ſunt ſequentes: Comites de Almesloe p. 6, C. de Berge p. 9, C. de Burghaus, quorum Genealogia ex MSCto celeb. Martini Hankii depromta, p. 10, C. de Colonna p. 19, Burggravii de Dohna p. 21, Comites de Franckenberg p. 29, C. de Götzen p. 31, C. de Herberſtein p. 35, C. de Hohberg p. 39, ubi, num Caſtrum Furſtenberga & Furſtenſteinium inter ſe diſtinguenda, inſtrumenti fragmento p. 54 obiter docetur, C. de Koſspoth p. 55, C. de Malzan p. 56, C. de Nimptſch p. 62, C. de Noſtitz p. 68, C. de Oppersdorff p. 89, C de Praſchma p. 94, C. de Promnitz p. 95, de C. de Proſskau p. 109, C. de Rechenberg p. 111, de cujus nominis a verbis: Hans räche den Berg, derivati origine quid cenſendum, indicatur, C. de Reder p. 121, C. de Schaffgotſch, ad quorum gloriam faciens curioſum Diploma, primum opera Generoſ. Equitis Ferdinandi Ludovici a Bresler & Aſchenburg, Conſiliarii Cæſar. erutum, adducitur, p. 130, C. de Schœnaich p. 148, C. de Sobek p. 154, C. de Wilczeck p. 159, C. de Wurben p. 160, ubi primi apud Lignicenſes Caſtellani ſeu Capitanei (Landes-Hauptmanns) munus A. 1178 geſſiſſe Stephanum Comitem de Wurben, & nunc Excellentiſſ. Wenceslaum Albertum S. R. J. Comitem de Wurben, eodem ſplendido in Ducatu Lignicenſi officio fungi, notatur. Hinc ſtemmata Baronum exhibentur: nimirum Baronum de Berka, Duba & Leipa p. 166, qui tres, non origine, ſed lineis tantum diſtinguuntur, B. de Bibran p. 169, B. de Braun p 174, B. de Dyhrn p. 179, B. de Gruttſchreiber p. 190, B. de Kitlitz p. 192, B. de Kochtizky p. 200, B. de Kurtzbach p. 202, B. de Reichenbach p. 206, B. de Skrbensky p. 212, B. de Wurz & Burg p. 215. Quibus ſubnexa a p. 218 Diatypoſis & Epitaphia Comitum quorundam & Baronum, qui e Sileſia quidem non oriundi, in illa tamen officiis functi ſunt vel deceſſerunt. Has inter Familias extinctæ defecerunt Baronum de Lippa p. 166, B. de Kurzbach, e qua ſtirpe in Polonia hodie ſuperant Zawaczkii, p. 202, B. de Monteverques p. 221

aliæque. Succedunt ſtemmata Equitum, ubi in anteceſſum p. 227 curioſe inquiritur, quæ Familiæ ex Bavaria, Franconia & Suevia cum Ducis Uladislai conjuge, Imperatoris Henrici IV Filia, vel cum Ducis Boleslai Alti uxore, nata Comite Solisbacenſi, in Sileſiam veniſſe: quæ ex Merania vel Tiroli cum S. Hedwige huc transmigraſſe: quæ prælio Tartarico A. 1241 interfuiſſe: quæ Heneticæ, Vandalicæ, Luſaticæ originis, dici poſſint. Familiæ hæ Equeſtres delineatæ ad octingenarium fere numerum excurrunt, quas inter diverſæ etiam eminentiori Comitum vel Baronum axiomate fulgent. Pag. 365 communis Comitum & Equitum de Franckenberg & Ludwigsdorff Mater Catharina Walchia: p. 436 Haubitios ab Haugwitiis non eſſe diverſos: p. 580 S. Hyacinthum Odrovaſium ortu Equitem Sileſium, non Cantienſem, ſed Steinovienſem fuiſſe, indicatur. P. 729 Equites eruditi ſtatura parvi memorantur. P. 754 inſignia Annæ Urſulæ gente Reibniciæ, Duci Monſterbergico-Olſnenſi & Berolſtadienſi Henrico Wenceslao ſecundis votis junctæ, producuntur. P. 786 Rottwizios & Kottwizios non confundendos: p. 801 Jacobum Salzam, Epiſcopum Uratislavienſem, non Equitem Sileſium Lignicenſem, ſed Luſatum Schreibersdorffenſem fuiſſe, docetur. P. 862 de Caſparo Schwenckfeldio, ejusque familia: p. 901 de Anna Hedwige Sitſchia, Joh. Chriſtiani Ducis Bregenſis conjuge altera, ejusque proſapia & progenie quædam afferuntur. Inter Familias Equeſtres, quæ eſſe deſierunt, numerantur: Danewitz p. 327, Domanze p. 338, Dornheim p. 340, Gregersdorff p. 413, Haunold p. 452, Krackau p. 546, Meſenau p. 635, Mehwald p. 638, Schwenckfeld p. 861, Seefeld p. 878, Sitſch p. 900, pluresque aliæ, quarum non paucæ hodie vix nominibus notæ. Appendicis loco (1) Nomina varia Teſtium e vetuſtis Inſtrumentis collecta ſiſtit Autor, ulteriori curioſorum indagationi committens, ad quam familiam hoc vel illud nomen referendum, p. 1086. Accedunt (2) nonnulla de antiqua Quadorum & Lygiorum nobilitate p. 1090. Conferatur Lohenſteinii Arminius P. I lib. 7 p. 1143. (3) De Jure & Judicio Equeſtri Sileſiæ, Ritterrechte p. 1092; (4) de quibusdam priſci

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to issue a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of Thomas Ryan for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150), for services rendered as Commissioner of Immigration.

Approved March 7, 1879.

CHAPTER 153.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of chapter 70 of the General Statutes of 1868, relating to Fees of Officers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 70 of the General Statutes of 1868, be amended so as to read as follows:

nii, literarum ſtudiis ac ſtudioſis deditiſſimus, poeticæ quidem artis expers, at eloquentia libera excellentiſſimus, in veterumque autorum, etiam eccleſiaſticorum, lectione verſatiſſimus. Quod ad mores ejus attinet, honeſtatem coluit in omni vitæ genere, fuitque & civis & pater & maritus & amicus & miniſter bonus. Plus imaginativa facultate valuit, quam judicio: id quod apparet ex credulitate, quam præbuit prodigiis & fabuloſis narrationibus. Nec avarus præterea erat, nec ambitioſus. Suos tamen & nævos habebat. Namque & in cœlibatu liberos aliquot genuit, & in invectivis, quas edidit, orationibus tam impotenti exarſit ira, ut Furiæ vix poſſint furere acrius. Hactenus deſcriptio ingenii morumque Poggii ab Autore noſtro adornata. Parte *ſecunda* Excerpta exhibentur ex Operibus Poggii. Quia enim in paucorum manibus ſunt hæc Opera, publico commodo conſulturus Cl. Autor, ſelectiora inde depromſit publicique juris fecit. Varia lectu digna hic occurrunt, etiam jucunda & ingenioſa, e. g. p. 139 ſqq. diſputatio, utrum convivæ hoſpiti, an hoſpes convivis agere debeat gratias, & uter ab altero beneficium acceperit: p. 144 ſqq. diſceptatio, utrum JCti an Medici ſint Reip. utiliores. Sic p. 180 recenſetur liber Poggii *de Nobilitate*, quo docetur, nobilitatem non conſiſtere in ſtirpe illuſtri, nec in vita otioſa, ſed in ſola virtute, adeoque a Principe poſſe quempiam divitem reddi ac potentem, nobilem reddi non poſſe. P. 238 ſqq. ex epiſtolis Poggii afferuntur notatu digniora. Celebris vero illa de Hieronymo Pragenſi Epiſtola tota hic Gallicum converſa in ſermonem exp 259. hibetur p. 241-255. *Talem*, inquit Cl. Autor, *Epiſtolam exſpectare non poteramus a Secretario Romani Pontificis*. Diſcimus etiam ex his Epiſtolis, *factionis* vocabulum honeſto quoque ſenſu a veteribus uſurpatum fuiſſe; & vocem Gallicam *Gentilhomme* natales ſuos debere urbi Venetorum.

Parte *tertia* Cl. Autor exhibet Breviarium Hiſtoriæ Florentinæ a Poggio conſcriptæ, adjectis notulis ad eam illuſtrandam ex Leonardo Aretino, Machiavello & Recanato.

Parte *quarta* exhibentur ſelectiora e Facetiis a Poggio collectis. Scilicet omiſſis facetiis ſpurcis, ob quas merito reprehen-

I.

IN quadam Epiſtola Nobiliſſ. Monmortii ad me ſcripta anno proxime elapſo inveni mentionem factam duorum problematum a Clariſſ. Hermanno propoſitorum. Verba quibus me compellat Vir Illuſtr. ita latine ſonant: *Neſcio an tibi jam innoteſcat, quod Clar. Hermannus invitat Geometras ad ſolvenda duo problemata viribus tuis digna atque elegantiſſima.* Illa vero ita habent, verbis Hermannianis concepta: „ 1 Poſita area „alicujus curvæ $= axy + bx^c y^e$, ubi a & b ſunt numeri & quan„titates conſtantes: ſicuti etiam c & e ſunt numeri qualescun„que, invenire curvam cui hæc area conveniat. Dico inveniri „poſſe æquationem curvæ in terminis finitis, eamque curvam „ſemper fore Geometricam, modo c & e ſint exponentes ra„tionales, qualescunque ſint de cetero ſive affirmativi ſive „negativi. Quæritur igitur æquatio curvæ. *En alterum non „minus curioſum, ſed quod magis arduum videtur.* 2 Inveni„re curvas Algebraicas, quarum rectificatio indefinita depen„deat a quadratura circuli aut Hyperbolæ aut cujuscunque alte„rius curvæ, quæ tamen hoc non obſtante habeant unum aut „duos aut tres aut tot arcus quot libuerit diverſos abſolute recti„ficabiles & independenter a quadratura curvæ, a qua dependet „ipſarum rectificatio indefinita.

II. Quod ad primum ſpectat, prælaudato Nob. Monmortio protinus perſcriptum eſt, quod illud ſine magna difficultate & a Patre meo & a me fuerit ſolutum, ipſamque ſolutionem non diu poſt a nobis accepit, quamvis ſine Analyſi: Eam igitur ſi qua utilitas inde redundare poſſit in Geometriæ bonum, cum publico communicare non pigebit.

III. Per aream curvæ quæſitæ (cujus coordinatæ ſunt x & y) intelligi debet, ſi modo ſenſum proponentis rite percipimus, $\int ydx$ aut $\int xdy$; utrumvis autem ſumatur, res perinde ſe habet ratione conceptus, quia in re ipſa nulla eſt diverſitas ſive x pro abſciſſa & y pro applicata ſive viciſſim accipiatur. Huc proin recidit problema, ut quæratur curva cui conveniat hæc æquatio $\int ydx = axy + bx^c y^e$: Ubi ſtatim animadverto $\int ydx$ & xy eſſe quantitates homogeneas nempe planas, eas per conſequens

$^{c+q-qa-2}\,y^{e-qa-1}\,dx+qbex^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-2}\,dy$; Hoc quippe modo pars prior integrari poteſt, habet nempe integralem $=x^{q-qa}\,y^{-qa}$ quicquid etiam pro q ſumatur; quocirca ut etiam pars altera fiat integrabilis adhibenda eſt pro q, juſta quantitas ut $d(x^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-1})$ hoc eſt $(c+q-qa-1)x^{c+q-qa-2}\,y^{e-q-1}\,dx+(e-qa-1)x^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-2}\,dy$ evadat ad partem illam alteram in ratione conſtante; proinde nihil aliud faciendum eſt, quam ut inſtituatur analogia inter coefficientes terminorum homogeneorum, hunc in modum $c+q-qa-1.e-qa-1::qbc.\ qbe::\ c.e$, quæ hanc ſuppeditat æquationem $eq-eqa-e=-cqa-c$ unde habetur valor quæſitus ipſius q, qui erit $=\frac{e-c}{e+ca-ea}$; ſic itaque pars altera integrata dabit $\frac{qbe}{e-qa-1}xx^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-1}$; Coæquatis ergo ambobus integralibus addita ut moris eſt ad alterutrum quantitate conſtante arbitraria $\frac{b}{e-qa-1}$, orietur $x^{q-qa}\,y^{-qa}+\frac{b}{e-qa-1}=\frac{qbe}{e-qa-1}xx^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-1}$ reductione peracta $qbex^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{e-qa-1}+(qa-e+1)x^{q-qa}\,y^{-qa}=b$, ubi ſi pro q ſubſtituatur ipſius valor inventus $\frac{e-c}{e+ca-ea}$, prodibit æquatio continens omnes poſſibiles caſus, qui deſideratam curvam in terminis finitis exprimunt; Ipſa proin includet particularem illam æquationem, qua problemati per parabolas ſatisfieri poſſe oſtendimus: revera enim ſi arbitraria b ponatur $=0$, abibit æquatio noſtra diviſa per $x^{c+q-qa-1}\,y^{-qa}$ in hanc $qbey^{e-1}+(qa-e+1)x^{1-c}=0$; vel ſubſtituto valore ipſius q in hanc $(eb-cb)y^{e-1}+(ea-ca-e+1)x^{1-c}=0$ quæ prorſus eadem eſt cum illa quam ſupra invenimus.

VI. Vi-

VI. Videamus autem quibus conditionibus curva fiat algebraica; Oppido quidem patet parabolam noſtram inventam tunc ſemper algebraicam fore, quando c & e ſunt numeri rationales, ita ut hac parte Cel. Hermannus recte dixerit, curvam problemati ſatisfacientem poſſe eſſe geometricam *modo c & e ſint exponentes rationales*; ſed non animadvertit, hanc conditionem ſolam eſſe mancam & inſufficientem; requiritur enim præterea ut neuter coefficientium in nihilum abeat, id quod fit quando $e=c$ vel $a=\frac{e-1}{e-c}$; nam ſi $e=c$, erit $q=0$; & evaneſcet primus terminus generalis & ſpecialis noſtræ æquationis ut & exponens ipſarum x & y in ſecundo termino, ita ut æquatio generalis in hanc abeat $qa-e+1=b$ & altera ſpecialis pro parabolis in hanc $qa-e+1=0$, unde colligitur, curvam quæſitam non poſſe fieri algebraicam ſed vel tranſcendentem vel rectam. Quod ſi vero $a=\frac{e-1}{e-c}$; diſparebit ſecundus terminus & exponens ipſius y in primo, prodibit namque pro generali $qbex^{c+q-e}=b$, & pro ſpeciali habebitur $qbey^{e-1}=0$, id quod indicat neque in hoc caſu ubi $a=\frac{e-1}{e-c}$, inveniri poſſe curvam algebraicam in problematis ſolutionem.

VII. Alias conditiones ſi quæ ſunt neceſſariæ ad curvam algebraicam efficiendam, facile quilibet deteget ex inſpectione æquationis noſtræ generalis. Quæ vero æquatio cum nihil inſerviat in caſibus tranſcendentium, reſtat ut modum doceamus æquationem propoſitam $\int ydx-axy=bx^{e}y^{e}$, reducendi ad æquationem differentialem, in qua indeterminatæ ſint ſeparabiles, quæ proinde exhibeat generaliſſime omnes ſatisfacientes curvas, tam tranſcendentes quam algebraicas, has nempe per actualem integrationem, illas vero per quadraturas, vel omnino (quod hic fieri poteſt) per Logarithmos. Talis ſeparandi modus deſuiſſe videtur ſolutioni Cel. Hermanni, alioquin tranſcen-

dentium casus (præter eos, qui ex irrationalitate exponentium c & e oriuntur) non subticuisset. Is autem procedit, ut sequitur.

VIII. Æquatio proposita $\int y dx - axy = bx^c y^e$, per sui differentiationem dat $\overline{1-a}ydx - axdy = bcx^{c-1}y^e dx + be\, x^e y^{e-1} dy$ Ponatur $x = t^{e-1}$ & $y = z^{1-c}$, adeoque $dx = \overline{e-1}\, t^{e-2} dt$, $dy = \overline{1-e}\, z^{-e} dz$, $x^c = t^{ec-c}$, $y^e = z^{e-ee}$; Hæc enim si substituantur in æquatione differentiata, mutatur illa in aliam in qua indeterminatæ x & y in singulis terminis eundem simul exponentis numerum complent; estque hæc $\overline{e-ae+a-1}\, z^{1-c}\, t^{e-2}\, dt + \overline{ac-a}\, z^{-c}\, t^{e-1}\, dz, =$ $\overline{bec-bc}\, z^{e-ec}\, t^{ec-c-1} dt + \overline{be-bec}\, z^{e-ec-1}\, t^{ec-c} dz$, Quare si in ea ponatur $t = uz$, & proinde $dt = udz + zdu$, emerget æquatio habens indeterminatas separabiles, nam reductione rite instituta reperietur hæc $\frac{dz}{z} = \frac{\overline{bec-bc}\, u^{ec-c-e+1} - e + ae - a + 1}{-\overline{be+bc}\, u^{ec-c-e+2} + \overline{e \cdot ac + ac - 1}\, u} \cdot x\, du$;

cujus membrum posterius per notas regulas integretur per logarithmos, prodibitque (assumta f pro quantitate constante arbitraria) $lz + lf = \alpha lu + \beta$ Log. $(-\overline{be+bc}\, u^{ec-c-e+1} + e - ae + ac - 1)$ ubi $\alpha = \frac{-e+ae-a+1}{e-ae+ac-1}$, & $\beta = \frac{c}{ec-ec-c+e} - \frac{\alpha}{ec-e-c+1}$, logarithmis ad quantitates absolutas reductis habebitur $fz = u^{\alpha} x (-\overline{bc+be}\, u^{ec-c-e+1} + e - ae + ac - 1)^{\beta}$.

est autem ex hypothesi $z = y^{\frac{1}{1-c}}$, & $u = \frac{t}{z} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{e-1}}}{y^{\frac{1}{1-c}}} =$

x^{c-1}

$= \overline{x^{c-1}}^{\frac{1}{c-1}} \overline{y^{c-1}}^{\frac{1}{c-1}}$ hiſce itaque valoribus ipſarum z & u ſubſtitutis reſultabit æquatio quæſita in x & y, & quidem in terminis finitis $fy^{\frac{1}{1-c}} = x^{\frac{\alpha}{c-1}} y^{\frac{\alpha}{c-1}} x(-bc+bc\,x^{c-1}y^{c-1}+c-ae+ac-1)^{\beta}$, quæ ut abbrevietur dividatur per $y^{\frac{1}{1-c}}$, poſtea extracta utrinque radice exponentis β, ſcribatur g pro $\int^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$, proveniet, $g = -\overline{be+bcx}\,.\,x^{c-1+\frac{\alpha}{\beta c-\beta}}\,y^{c-1+\frac{\alpha+1}{\beta c-\beta}} + \overline{c-ae+ac-1}\,x^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta c-\beta}}\,y^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\beta c-\beta}}$.

IX. Hæc vero æquatio ſi conferatur cum illa altera quam ſupra Art. V. invenimus $k = qbe\,x^{c}q^{-qa-1}y^{c-qa-1} + \overline{qa-e+1}\,x\,q^{-qa}y^{-qa}$, ſubſtitutione facta utrobique valorum tam ipſius q quam ipſarum α & β, deprehendetur æquationes illas duas in idem prorſus recidere & conſequenter eſſe easdem. Verum Methodus poſterior hanc habet ſupra priorem prærogativam, quod exhibeat non tantum omnes poſſibiles caſus, quibus curvæ quæſitæ æquatio in terminis finitis exprimitur, ſed & eos, qui curvam reddunt tranſcendentem & nonniſi per logarithmos conſtruendam: Patet enim curvam fore tranſcendentem quotiescunque aliquid abſolute integrabile exiſtit in æquatione noſtra differentiali in Art. præced. inventa, $\frac{dz}{z} = \frac{bec+bcu^{cc-c-c+1}-c+ac-a+1}{-be+bcu^{cc-c-c+2}+c-ae+ac-1u} \times du$; id quod accidit quando ex. gr. $c=e$, in hoc quippe caſu æquatio iſta in hanc degenerat, $\frac{dz}{z} = \frac{\overline{bee-be}\,u^{ee-2e+1}-e+ac-a+1}{\overline{e-1}\,u} \cdot du =$

$be\,u^{ee-2e}\,du+\frac{\overline{a-1}\,du}{u}$; sumptis integralibus habetur $lz+lf=\frac{be}{ee-2e+1}\,u^{e-2e+1}+\overline{a-1}\,lu$, algebraicum permixtum cum logarithmis; quod proin curvam quæsitam facit transcendentem. Item si $a=\frac{1-e}{e-e}$, rursus pars una evadet algebraica, pars altera logarithmica.

X. Occurrunt tamen, quod notari velim, duo casus in quibus prædicta nostra æquatio differentialis cessat solvere problema; quando nempe alterutrum vel e vel $e=1$. Cum enim Art. VIII positum fuerit $x=t^{e-1}$, & $y=z^{1-e}$, atque ex hac positione originem habeat illa nostra æquatio, palam utique est fore in alterutro horum casuum alterutram x vel $y=1$, hoc est, indeterminatam supponi æqualem determinatæ, quod esset absurdum. Ne igitur hac in parte destituamur completa problematis solutione & nos defugiant transcendentium quarundam casus, qui cum $e=1$ vel $e=1$ existere possunt; non abs re alienum erit, si eos separatim solvendi rationem tradidero.

XI. Sit primo $e=1$, convertetur æquatio proposita $\int ydx-axy=bx^{e}y^{e}$ in hanc $\int ydx-axy=bxy^{e}$, quæ differentiata & reducta producit $\frac{dx}{x}=\frac{bey^{e-1}dy+ady}{-by^{e}+\overline{1-a}y}$, ubi cum nulla separatione indeterminatarum opus sit, æquatio porro ad logarithmos & postea ad terminos finitos ordinarios facile reducitur, excepto casu, quo etiam $a=1$, eo enim habetur $\frac{dx}{x}=\frac{bey^{e-1}dy+dy}{-by^{e}}$, ubi videmus partem $\frac{-dy}{by^{e}}$ esse absolute integrabilem, curvam proin evadere transcendentem.

XII. Sit jam $e=1$; induet æquatio proposita hanc formam

nam $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{-bcx^{c-1}\,dx + \overline{1-a}\,dx}{bx^c + ax}$, pariter liberam a permixtione indeterminatarum adeoque reducibilem ad logarithmos ac dein ad terminos finitos ordinarios, nisi quando $a=0$; quo nempe fit $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{bcx^{c-1}\,dx + dx}{bx^c}$, cujus pars $\frac{dx}{bx^c}$ absolute integrabilis reddit curvam transcendentem.

XIII. Ceterum quod attinet ad casum ubi $c=c$, etiam hic ad æquationem finitam pervenire licet sine prævia sequestratione indeterminatarum. Æquatio enim proposita per differentiationem huc redit $\overline{1-a}ydx - axdy = bcx^{c-1}y^c\,dx + bcx^c y^{c-1}dy$, quæ divisa per xy dat $\frac{1-a}{x}dx - \frac{a\,dy}{y} = bcx^{c-1}y^{c-1}dx + bcx^{c-1}y^{c-1}dy$, membrum prius integratur per logarithmos, alterum absolute, unde resultabit $\overline{1-a}\,lx - aly = \frac{bc}{c-1}x^{c-1}y^{c-1} + f$; indicio sane curvam in hoc casu semper esse transcendentem, excepto, si vis, cum præterea b vel $c=0$, nam tunc (posita $f=lg$) logarithmica æquatio $\overline{1-a}\,lx - aly = lg$, ulterius reduci potest ad hanc finitam ordinariam $x^{1-a} = gy^a$, quæ arguit curvam esse ex genere parabolarum & quidem algebraicarum si a sit numerus rationalis.

XIV. Alii quoque sunt casus, qui non indigent separatione indeterminatarum, ut si alterutrum e vel c sit $=0$, levi quadam facta reductione pervenitur ad terminos absolute integrabiles; posito namque $c=0$, suppeditavit instituta integratio pro curva quæsita hanc æquationem $y^{\frac{a}{a-1}}x = \frac{be}{e-ae-1}x^{\frac{e-ae-1}{1-a}} + g$; posito vero $e=0$, dedit hanc alteram $x^{\frac{a-1}{a}}y =$

$\frac{bc}{1-ac} x \frac{ac-1}{a} + g$. Has interim & alias integrandi rationes cum universaliter comprehendat methodus exposita Art. V, iisdem diutius immorari supervacaneum arbitror.

XV. Accedo ad alterum Problema Hermannianum, quo petuntur curvæ algebraicæ *A*, quarum indefinita rectificatio dependeat a quadratura cujuscunque alterius curvæ algebraicæ *B*, quæ tamen habeant tot quot libuerit arcus particulares absolute rectificabiles & independenter a quadratura, a qua ipsarum rectificatio dependet. Quod si Clariss. Proponens intelligat per curvam *B* quamlibet *datam* algebraicam, ut innuere videtur per verba *telle courbe qu'on voudra*, fatemur libenter solutionem problematis non esse in nostra potestate, sed & simul firmiter persuasum nobis habemus, nec ipsum Virum ingeniosum nec alium quenquam mortalium problema in hoc sensu sumptum solvisse vel soluturum esse; in qua sententia eo fortius confirmamur quod propositioni hujus posterioris problematis nec verbulum quidem subjungat, quo significet (ut ratione prioris facit) se esse solutionis compotem; Judicamus ab illo multum præstari, qui vel partem tantum hujus problematis solveret, docendo scilicet modum inveniendi curvam algebraicam A, a cujus rectificatione indefinita dependeat quadratura indefinita curvæ algebraicæ datæ *B*, etiamsi *A* nullum habeat arcum absolute rectificabilem, solutio hujus ingentem haberet utilitatem in constructionibus problematum quæ post separationem indeterminatarum ad quadraturas redacta sunt.

XVI. Quod si autem per curvam *B* non quidem intelligat quamlibet *datam* algebraicam, sed eam tantum quæ ex invenienda *A* derivatur; problema humanis viribus non prorsus impossibile arbitramur: Si quam solutionem possidet Vir sagacissimus, rogatum volumus ut publico impertiat; Interim hoc alterum proponimus haud multum diversum.

Problema.

„Invenire innumerabiles curvas algebraicas, quarum singu-
„larum rectificatio indefinita dependeat a rectificatione cujus-
„cun-

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„cunque curvæ *datæ* algebraicæ, licet algebraicæ non rectifica-
„bilis, quæ ſingulæ nihilominus habeant arcus innumeros alge-
„braice rectificabiles. Eſt nobis ſolutio hujus problematis per Methodum aliquam paternam adinventa, id quod ſtatim perſcriptum eſt Cel. Monmortio cum primum Hermanniana propoſuiſſet, ſed in augmentum rei geometricæ petimus ab aliis ſolutionem per alias methodos eruendam.

RESPONSIO AD CL. TAYLORI QUERELAS.

XVII. Cum hæc ſcriberem opportune incidi in Tomum quartum alicujus Diarii litterarii Amſtelodami idiomate Gallico editi ſub Titulo Bibliothecæ Anglicæ, in cujus parte ſecunda pag. 523 & ſeqq. reperi recenſionem *Methodi incrementorum Autore Brook Taylor* ab ipſo Autore, ut videtur, transmiſſam. Quædam in illa offendi ad Patrem meum ſpectantia ſed minus candide prolata, quæ proin in gratiam rei veritatis nonnullam diſcuſſionem merentur. Pag. 534 queritur ſibi a Patre meo plagii crimen imputari in Act. Lipſ. A. 1716. Si lector conſulere voluerit acta iſta illius anni inveniet nonniſi duo ſchediaſmata de quibusdam Patris mei inventis, quæ curante Celeb. Hermanno in lucem prodierunt; ſed nullam omnino mentionem ibi factam reperiet de Cl. Tayloro: Quod ſi vero hic Vir digitum forte intendat ad Epiſtolam illam anonymi pro Patre meo ſcriptam atque eodem anno in Actis editam, in qua ſcriptor Taylorum juxta nonnullos alios in cenſum refert eorum, qui dum Bernoullianis aliisque inventis utuntur autorum nomina vel diſſimulant, vel non ipſo loco, quo fit uſurpatio allegant: de hoc utique Pater reſpondere non tenetur, quousque enim contenta illius epiſtolæ approbet vel improbet, ipſe jam monui in Actis 1718, p. 261 & 262; Utrum vero anonymus epiſtolæ ſcriptor hac in parte rem acu tetigerit, nolumus decidere, ſed relinquimus in medio.

XVIII. Pergit Doctiſſimus Taylorus vel qui ejus nomine loquitur Recenſor pag. 535, dicitque quod data opera evitaverit occaſionem commemorandi quid in eadem materia quam pertractavit, alii dudum antea præſtiterint quia, alias ut cauſatur, non potuiſſet præterire plures errores & imperfectiones in eorum

rum ſolutionibus reperiundos; quod hanc ob rationem noluerit attingere ſolutiones ab illis datas figuræ veli, fornicis, ut & ſolutionem iſoperimetrorum exhibitam olim a Patruo meo Jacobo, a quibus tamen, quod ingenue fatetur Taylorus, analyſin ſuam mutatus fuerit; Quinam ſint iſti errores & imperfectiones in illis ſolutionibus, quibus propterea ſilentio ſuo tam generoſe pepercerit, mihi equidem non conſtat, ſi unam excipias ſolutionem catenariæ olim a Cl. Gregorio editam quæ puro puto paralogismo nititur ut jam pridem eſt oſtenſum. Interim ſi imperfectionem nominet, quod ſubinde ſolutiones illæ non tam generales fuerint quam eſſe potuiſſent, nulla certe unquam ſolutio perfectionis nomen mærebitur, quia nulla tam generalis eſt, quin ad generalitatem aliquid addi poſſet, cum præſertim facile ſit inventis aliquid addere; In his autem ſi volumus æquos agere rerum Judices, non tam ad ſolutiones, quam ad ſolutionum methodos reſpiciendum nobis erit, atque attendendum an non ſolutionum Autores æque facile eas extendere potuiſſent ſi animum advertiſſent. Qui ſecus judicat exponat rationes, ob quas putet ſibi quam primis inventoribus & ſolutoribus facilius fuiſſe inventa aliena, ad quæ forſan ipſe nunquam perveniſſet, niſi hi glaciem fregiſſent, promovere; ſi vero ita judicandi rationes habeat nullas, inani quam de ſe concepit opinioni plus tribuere videbitur quam æquitati.

XIX. Si Recenſori credimus p. 536, Cl. Taylori gratiæ & favori acceptum eſt ferendum, quod in libro ſuo præterierit ſilentio ſolutionem problematis Iſoperimetrici editam in Commentariis Acad. Reg. ſcient. 1706, quoniam ſi ejus meminiſſet ſibi non potuiſſet temperare, quin indicaſſet tres quatuorve errores ibi commiſſos & (ſi diis placet) graviſſimos. Sed quid opus ut lapſus leves tanta cum pompa exaggeret? Poſtquam Pater meus illius ſolutionis autor aliunde monitus eundem lapſum non modo protinus ipſe detexit ſed & pro candore ſuo publice dudum agnovit emendavitque, oſtendens illum ex ſola quadam inadvertentia ſubrepſiſſe, quem autem mirum in modum compenſavit communicata methodo nova iſoperimetrorum

rum

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THE ANNALS OF SURGERY.

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TENTAMINA MEDICO - PHYSICA AD quasdam quæstiones, quæ Oeconomiam animalem spectant, accommodata: quibus accessit Medicina Statica Britannica; Autore JACOBO KEILL, M. D.

Londini, apud Ge. Strahan & W. & J. Innys, 1718, 8. Plag. 13.

HÆc Tentamina, de quibus diximus in Actis A. 1709 p. 397 & A. 1718 p. 467, tertia vice in scenam producimus ob Medicinam Staticam Britannicam, quæ versioni accessit, in utraque autem editione Anglica desideratur. Noto notius est, *Sanctorium*, Italum, transpirationis insensibilis ponderandæ rationem primum excogitasse, ac inde Medicina, quam vocat, Statica varias aphorismos condidisse. Eos pro universalibus hactenus habuere Medici; sed Cl. *Keill*, Frater *Joannis*, ex controversiis in historia Mathematica nimio fervore agitatis notissimi, cum propriis experimentis eam in rem inquireret, magnum inter Italos ac Britannos discrimen deprehendit. Cum publico itaque communicat Tabulas, quæ observationum seriem per integrum annum & quasdam alias per decennium successivis temporibus factas continent. Pleraque experimenta facta sunt inter annum ætatis trigesimum & quadragesimum. Eorum ope ac fide aphorismos condit, quorum præcipuos ob egregium, quem habent, usum huc transcribere non veremur. 1 Quod per alvum excernitur in uno die, est communiter ponderis unciarum quinque: urina unius diei est duarum librarum & unciarum fere sex: perspirationis quotidianæ pondus unciarum 31. Variantur singula ratione temperamenti, ætatis, cibi & potus, somni & vigiliæ, exercitii & quietis, atque pro anni tempestatibus. 2 In saluberrimo corporis statu omnium egestorum summa est æqualis summæ omnium ingestorum. 3 Quantitas urinæ diurna major est quam nocturna. Transpiratio æstiva hiemalem longe excedit: diurna est nocturnæ sesquialtera. Nocturnæ diminutio non auget quantitatem urinæ,

ſpirationem tamen parum afficit. 17. Inter perſpirationem ante ac poſt prandium nulla obſervatur differentia; nec non cœnatus minus, quam cœnatus perſpirat. 18. Pulſus nocturnus matutino multo celerior eſt, idemque a prandio acceleratur. 19. Per omnes corporis poros continuus facilisque aeri patet ingreſſus & egreſſus. Vapores ex aere a cute attracti cum ſanguine miſcentur & pondus corporis augent. Eos corpora morbo extenuata aut evacuatione exinanita copioſius attrahunt: immo omnia plures attrahunt tempeſtate nebuloſa, quam ſicca; noctu, quam interdiu; in ſomno, quam in vigiliis: atque hinc fieri poteſt, quod nocturna perſpiratio ſit diurna ſemper minor. 20. Aeris humidum attrahunt veſtes eſtque attractio ſuperficie æqualium in ratione ponderum; ſimilium in ratione compoſita ponderum & ſuperficierum. Plus attrahunt veſtes e partibus animalium, quam e vegetabilibus confectæ: bombycinis & laneis eadem ineſt vis attrahens, ceteris paribus; maxima ineſt corio, minima linteo. Minus denique attrahunt veſtes nigræ. Sequuntur tandem duæ diſquiſitiones, quarum prima probat, nec perſpirationem a frigore ſuſcepto diminui, nec hanc diminutam eſſe tuſſis cauſam: altera vero oſtendit, corpora animalium humidum aerem attrahere.

Errata in Schediaſmate inſerto Menſ. Jul. A. 1719.

Pag. 297 lin. 30 pro *pdx* lege *pdy*; pag. 298 lin. 10, 11 dele *in Act. 1715 pag. 226*; pag. 300 lin. 8, 9 pro *Log. Logarithmi* 1 : *y* lege *Log. Logarithmi y*; pag. 300 lin. 26 pro ($8ydy + 4ada$) lege ($8ydy - 4ada$); pag. 302 lin. 11 poſt *quia* inſere, $y^{2m} : xx = a^{2m-2} \mathcal{S}$; pag. ead. lin. 19 pro $(2yy - aa)\frac{2}{3}$ lege $(2yy - aa)\frac{3}{2}$ ibid. lin. 22 pro $\frac{2}{3}$ l. $\frac{3}{2}$; pag. 303. lin. 7 a fin. pro $AH - 2ac$ l. $AH = 2ac$.

Errata Menſe Martio A. 1720.

P. 107 lin. 13 lege *quam*, pro *quum*; p. 108 lin. 16 *adjectum*, pro *adjectam*; ibid. lin. ult. *æque*, pro *ægre*; p. 110 εἰμι, pro εἰμη; p. 113 lin. antepen. §. 25 pro 15; p. 117. lin. 19 *ſapientis JCti*, absque commate; p. 119 lin. 10 *tam anguſte*, pro *tamen auguſte*; p. 120 lin. 10. *c. 11, 12, 13*, pro *13, 13*.

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ACTA
ERUDITORUM,
publicata Lipſiæ
Calendis Julii, Anno MDCCXX.

GEMMARUM AFFABRE SCULPTARUM Theſaurus, quem ſuis ſumptibus collegit JO. MART. ab EBERMAYER Norimbergenſis. Digeſſit & recenſuit JO. JACOBUS BAIERUS, Phil. & Med. D. hujusque in Acad. Altorfina Profeſſor primarius.

Noribergæ, proſtat in ædibus Ebermayerianis, 1720, fol. Plag. 21 Tabb. æn. 31.

INter veneranda antiquitatis monumenta, quæ merito magni faciunt peritiores, alia tamen aliis magis placent; quo fit, ut alii vetera numiſmata impenſe ament, alii antiquis ſtatuis & ſigillis ex ære vel marmore effictis delectentur, alii denique gemmarum affabre ſculptarum aut cælatarum pulcritudine capiantur. Inter hos nomen ſuum cum laude profeſſus eſt *Joannes Martinus ab Ebermayer*, Civis Norimbergenſis & mercator primi ordinis ſpectatiſſimus, cujus ea fuit felicitas, ut non modo diuturno ſtudio adhibito inſignem pretioſiſſimamque iſtius generis κειμηλίων copiam adeptus fuerit, ſed etiam ſui Theſauri Interpretem ἐμόψηφον nuper nactus ſit doctiſſimum *Baierum*, ob copulata cum naturali ſcientia humanitatis ſtudia dudum celeberrimum. Illius induſtriæ, hujus doctrinæ debemus Gazophylacii hujus partem priorem, quæ gemmas complectitur centum ſexaginta quinque, Tabulis æneis XXX ſatis elegantibus exhibitas, & brevi doctaque explicatione illuſtratas, in quibus numina veterum quamplurima, Sacrificia varia, Salutis imprimis & Bacchica, inſtrumenta ſacra, Abraxeas figuras, & Symbola haud

Ut ſi ſit Circulus, cujus centrum A, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea BC, quæ non tranſeat per centrum A, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea DE, quæ ſecet BC in F, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea GH, quæ ſecet DE in I, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea KL, quæ ſecet GH in M, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea NO, quæ ſecet KL in P, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea QR, quæ ſecet NO in S, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea TV, quæ ſecet QR in X, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea YZ, quæ ſecet TV in Z, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea ab, quæ ſecet YZ in c, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea de, quæ ſecet ab in f, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea gh, quæ ſecet de in i, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea kl, quæ ſecet gh in m, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea no, quæ ſecet kl in p, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea qr, quæ ſecet no in s, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea tv, quæ ſecet qr in x, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea yz, quæ ſecet tv in z, & ſit ſumpta quælibet recta linea ab, quæ ſecet yz

ARTICLES DE LUXE, SUNDRIES.

Articles de luxe, sundries. Articles de luxe, sundries, not specially enumerated or provided for, ... 30 per cent ad val. (1913 Act, Oct. 3, 1913, Sch. I, par. 1, 38 Stat. 168; 1922 Act, Sept. 21, 1922, Sch. I, par. 1, 42 Stat. 858; 1930 Act, June 17, 1930, Sch. I, par. 1, 46 Stat. 590; 1934 Act, June 12, 1934, Sch. I, par. 1, 48 Stat. 1100; 1939 Act, Aug. 8, 1939, Sch. I, par. 1, 53 Stat. 1077; 1941 Act, Sept. 20, 1941, Sch. I, par. 1, 55 Stat. 687; 1942 Act, Oct. 21, 1942, Sch. I, par. 1, 56 Stat. 943; 1943 Act, Dec. 29, 1943, Sch. I, par. 1, 57 Stat. 705; 1944 Act, Dec. 30, 1944, Sch. I, par. 1, 58 Stat. 1; 1945 Act, Dec. 31, 1945, Sch. I, par. 1, 59 Stat. 1; 1946 Act, Dec. 30, 1946, Sch. I, par. 1, 60 Stat. 1; 1947 Act, Dec. 31, 1947, Sch. I, par. 1, 61 Stat. 1; 1948 Act, June 30, 1948, Sch. I, par. 1, 62 Stat. 1; 1949 Act, Oct. 31, 1949, Sch. I, par. 1, 63 Stat. 1; 1950 Act, Sept. 23, 1950, Sch. I, par. 1, 64 Stat. 1; 1951 Act, Oct. 20, 1951, Sch. I, par. 1, 65 Stat. 1; 1952 Act, Sept. 1, 1952, Sch. I, par. 1, 66 Stat. 1; 1953 Act, Aug. 7, 1953, Sch. I, par. 1, 67 Stat. 1; 1954 Act, Aug. 16, 1954, Sch. I, par. 1, 68A Stat. 1; 1955 Act, Aug. 30, 1955, Sch. I, par. 1, 69 Stat. 1; 1956 Act, Aug. 7, 1956, Sch. I, par. 1, 70 Stat. 1; 1957 Act, Aug. 28, 1957, Sch. I, par. 1, 71 Stat. 1; 1958 Act, Aug. 28, 1958, Sch. I, par. 1, 72 Stat. 1; 1959 Act, Aug. 28, 1959, Sch. I, par. 1, 73 Stat. 1; 1960 Act, Aug. 30, 1960, Sch. I, par. 1, 74 Stat. 1; 1961 Act, Sept. 27, 1961, Sch. I, par. 1, 75 Stat. 1; 1962 Act, Oct. 31, 1962, Sch. I, par. 1, 76 Stat. 1; 1963 Act, Dec. 30, 1963, Sch. I, par. 1, 77 Stat. 1; 1964 Act, Sept. 30, 1964, Sch. I, par. 1, 78 Stat. 1; 1965 Act, Oct. 30, 1965, Sch. I, par. 1, 79 Stat. 1; 1966 Act, Nov. 30, 1966, Sch. I, par. 1, 80 Stat. 1; 1967 Act, Dec. 30, 1967, Sch. I, par. 1, 81 Stat. 1; 1968 Act, Dec. 31, 1968, Sch. I, par. 1, 82 Stat. 1; 1969 Act, Dec. 30, 1969, Sch. I, par. 1, 83 Stat. 1; 1970 Act, Dec. 31, 1970, Sch. I, par. 1, 84 Stat. 1; 1971 Act, Dec. 31, 1971, Sch. I, par. 1, 85 Stat. 1; 1972 Act, Dec. 30, 1972, Sch. I, par. 1, 86 Stat. 1; 1973 Act, Dec. 31, 1973, Sch. I, par. 1, 87 Stat. 1; 1974 Act, Dec. 31, 1974, Sch. I, par. 1, 88 Stat. 1; 1975 Act, Dec. 31, 1975, Sch. I, par. 1, 89 Stat. 1; 1976 Act, Dec. 31, 1976, Sch. I, par. 1, 90 Stat. 1; 1977 Act, Dec. 30, 1977, Sch. I, par. 1, 91 Stat. 1; 1978 Act, Dec. 30, 1978, Sch. I, par. 1, 92 Stat. 1; 1979 Act, Dec. 31, 1979, Sch. I, par. 1, 93 Stat. 1; 1980 Act, Dec. 31, 1980, Sch. I, par. 1, 94 Stat. 1; 1981 Act, Dec. 31,

viter videamus. Et tria quidem ſunt capita, quæ in libro ſuo potiſſimum expendit Ceva, circa Rhenum cum Pado conjungendum: quantitas novæ aquæ, linea inſertionis, & copia immixti limi. Augmentum aquæ in Pado incommodum fore judicat, cum propter exiguam alvei Padani capacitatem, tum propter agrorum colluviaria ſive canales, quorum oſtia vel exitus in Padum deſinentes non parum impedimenti ſint paſſuri. Quod ad capicitatem alvei attinet, reſpiciendum eſſe monet ad diverſos ſtatus Rheni, Padi, & maris: poſſe enim p. 6.
Rheni, poſſe Padi, poſſe maris, ſi per ſe conſiderentur, jam maximam eſſe intumeſcentiam, jam mediocrem, jam conſuetam, jam minimam: qui ſtatus cum multis modis inter ſe conjungi poſſint, relictis iis conjugationibus, quas ſine controverſia noxias eſſe judicat, duas potiſſimum perpendit, atque ad calculos revocare conatur; alteram, ubi mare penitus depreſſum, Padus autem & Rhenus propriis aquis auctiſſimi ſunt, quam conjugationem literis A H I deſignat; alteram, B E I vocatam, ubi Padus per ſe mediocriter plenus, ſed mare vehementer inflatum, itemque Rhenus pleniſſimus eſt. Duo autem ſunt, quæ ad computum ſuum inſtituendum aſſumit: 12
quorum alterum hujusmodi eſt, Rhenum eſſe ad minimum partem undetrigeſimam Padi pleniſſimi, & decimam quintam ejusdem, tum cum maxime ſueta & quotidiana plenitudine exiſtit: alterum in eo poſitum eſt, Padum aſcendere prope pontem di Lago ſcuro (ut vocatur) ad maximam ibi obſervatam altitudinem 35 pedum poſſe, cum propter ſuam ipſius intumeſcentiam, licet mare depreſſum ſit, tum quoque propter maris elevationem, licet ipſe non niſi conſuetas aquas vehat. Quo pacto effici credit, ut in conjugatione A H I incrementum altitudinis Padanæ, ob adjunctum Rhenum, prope pontem di Lago ſcuro, ſi ripæ ſufficiant, $\frac{4}{5}$ ped. ſive unc. $9\frac{3}{5}$ eſſe debeat; in conjugatione autem B E I, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ped. ſive unc. 18: atque id nondum conſiderata elevatione aquarum propter lineam inſertionis Rheni, quippe curſui ac directioni Padi maximopere contrariam, qua de re capite altero tractat. Ad hæc ita reſpondet Manfredius: Si Padus aſcendere 64
prope

prope pontem di Lago ſcuro ad maximam ibi obſervatam altitudinem 35 ped. duplici de cauſa poſſit, ob propriam intumeſcentiam, licet mare depreſſum ſit, itemque ob elevationem maris, licet ipſe non nimis magnam aquarum copiam vehat, ſequi, ut conjuncta cauſa utraque, ubi & mare altiſſimum & ſimul Padus propriis aquis vehementer inflatus fuerit, hic multo altius aſcendere quam 35 ped. debeat: ſed nunquam fuiſſe majorem altitudinem obſervatam: igitur aut nunquam duas illas cauſas concuriſſe, aut fatendum eſſe, unam non ſufficere, ad altitudinem iſtam Padi efficiendam. Ita fieri, ut tum denique, cum & mare & Padus & Rhenus pleniſſimi fuerint, hoc eſt, in periculoſiſſima conjugatione A E I, ut a Ceva vocatur, aqua Padana propter intromiſſum Rhenum, aſcendere in ipſo loco confluxus $9\frac{3}{5}$ unicas ultra maximam antea obſervatam altitudinem 35 pedum debeat. Jam
p. 68. 69. vero rariſſime fieri, ut Plenitudines Padi & Rheni concurrant, hoc eſt, ut conjugatio A E I locum habeat, quippe cum cauſæ illarum plenitudinum oppido diverſæ ſint, & Padus quidem circa æſtatis initium, liquefactis nivibus Alpinis, Rhenus autem & Panarus, cæterique de hoc genere torrentes, autumno
144. 145. & hyeme excreſcere plerumque ſoleant. Porroque oſtendit, a Cardinalibus Adda & Barberino, itemque ab aliis, qui cum iis ſentiant, conſultum, cautum, ſtatutum eſſe, ſi quando primis annis poſt conjunctionem Padi & Rheni, plenitudines horum fluviorum concurrant, non Rhenum intromittendum, ſed ſectis aggeribus, ad antiquum Panari exemplum, vel alio modo, excludendum, & in valles Bononienſes ad tempus derivandum eſſe: quo pacto nihil omnino ſuperſit quod timeri a Rheno jure poſſe videatur. Nam quod ad alias conjugationes pertinet, quamvis incrementum altitudinis Padanæ propter Rhenum majus eſſe poſſit, quam $9\frac{3}{5}$ unciarum, tamen
66. hoc incrementum, quantum id cumque ſit, haudquaquam ad altitudinem pedum 35, ad quam in illis conjugationibus Padus ſine Rheno non pertingat, ſed ad multo minorem, pedum 10 aut 12, addendum eſſe. Sunt adhuc alia nonnulla, quæ circa demonſtrationem Cevæ a Manfredio monentur: ſed iis

omiſſis

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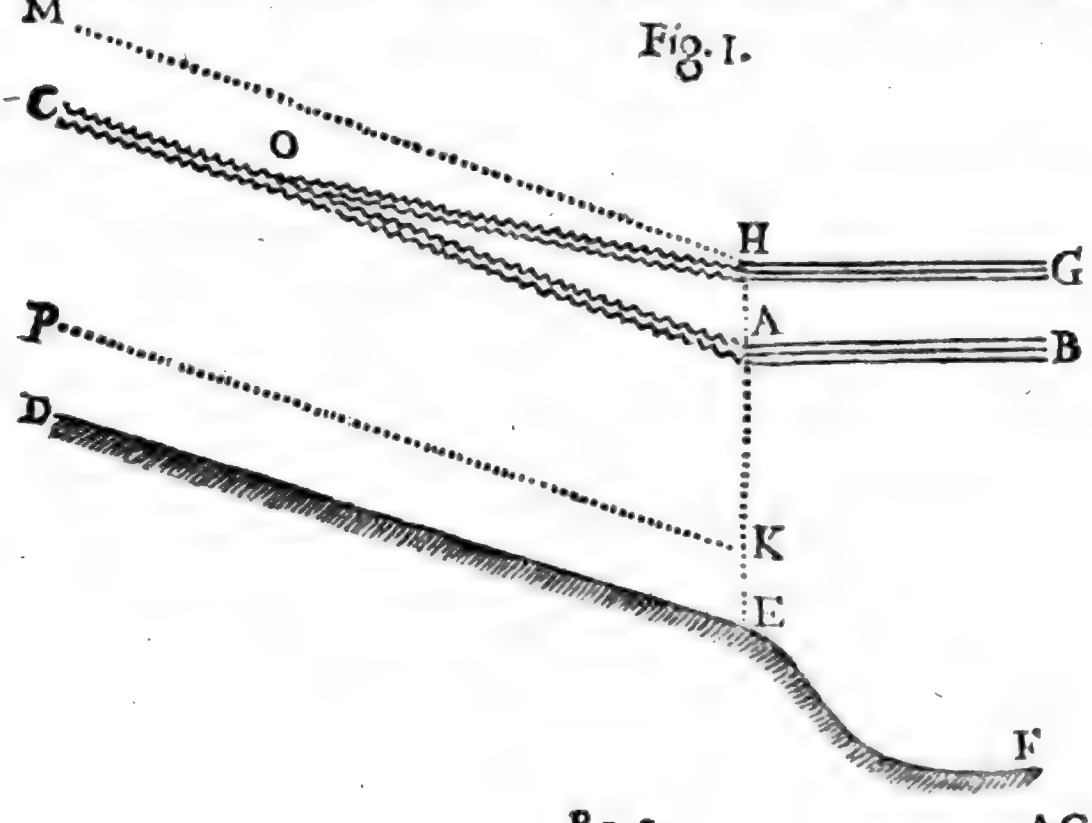
ctus istius impedimenti ad sectiones quasque superiores, interventu mediarum, etsi non nihil debilitatus propagetur, hoc est, ut universa superficies aquæ sensim ac justa proportione ascendat, imminuta quidem tantillum, sed non deposita omni declivitate, sine qua moveri aqua, ut ostensum est, nullo pacto posset. Sit nunc porro idem vel alius canalis (ita pergimus cum Ceva ratiocinari) ad perpendiculum constitutus, evidens rursum est, aquam in eo moveri sola velocitate a descensu acquisita, nec superiorem frenari & impediri ab inferiore, neque hanc vicissim ab illa premi atque ad descensum urgeri. Itaque allato pariter huic canali in partibus inferioribus impedimento quolibet, nullum inde ad sectiones superiores effectum pertinere fas est. Denique sit etiam canalis inter horizontalem & verticalem medius, sive ad horizontem quomodocunque inclinatus, non dubitavit Guilielminus eodem eum habere loco cum verticali, quasi in utroque motus ac velocitas aquæ non a pressione sed a sola inclinatione alvei, atque adeo a descensu proveniret: perperam, judicio Cevæ; quoniam canalis inclinatus de proprietate cum horizontalis tum ad perpendiculum positi participare dicendus est, ita ut regurgitatio aquæ propter impedimentum inferius, ex parte & quodam respectu universalis, ex alia vero parte minus universalis, in ejusmodi canali esse debeat. Quo illud tandem efficitur, ut omnes fluvii non præcipiti alveo delabentes, qui de proprietatibus canalium horizonti parallelorum plurimum participant, & cumprimis Padus, cujus fundus ad sensum plane horizontalis est, si vel mare intumescat, vel alius fluvius intromittatur, vel denique impedimentum quodlibet inferius existat, in omnibus suis partibus superioribus notabiliter ascendere, atque elevatiori superficie fluere cogantur. De cetero si cui minus verisimile videatur, aquam fluminum inferiorem seu præcedentem resistere superiori atque ejus motum frænare & coercere; eum & demonstratione mathematica in priori scripto, & ipsa experientia in posteriori convincere laborat Ceva: nam quod per rupturas in ripis fluviorum quandoque contingentes multo celerius effluere aqua solet, quam

Repl. p. 27.

ante

ante rupturas illas in ipſis alveis progreſſa fuit, immo vero quod per rupturam ſuperiorem magis acceleratur aquæ elabentis motus, quam per æqualem inferiorem, id quidem ſatis teſtari de ſententiæ ſuæ veritate arbitratur. Diximus de argumentis Cevianis: quorum vim breviter & luculenter (ni fallimur) expreſſimus. Nunc etiam Manfredio commodanda manus, videndumque eſt, quomodo vir doctiſſimus contra adverſarium, qui alias ipſi mira obſcuritate ratiocinia ſua involviſſe videtur, diſputet. Sic autem rationem concludit: p. 80. 81.
Si propter impedimentum quodlibet inferius, veluti propter intumeſcens mare, intumeſcere Padus aut ſimilis amnis per totam ſuam longitudinem deberet, fieri aliter non poſſet, quin ab accolis quibusque ſuperioribus cum extraordinarii tum quotidiani maris æſtus accurate & ſatis prompte obſervarentur: at nemo unquam ſe hoc expertum eſſe dixerit; non igitur regurgitatio elevati maris per totum fluvium extenditur, ſed in partibus a mari aliquantum remotis exigua, tandemque prorſus nulla eſt. Quod ut eo luculentius conſtet, ſit A B (Fig. I.) libella maris depreſſior, quacum ſuperficies fluvii Fig. 1. p. 82. 83.

Fig. I.



AC in puncto A concurrat; ſitque DE fluvii illius fundus, qui perinde ut ſuperficies declivitatem ac figuram quamcunque habeat. Quod ſi jam mare elevetur, ita ut ejus libella ad HG aſcendat ibidemque quieſcat, neceſſum omnino erit, ut etiam ſuperficies fluvii circa oſtium AE ad minimum usque ad H ſimul elevetur. Ducta igitur linea HM parallela ipſi AC, facile demonſtratu eſt, ſuperficiem fluvii elevati, (dummodo ſuperne eadem aquæ copia conſtanter ſuppeditari ponatur) poſituram HM acquirere & conſervare non poſſe, nedum altiorem & magis inclinatam. Sit enim, ſi fieri poteſt, HM ſuperficies fluvii elevati, abſcindaturque KE=AH, & concipiatur fundus KP fundo DE ſimilis ac parallelus: quo facto evidens eſt, a fluviis MH KP & CAED, quippe magnitudine & poſitura prorſus æqualibus, cum per oſtia HK, AE, tum per quaslibet alias ſectiones æquales & æqualiter conſtitutas, æquali tempore æqualem aquæ copiam transmitti debere: igitur cogitatione jam iterum remoto fundo KP, neceſſario plus aquæ transmitti debebit a fluvio elevato MHED, quam ab eodem nondum elevato CAED. At non plus aquæ fluvio illi quam huic conſtanter ſuppeditari poſuimus. Ergo ſuperficies MH minime poterit in ſitu illo permanere, ſed neceſſario ſubſidebit, ac minus declivis facta cum priori ſuperficie CA in puncto quodam O concurret. Quod punctum obſervatione determinatum in Pado a peritiſſimis hominibus eſt, ut qui regurgitationem maris in iſto fluvio, tum cum mare vehementer inflatum & Padus contra parum plenus eſſe ſolet, ad locum pertingere 14 milliaria Italica infra Stellatam ſitum, alio vero tempore in multo inferiorem, jurati edixerunt. Jam quod dictum eſt de elevatione maris, pari fere jure transferre ad augmentum fluvii propter immiſſum alium fluvium licet; niſi quod hic etiam ad velocitatem fluvii immiſſi diligenter attendendum videtur. Quapropter Cl. Manfredius, ut quam accuratiſſime oſtendat, quousque augmentum illud in fluvio recipiente pertingere ad ſummum

Obſerv. p. 11.

mum valeat, hoc modo rem aggreditur. Sit AB (Fig. 2.) ſuperficies fluvii antequam alius fluvius intromittatur; p. 91. Fig. 2.

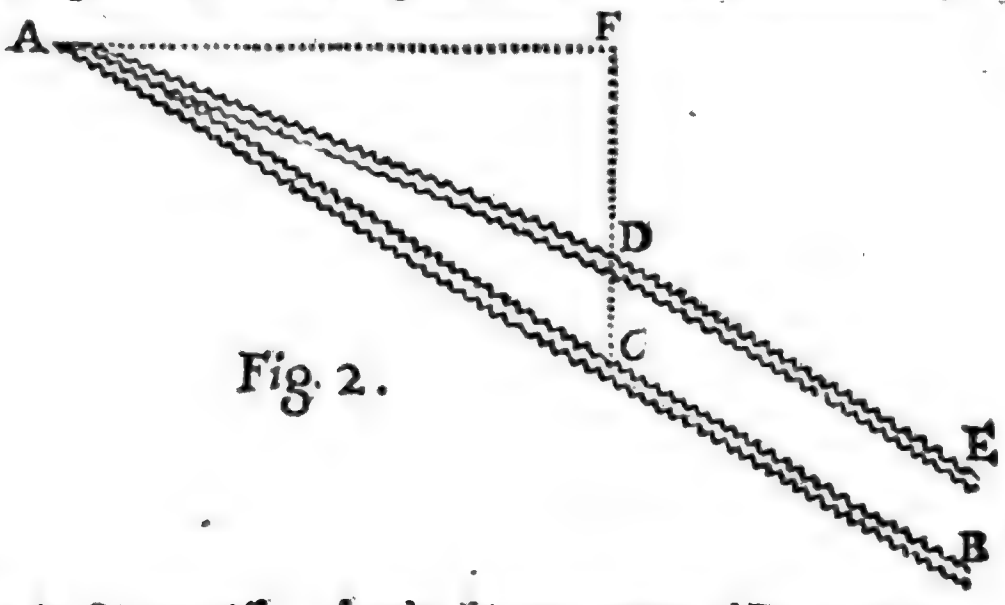


Fig. 2.

quo in C intromiſſo, aſcendat ibi aqua usque ad D, progrediens ad partes inferiores cum ſuperficie DE: ſit autem recta DF æqualis altitudini, ex qua decidens aqua eam accurate velocitatem acquireret, quam aqua fluvii intromiſſi in puncto confluxus habet: ducaturque FA, horizonti parallela, occurrens ſuperficiei CA in A. Quibus ita conſtitutis, certiſſimum eſſe aſſerit, A eſſe terminum illum, quem non modo non ſuperare, ſed ne quidem attingere regurgitatio aucti fluminis queat. Igitur facta ad Padum & Rhenum juſta applicatione, ſcire licet, regurgitationem Rheni, in Pado minus tumido, ultra 12 millaria Italica extendi verſus partes ſuperiores non poſſe, in tumido vero ne quidem ad tria. Hactenus unum caput controverſiæ, quæ Manfredio cum Ceva intercedit. Longum eſſet cetera eodem modo recenſere: igitur ea pauciſſimis tantum attingemus. Et fluxum quidem aquæ per agrorum canales, qui in Padum fluvium, & maxime in partes ejus ſuperiores, inferuntur, niſi rariſſime atque ad breviſſimum tempus, impediri propter adjunctum Pado Rhenum non poſſe, luculenter oſtendit Manfredius. Quod autem ad lineam directionis pertinet, quacum inferendus in 93. 94. 100. 103. 104.

Padum Rhenus eſt, prorſus errare Cevam docet, qui lineam illam fluxui & directioni aquarum Padanarum magnopere contrariam imaginetur: quippe cum conſtitutum ſit, prope Stellatam, paullulum infra illum locum, ubi nunc inſertus eſt Panarus, Rhenum Panarumque ita introducere, ut angulus, inter lineam directionis horum fluviorum & lineam directionis Padi interceptus, quam acutiſſimus fiat: quod ter-
p. 29. ris adjacentibus magno fore commodo affirmat. Objectum etiam illud erat, ſi Rhenus in Padum ducatur, futurum eſſe, ut via Padi, propter inevitabiles riparum corroſiones, tortuoſior & longior evadat, quin etiam ut longius in mare extendantur oſtia Padi, depoſito ante illa limo, cujus quidem ſatis magnam advehi copiam a Rheno conſtat: quo fieri, ut imminuta fluminis declivitate, propter auctam longitudinem, elevatio atque intumeſcentia ſimul augeri neceſſario debeant. Sed quamvis concedat Manfredius, loca flexuum &
110. corroſionum mutari a Rheno tantillum poſſe, ipſum tamen Padum tortuoſiorem longioremque quam antea fieri debere, adeo negat, ut potius, propter auctam aquarum vim, breviorem & magis rectum evaſurum contendat. Oſtia vero Padi,
112. quæ jam fine Rheno quotannis aliquanto longius in mare extendi conſueverint, adjuncto illo torrente, trium ſpatio ſeculorum, ad ſummum per unum milliare Italicum ulterius prolongari debere docet; qua ex re ſatis magna quidem commoda, non aliud vero incommodum naſci poſſe exiſtimat, niſi ut ripæ Padi inferiores, trium ſeculorum ſpatio, 6 unciis circ-
26. 29. 30. citer augendæ ſint. Reſtat unicum argumentum, quod Moſcatellius potiſſimum urget, contra introductionem Rheni in Padum: futurum enim prædicit, ut conjunctis iſtis fluviis, non oſtia modo Padi prolongentur, ſed & ipſe communis alvei fundus arena limoque compleatur & maximopere elevetur. Quod idem in ramo Ferrarienſi, poſt noviſſimam Rheni introductionem, uſu veniſſe, magno cum accolarum damno
115. urget. Sed iterum offendit Manfredius, tantum abeſſe, ut, conjuncto Pado Rhenoque, communis alveus repleri terra atque arena poſſit, ut potius, ob auctam aquarum vim & copiam,

te copia & vi aquarum, magis magisque excavari posse ac de-
p. 163. bere. Quæ cum ita sint, introductionem Rheni in Padum æquissimum esse institutum concludit: cui in posterum obstinate resistere, nihil aliud foret, quam pulcherrimos terræ tractus perpetuo & irreparabili exitio damnare, idque sine ulla justa causa, propter panicum quendam & a ratione prorsus alienum timorem: erepto & negato isthac ratione Bononiensibus eo jure, quod & natura & pactis & præscriptione ipsis
150. competere certum sit: quo jure tamen eos tam moderate usuros esse innuit, ut nihil repugnaturi sint, quo minus, si quid damni ex introductione Rheni sui in Padum ad provincias alias redundaverit, continuo ille torrens ex Pado in perpetuum tempus rursum excludatur.

N. B. RESPONSIO AD ART. VII. TOM. XXXI. Diarii Eruditorum Italiæ.

CUm controversiæ literariæ non solum *cum debita moderatione*, sed & *cum debita sinceritate* tractari debeant, ut eo citius & facilius scopum earundem, h. e. veritatis cognitionem assequamur; non sine stupore intellexi, doctissimum Fagnanum objectiones meas, quas in privata ad me epistola *eruditissimas observationes* vocaverat, nunc publice *erroris* redarguere, meumque ratiocinium appellare *fiacco entimema*, & cum antea scripserat, se nihil in meis observationibus deprehendere, quo offenderetur, nunc ab imaginaria propositionum mearum falsitate offendi. Optavissem sane, ut pari mecum civilitate egisset, & ea, quæ dicenda habuit contra objectiones meas, (quas priusquam publici juris fierent cum ipso communicavi) similiter mecum ante, quam cum publico, communicavisset. Hac enim ratione effeciisset, ut aut ego animadversiones meas in ipsius Theorema suppressurus fuissem, aut ut ille, agnita per responsionem meam earundem veritate, animum litigandi fuisset depositurus. Doleo igitur quam maxime, quod ille, victoriæ securus, verum animi sui sensum circa oppositiones meas mihi dissimulaverit, remque inter nos publi-

ce

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$$\frac{\sin(i-r)}{\sin(i+r)} = \frac{\tan(i-r)}{\tan(i+r)} = \frac{\sin i \cos r - \cos i \sin r}{\sin i \cos r + \cos i \sin r} = \frac{\tan i - \tan r}{\tan i + \tan r}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin i}{\cos i} - \frac{\sin r}{\cos r}}{\frac{\sin i}{\cos i} + \frac{\sin r}{\cos r}} = \frac{\sin i \cos r - \cos i \sin r}{\sin i \cos r + \cos i \sin r} = \frac{\sin(i-r)}{\sin(i+r)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(i-r)}{\sin(i+r)} = \frac{\tan(i-r)}{\tan(i+r)} = \frac{\sin i \cos r - \cos i \sin r}{\sin i \cos r + \cos i \sin r} = \frac{\tan i - \tan r}{\tan i + \tan r}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin i}{\cos i} - \frac{\sin r}{\cos r}}{\frac{\sin i}{\cos i} + \frac{\sin r}{\cos r}} = \frac{\sin i \cos r - \cos i \sin r}{\sin i \cos r + \cos i \sin r} = \frac{\sin(i-r)}{\sin(i+r)}$$

jus constantis compositæ ex dx & dy, propterea non probare impossibilitatem perveniendi ad æquationem prædictam differentio-differentialem, si *antecedenter* pro constante non assumta fuerit eadem quantitas illa differentialis. Quam longe autem a veritate aberrent istæ responsiones, facile intelligent ii, qui *quid sit æquatio differentio-differentialis ad quam perventum est sine suppositione alicujus differentialis constantis, & qualem mutationem producat in integrationibus & differentiationibus suppositio differentialis constantis*, cognoscunt; quam rem in gratiam eorum, qui eam nesciunt vel se nescire simulant, explicabo.

Si proponantur plures quantitates variabiles A, B, C, D, &c. quæ mutua relatione a se invicem dependeant & continuo motu crescant vel decrescant, & ipsarum incrementa vel decrementa momentanea respective designentur literis a, b, c, d, &c. æquatio, quæ exprimit relationem, quæ est inter duas pluresve harum quantitatum a, b, c, d, &c. dicitur æquatio differentialis ejus æquationis, quæ exprimit relationem quæ est inter duas pluresve quantitatum A, B, C, D, &c. & ipsæ quantitates a, b, c, d &c. quibus eodem tempore infinite parvo augentur vel minuuntur quantitates A, B, C, D, &c. dicuntur harum differentialia. Si jam porro fingamus, alio proxime sequenti tempore infinite parvo quantitates illas A, B, C, D, &c. novis incrementis vel decrementis augeri vel minui, quæ vocentur $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, &c. differentiæ α-a, β-b, γ-c, δ-d, &c. quæ intercedunt inter ista & priora augmenta vel decrementa a, b, c, d, &c. vocantur quantitatum A, B, C, D, &c. differentio-differentialia, aut differentialia secundi gradus, & æquatio, quæ exprimit relationem quam habent inter se ipsæ α-a, β-b, γ-c, δ-d, &c. dicitur æquatio differentio-differentialis aut differentialis secundi gradus, cujus respectu æquatio quæ exprimit relationem ipsarum a, b, c, d, &c. dicitur integralis; quemadmodum & hujus integralis vocatur æquatio, quæ exprimit relationem inter ipsas quantitates propositas A, B, C, D, &c. Jam autem manifestum est, unumquodque ex differentialibus his secundis α-a, β-b, γ-c, δ-d, &c. diversas denotare quantitates, & diversam ad reliqua habere relationem, prout

ipsæ

ἐπιθυμίαν ἐπιθυμίᾳ ἐπιθυμίαν ἐπιθυμίᾳ ἐπιθυμίαν ἐπιθυμίᾳ

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

ad Ecclesiam Romanam, quæ Ecclesiarum omnium mater est et caput, ut ab ea, tanquam a fonte, rivi derivantur, et ad ejus sinum, tanquam ad unitatis centrum, omnes Ecclesiæ confluant. Quæ quidem Ecclesia, quamvis ex Apostolorum Petri et Pauli fundata sit, ex Clementis tamen, qui ejus tertius episcopus fuit, ut ipse ait, ordinatione, ex Anacleti, qui quartus, ex Evaristi, qui quintus, ex Alexandri, qui sextus, ex Sixti, qui septimus, ex Telesphori, qui octavus, ex Hygini, qui nonus, ex Pii, qui decimus, ex Anicetæ, qui undecimus, ex Soteris, qui duodecimus, ex Eleutherii, qui decimus tertius, ex Victoris, qui decimus quartus, ex Zephyrini, qui decimus quintus, ex Callisti, qui decimus sextus, ex Urbani, qui decimus septimus, ex Pontiani, qui decimus octavus, ex Antheri, qui decimus nonus, ex Fabiani, qui vicesimus, ex Cornelii, qui vicesimus primus, ex Lucii, qui vicesimus secundus, ex Stephani, qui vicesimus tertius, ex Sixti, qui vicesimus quartus, ex Dionysii, qui vicesimus quintus, ex Felicis, qui vicesimus sextus, ex Eutychiani, qui vicesimus septimus, ex Caii, qui vicesimus octavus, ex Marcellini, qui vicesimus nonus, ex Marcelli, qui trigesimus, ex Eusebii, qui trigesimus primus, ex Miltiadis, qui trigesimus secundus, ex Silvestri, qui trigesimus tertius, ex Marci, qui trigesimus quartus, ex Julii, qui trigesimus quintus, ex Liberii, qui trigesimus sextus, ex Damasi, qui trigesimus septimus, ex Siricii, qui trigesimus octavus, ex Anastasii, qui trigesimus nonus, ex Innocentii, qui quadragesimus, ex Zosimi, qui quadragesimus primus, ex Bonifacii, qui quadragesimus secundus, ex Cælestini, qui quadragesimus tertius, ex Sixti, qui quadragesimus quartus, ex Leonis, qui quadragesimus quintus, ex Hilarii, qui quadragesimus sextus, ex Simplicii, qui quadragesimus septimus, ex Felicis, qui quadragesimus octavus, ex Gelasii, qui quadragesimus nonus, ex Anastasii, qui quinquagesimus, ex Symmachi, qui quinquagesimus primus, ex Hormisdæ, qui quinquagesimus secundus, ex Joannis, qui quinquagesimus tertius, ex Felicis, qui quinquagesimus quartus, ex Bonifacii, qui quinquagesimus quintus, ex Joannis, qui quinquagesimus sextus, ex Agapeti, qui quinquagesimus septimus, ex Silverii, qui quinquagesimus octavus, ex Vigilii, qui quinquagesimus nonus, ex Pelagii, qui sexagesimus, ex Joannis, qui sexagesimus primus, ex Benedicti, qui sexagesimus secundus, ex Pelagii, qui sexagesimus tertius, ex Gregorii, qui sexagesimus quartus, ex Sabiniani, qui sexagesimus quintus, ex Bonifacii, qui sexagesimus sextus, ex Deusdedit, qui sexagesimus septimus, ex Bonifacii, qui sexagesimus octavus, ex Honorii, qui sexagesimus nonus, ex Severini, qui septuagesimus, ex Joannis, qui septuagesimus primus, ex Theodori, qui septuagesimus secundus, ex Martini, qui septuagesimus tertius, ex Eugenii, qui septuagesimus quartus, ex Vitaliani, qui septuagesimus quintus, ex Adeodati, qui septuagesimus sextus, ex Donni, qui septuagesimus septimus, ex Agathonis, qui septuagesimus octavus, ex Leonis, qui septuagesimus nonus, ex Benedicti, qui octogesimus, ex Joannis, qui octogesimus primus, ex Cononis, qui octogesimus secundus, ex Sergii, qui octogesimus tertius, 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Benedicti

fideravimus, scilicet quando $X=x$, $n=2$, & singulæ a, b, c, f, n, $=1$; proponatur nempe integranda æquatio $xdy:yy=\frac{dx}{x}+\frac{ddx}{dx}+\frac{ddy}{dy}+\frac{dy}{y}$; dico nullam dari certam æquationis hujus integralem, sed pro innumeris quæ fieri possunt suppositionibus differentialis constantis innumeras quoque dari hujus æquationis æquationes integrales. Ex. gr. si ponamus $xxdxdy:yy$ constantem, æquatio integralis erit $y^3:x-\frac{1}{2}yy=$ constanti; si ponamus $y^5dxdy:xx$ constantem, æquatio integralis erit $y^{3:5}:x+y^{1:3}=$constanti; & generalius si ponamus $x^py^q\,dxdy$ constantem, ubi p & q significent numeros quoscunque, æquatio integralis evadet $x^{-1}y^{(q-1)}:(1-p)+y^{(p+q-2)}:(1-p):p+q-2=$constanti. Item alio modo si ponamus $xxy^{q+r}\,dxdy:(by^q+y^r)$ esse constantem, ubi valores ipsarum b, q, r, sunt arbitrarii, æquatio integralis erit $y^{-q}:q+x^{-1}y^{-q+1}+by^{-r}:r+bx^{-1}y^{-r+1}=$constanti; & sic innumeræ aliæ suppositiones fieri possunt, quæ conducent ad innumeras æquationes pro curvis tam algebraicis quam mechanicis. Ex his igitur manifestum est, Fagnanum multipliciter errare; I. quando nempe putat æquationem hanc $dy:y^{m:n}=x^{t:u}dx:\left(\frac{n}{u}\int Xx^{nt:u}dx+K\right)^{1:n}$ esse solam & perfectam integralem suæ æquationis $Xdy^n:y^mdx^n=\frac{a}{x}+\frac{bddx}{dx^2}+\frac{cddy}{dxdy}+\frac{fdy}{ydx}$; tum II. quando pag. 72 asserit, *che per giungere alla perfetta integrazione dee prendersi questa constante* $x^{t-a}y^{mu:n}fdx^{u-b}dy^{c-u}$, in quo sibi ipsi contradicit, nam in art. XI Tom. XXVII. dixit, & recte quidem, licitum esse ponere constantem quam libuerit; tum III. quando asserit in fin. pag. 77, assumtionem differentialis constantis in nostro casu non determinare essentiam Curvæ quæsitæ; nonne debebat ipse (ut ejus verbis utar) *riflettere*, *che l' influsso della costante assunta è valevole à produrre varj fenomeni nel mondo intelligibile*

In una parte più, e meno altrove.

Nisi

Nisi tæderet me in re tam facili & a Tyronibus vix ignorata diutius versari, alia quædam circa objectiones reliquas Fagnani monere possem, sed qui quæ hucusque dicta sunt recte perpenderit, & illas falsas nullinsque momenti esse facile sibi persuadebit. Unicum tantum adhuc adnotabo, nempe ipsum errare, quando quasi triumphans defensionem suam ita finit: *Mi dò à credere, che questa risposta sia per appagare i lettori;* „ *mà se per avventura alcuno di essi la reputassi invalida, sup-* „ *pia, che resta sempre illesa l' interna sostanza della mia in-* „ *venzione; poiche dal mio combattuto teorema nasce immedia-* „ *mente questo corollario incontrastabile, che*: L'integrale dell' „ equazione $(1) X dy^n : y^m dx^n = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b dd x}{dx^2} + \frac{c dd y}{dx dy} + \frac{f dy}{y dx}$ è l'equazione „

$(4)\ dy : y^{m:n} = x^{1:u} dx : \left(\frac{n}{u} \int X x^{n:u} dx + K \right)^{1:n}$, supposto, che „ prima di giungere all' equazione (1) fiasi presa per costante „ la quantità differentiale $(3) x^{t-a} y^{m:n-f} dx^{u-b} dy^{-c-u}$. *Jo vorrei* „ *sempre ingannarmi, se mi fosse concesso dedurre da' miei errori* „ *simili verità.* „ Hæc propositio non nascitur tanquam corollarium ex theoremate Fagnani, sed vice versa Fagnanus ex ista propositione theorema suum deduxit, i. e. *ex propositione particulari per inductionem erroneam deduxit conclusionem generalem*, quemadmodum cuilibet apparere potest ex demonstratione, quam theoremati suo annexuit dict. art. XI. Tom. XXVII. quia vero optat semper falli, si sibi concessum esset deducere ex erroribus suis similes veritates, finiam istam responsionem ostendendo ipsi modum, quo se centies per diem voti sui compotem reddere possit. Sumat nempe æquationem differentialem quamcunque (A) pro curva algebraica vel mechanica, eamque denuo differentiet, ut habeat æquationem differentio-differentialem (B); deinde assumat pro constante quamcunque quantitatem differentialem (C), cujus differentialem (D) ponat = o, hujus quantitatis (D) multiplum vel submultiplum quodcunque addat alterutri membro æquationis (B), ut inde proveniat nova æquatio (E). Quibus factis ad modum art. XI Tom. XXVII formare poterit novum

theorema dicendo: *Æquationis (E) ad quam ſuppono perventum fuiſſe ſine ſuppoſitione differentialis conſtantis, integralis eſt æquatio (A).*

EXERCITATIONUM SUBSECIVARUM Francofurtenſium

Tomus II Sectio II.

Francofurti ad Viadrum, impenſ. Joh. Godof. Conradi, 1719, 8. Plag. 14.

IN Exercitatione prima *Weſenfeldius* ab intentata Septiciſmi nota *Salomonem* vindicat. Nimirum Anonymus in Obſervationibus Hallenſibus Tom. 8 Obſerv. 13 repetiit argumenta, quibus *Vayerius* probare contendit, *Salomonem* fuiſſe Scepticum. Ad ſingula reſpondere conatur *Weſenfeldius.* Exercitatione ſecunda *Gœlickius* proponit problema: an non omnes febres certam quandam analogiam inter ſeſe mutuo alant ac proinde analogicam quoque tractationem therapevticam ſuo quodam jure expoſtularet. Iple affirmativam defendit, ſed ita ut idem aliorum diſquiſitioni ulteriori commendet. Anſam dedit *Brunnerus*, Archiater Palatinus, ob praxin Medicam famigeratiſſimus, qui omnes febres, cujuscunque fuerint indolis, more intermittentium tertianarum per uſum corticis Peruviani curat: cujus methodi felicem ſucceſſum vidit Gœlickius in filio Conſulis Duisburgenſis febri continua & acuta laborante. Idem Exercitatione tertia ſe tuetur adverſus Autorem Relationum (quemadmodum vocantur) innocentium de rebus theologicis antiquo novis, qui deteſtatus fuerat, quod *Johrenii* Anteceſſoris ſui hypotheſin revocaverat, de Chriſto remediis ſubinde naturalibus certos quosdam morbos fugante, & dæmoniacam obſeſſionem non de corporali diaboli hypoſtatica occupatione, ſed de certo quodam morbi genere explicuerat. Exercitatione quarta *Hermannus* ad motus corporum in mediis reſiſtentibus explicandos progreſſus hac vice ſolos rectilineos & a primitive uniformibus variatos inveſtigat. Exhibet canonem generalem, unde cetera derivat, $rdx = -udu$, ubi r reſiſtentiam, x ſpatium

x ſpatium, u celeritatem in termino ſpatii mobili reſiduam denotat. Hinc e. gr. deducit pro deſcenſu corporum a gravitate in medio quocunque reſiſtenti $(g-r)\,dx=udu$ & pro eorum aſcenſu $(g+r)\,dx=-udu$, ubi g gravitatem deſignat. Exercitatione quinta *Reinoldus* de confuſione legis Corneliæ de Sicariis cum Aquilia agit. Tandem *Dithmarus* ex Codice MSC rerum præcipue Weſtphalicarum, qui in manus ipſius incidit & cujus Autorem anonymum circa initium ſeculi ſuperioris ſcripſiſſe contendit, Abbatum Werthinenſium & Abbatiſſarum Eſſendienſium Syllabum Speciminis loco cum rerum hiſtoricarum curioſis communicat, integri operis editionem promittens, ubi intellexerit, excerpta iſta non diſplicuiſſe. Continentur autem in eodem deſcriptiones Ducatuum, Comitatuum & Dynaſtiarum Teiſſerbantiæ, Cliviæ, Montium, Marcani, Lymburgenſis, Ravensburgenſis, Lippienſis, Tecklenburgenſis, Lingenſis, Bertheimenſis; Schowenburgenſis, Hoyenſis, Haholonis, Mœrſani aliarumque ditionum, quæ ita deſcribuntur, ut Ducum, Comitum & Dynaſtarum genealogiæ, adjectis illorum inſignibus, ipſarum dein ditionum ac præcipuorum in illis oppidorum & monaſteriorum origines & fata exhibeatur, ſingula vero tum Archivorum, tum veterum Scriptorum fide tradantur atque probentur.

MEMOIRES ET NEGOCIATIONS SECRETTES, &c. hoc eſt,

COMMENTARII DE ACTIS FERDINANDI BONAVENTVRÆ, Comitis de HARRACH, Legati Cæſarei, in Aula Hiſpanica, ab A. 1695 usque ad primum tractatum partitionis; Autore DE LA TORRE.

Tomi II.

Hagæ Comitis, apud Petrum Huſſon, 1720, 8.
Alph. 1 plag. 22.

EX Præfatione diſcimus, Commentarios hoſce deſumtos

esse ex epistolis, quas lingua Hispanica exaratas ex Hispania ad Leopoldum Imp. misit Harrachius. Harum plures in ipso opere exhibentur. In eadem præfatione novum promittitur Volumen, quo Autor historiam aulæ Hispanicæ inde a secundo tractatu partitionis usque ad pacem Badensem est persecuturus. Accedimus ad ipsum opus, cujus priore Tomo sive libro præfatur Autor de pace Pyrenæa, & matrimonio Ludovici XIV cum Maria Theresia, docetque, Mazarinum hac via usum esse conjungendi olim Hispaniam cum Gallia, non obstante splendidissima illa renunciatione, quippe cum Mazarinus (conf. Acta Erud. A. 1710 p. 250 sq.) non injustum duxerit, pacta facere cum restrictione mentali. Hinc, quid secuto tempore a Galliæ Rege actum sit in Belgio, edisserit, addens, Regis Hispaniæ matrem summopere savisse successioni filii Electoris Bavariæ, at Cardinalem Portocarrerum Carolo, hodierno Imp. Rom. successionis jus adjudicasse. Inter hæc quiescebat aula Viennensis, magnopere admirantibus ejus ἀπραξίαν Principibus omnibus ac Rebusp. Austriæ faventibus. Postea vero quam erepta humanis rebus fuisset Regis Hisp. mater, fervente adhuc bello, studiosissime in id incumbendum sibi censuerunt Austriaci, ut, antequam bellum componeretur, successor in regno Hispaniæ declararetur Carolus Archidux. Hoc fine Comes Harrachius cum *Instructione* sive Mandatis, quæ hic p. 48. sqq exhibentur, in Hispaniam mittebatur. Delatus is Madritum aulam reperit perturbatissimam, cum ob frequentes Regis morbos, tum ob instantem a Gallis obsidionem Barcinonis. Ceterum Cardinalis Portocarrerus, domus Austriacæ fautor maximus, statim venit ad Harrachi-
p. 65. um, eique statum aulæ Hispanicæ fideliter exposuit. Scilicet Regina, inquiebat, Regem habet in sua potestate: Admiralis Castellæ non quidem nomen ac titulum, sed tamen potestatem atque autoritatem habet Ministrissimi: Cardinalis Portocarrerus, Cardinalis Cordubensis, Dux Montaltius, & Comes Aquilarius, Austriacæ domui sunt addictissimi: Comes Oropesanus favet domui Bavaricæ: denique Comes de Monterrey domui Burbonicæ sive aulæ Gallicæ optime cupit.

Paulo

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

non ita pridem Madritum venerat, in colloquiis privatis non timuit dicere, ſucceſſionem Hiſpanicam deberi domui Burbonicæ, Regemque Franciæ ad eam ſibi aſſerendam exercitu
p. 66. uſurum eſſe copioſiſſimo. Inter hæc Rex Hiſpaniæ, ob Auſtriacorum tarditatem, quid faceret, incertus, e Card. Portocarrero quærebat, quid faciendum cenſeret. Is Regi ſuadebat, ut differret declarationem ſucceſſoris, donec Imperator poſtulatas miſiſſet copias: alias Gallos bellum illaturos Hiſpaniæ nunc nimium infirmæ. Addebat, jus Archiducis ſatis eſſe manifeſtum, niſi quod Electoris Bavariæ filius ſpecioſas habeat rationes ſibi jus ſucceſſionis vindicandi. Rex
72. conſilium Cardinalis approbans, ſtatim ipſe literas exaravit ad Imperatorem, eique confirmavit, ſucceſſorem ſuum fore Archiducem, ſeque idoneum exſpectare tempus, eum declarandi ſucceſſorem: opus ideo eſſe, ut mittantur in Hiſpaniam decem millia militum Germanorum, & ut Imperator Hollandos & Angliæ Regem roget, ut non ſolum copias Cæſareas in Hiſpaniam navibus transvehant, verum etiam promittant, ſe propugnaturos eſſe declarationem ſucceſſoris in Hiſpania. Hoc tempore Nuntius Apoſtolicus ſuadebat Reginæ, ut Cardinalem Portocarrerum cum Admirali reconciliare ſtuderet, ipſaque Cardinali ſe ſimularet amicam: fore id commodum rebus Auſtriacis. Regina vero, nimis exoſa Cardinalem, Nuntio morem gerere noluit. Reſciſcens id Cardinalis, referensque Urracæ, Secretario ſuo, cui in omnibus erat obſequens, ab hoc excitabatur ad odium contra Re-
93. ginam pariter ac domum Auſtriacam. Hac occaſione Autor noſter vitio vertit Harrachio, quod non ſibi conciliarit iſtius Urracæ amicitiam, cum tamen, id ut faceret, ſi Cardinalem vellet retinere in partibus Auſtriacis, fuiſſet admonitus: item
97. quod P. Moreratam, Regis Confeſſionarium, aliosque Portocarreri amicos neglexerit. Ac ſane brevi poſt certo docu-
99. mento cognovit Harrachius, Cardinalem Portocarrerum & Reginæ & domus Auſtriacæ partes repudiaſſe. Hæc inter in
111. aula Gallica Marchio Torcius Portlandio, Legato Anglico, exponebat conſilium de provinciis Hiſpanicis inter eos, qui jus

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ARTES PUDICÆ, MORES. Ovid. Trist. lib. 2. v. 354. Artes pudicæ, mores, ingenium, fides, Et quæ non facies dicitur esse, fuit. Ovid. Trist. lib. 2. v. 354.

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ARTIFEX. Ἀρτίφεξ. Ἀρτίφεξ. Ἀρτίφεξ

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Bar, Argent, Gules, Or, Azure, Vert, Sable, Purpure, Tenné, Sanguine, Ermine, Ermines, Vair, Counter-Vair, Potent, Counter-Potent, Fretty, Lozengy, Fusily, Barry, Barry-Bendy, Barry-Bendy-Sinister, Barry-Nebuly, Barry-Wavy, Barry-Indented, Barry-Embattled, Barry-Embattled-Counter-Embattled, Barry-Enarched, Barry-Enarched-Counter-Enarched, Barry-Invected, Barry-Invected-Counter-Invected, Barry-Undy, Barry-Undy-Counter-Undy, Barry-Undy-Reversed, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy, Barry-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed-Counter-Undy-Reversed, 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Ver. 1. Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ τὸν Ἀπολλὼ εἶναι ἐν Κορίνθῳ, Παῦλον διελθόντα τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἔφεσον, καὶ εὑρεῖν τινας μαθητάς.

Ver. 1. Factum est autem dum Apollo esset Corinthi, Paulum cum peragrasset superiores partes venisse Ephesum, et invenisse quosdam discipulos.

Ver. 1. Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ τὸν Ἀπολλὼ εἶναι ἐν Κορίνθῳ] Ἐν τῷ, cum infinitivo, pro cum, vel dum, cum indicativo, ut supra cap. iii. 26. Ἐν τῷ ἀναστῆσαι τὸν παῖδα τὸν Ἰησοῦν, pro ἐν τῷ ἀνέστησε τὸν παῖδα τὸν Ἰησοῦν. Ἐν τῷ, cum infinitivo, pro cum, vel dum, cum indicativo, ut supra cap. iii. 26. Ἐν τῷ ἀναστῆσαι τὸν παῖδα τὸν Ἰησοῦν, pro ἐν τῷ ἀνέστησε τὸν παῖδα τὸν Ἰησοῦν.

Παῦλον διελθόντα τὰ ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἔφεσον] Ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη, superiores partes, pro ἀνώτερα μέρη, ut supra cap. ii. 19. Ἀνωτερικὰ μέρη, superiores partes, pro ἀνώτερα μέρη, ut supra cap. ii. 19.

καὶ εὑρεῖν τινας μαθητάς] Μαθητὰς, discipulos, pro Χριστιανοὺς, Christianos, ut supra cap. vi. 1. Μαθητὰς, discipulos, pro Χριστιανοὺς, Christianos, ut supra cap. vi. 1.

ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ. Ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἀγαθὸν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ σώματι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ τὸ ἀγαθὸν τῆς ψυχῆς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τοῖς ἐκτὸς, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἐν αὐτῇ, ἐν τῇ ἀρετῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐνεργείᾳ τῇ κατ' ἀρετήν· ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἀγαθὸν τῆς ψυχῆς

Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

Boston, January 1, 1880.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston have the honor to present their Annual Report for the year 1879.

The Trustees have held twenty-four meetings during the year, and have had under consideration the usual matters relating to the administration of the Library.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian, and Mr. Charles Ammi Cutter, Assistant Librarian, to succeed Mr. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, who resigned the office of Librarian, and Mr. Justin Winsor, who resigned the office of Assistant Librarian, to take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Charles Ammi Cutter, Superintendent of the Building, to succeed Mr. Justin Winsor, who resigned that office, to take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Edward Jarvis Young, Assistant in the Reference Department, to succeed Mr. Charles Ammi Cutter, who resigned that office, to take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Arthur Wellington Clement, Assistant in the Reference Department, to succeed Mr. Edward Jarvis Young, who resigned that office, to take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Frederick Jackson Turner, Assistant in the Reference Department, to succeed Mr. Arthur Wellington Clement, who resigned that office, to take effect on the first day of January, 1880.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton, Assistant in the Reference Department, to succeed Mr. Frederick Jackson Turner

M. SIGISMUNDI JACOBI APINI DISSERTATIO de Loricis linteis veterum & novo Loricarum inventO, variis Notis & Figuris æneis aucta.

Altorffii, typis Jod. Guil. Kohlesii, 1719, 4. Plag. 4 & Fig. æn. 1.

INter tot Loricarum apud veteres ſpecies, quales hamatæ, ſquamatæ, plumatæ, corneæ, lineæ, ſegmentatæ, a Noſtro accurate deſcriptæ, lineæ multis præcipue admirationi fuere. Hæ a priſcis temporibus inter Græcos, in primis Macedonas, Thraces, Hiſpanos & Italos fuere cognitæ, quas e bombyce, ſpongia, lanaque minutatim diſſecta, ad inſtar culcitræ fartas fuiſſe, quidam, licet minus accurate, ajunt, alii vero, inter quos Caſaubinus & Salmaſius eminent, easdem opera atque artificio coactiliariorum & ποιλοποιῶν, qui linum aceto vel auſtero vino, cui ſal eſſet adjectum, probe macerabant, fuiſſe factas, exiſtimant, alii denique, thoracem lineum a loricis nonniſi materia diverſum fuiſſe judicant, quod ille annulis & catenulis æneis conſtiterit, hæ autem ex torulis (alii ſtamina, Græci βρόχας in reſtibus dicunt) trilicibus, quadrilicibus aut bilicibus, aliisve, eſſent conſertæ. Et, cum tres lini apud veteres commemorentur ſpecies, carbaſium, asbeſtinum & byſſum, facile eſt conjectu, carbaſio vel asbeſtino ad loricas uſos fuiſſe veteres, quia igni & ferro reſtitiſſe eædem narrantur. Etenim harum loricarum uſum noſtro ævo vix commendandum cenſet Cl Autor, novam tamen loricas conſtruendi rationem ipſe ſuppeditat, quam ipſius verbis enarrabimus: „Sumatur corium paullo craſ„ſius, quale eſt cervinum vel alcis. (Finni ſeptentrionales coria „alcium jubata aquis ſuperfuſis congelata ad corporum muni„tionem adhibere ſoliti fuere.) Poſteaquam igitur ad formam „pectoris humani, ut alia lorica, fuerit exſectum, affigantur ipſi „firmiter fila ferrea plurima ſpirali modo in coni formam flexa, „interſtitia vero reliqua lana aut alia materia ſimili (e.g. von ge„ſottenen Roß-Haaren) effarciantur, & hæc omnia denique no„vo obducantur corio, ſicque habebimus loricas corpus quoad anteriorem partem optime munientes.

):(o):(

ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Auguſti, Anno MDCCXX.

NOVUS THESAURUS ANTIQVITATVM Romanarum, congeſtus ab ALBERTO DE SALLENGRE.

Tomus III.

Hagæ Comit. apud Petrum Goſſe, 1719, fol. Alph. 7 plag. 10 cum Tabb. æn. 3 & Figuris plurimis paſſim inſertis.

NIhil quicquam de laudabili induſtria remittit Celeb. Sallengrius, verum opus felici auſpicio olim cœptum, gnaviter urget, atque antiquitatum Romanarum Tomum tertium cum eruditis communicat. Initio autem ſe offert legentium oculis illuſtris *Gisberti Cuperi Conſulis olim Daventrienſis lucubratio de elephantis in numis obviis*, quæ ut jam primum doctorum conſpectum ſubit, ita priorem ejus partem paullo diligentius excutere animo nobiſcum conſtituimus. In duas enim partes diviſa eſt, quarum prima docet, quid elephantis ab Alexandro M. poſt victos Perſas, & Indos, captis, deinde aliis, qui ex India & Æthiopia ad tanti Principis ſucceſſores, Ægypti, Aſiæ, Syriæ & Macedoniæ Reges, aliosque pervenerunt, factum ſit. Scilicet Indiam elephantorum feraciſſimam perhibent ſcriptores, cujus Reges non tantummodo ingentem eorum aluerunt numerum, ſed etiam ad varia eos adhibuerunt miniſteria, quandoquidem alii Regum, ſatraparum, aliorumque magiſtratuum currus traxerunt, alii, & inprimis parvi, aratris fuere alligati, ſub jugum ducti, tum & frenis ac lupatis agitati. Indis elephantus

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[illegible]

in quibus elephanti occurrunt, quos inter maxime memorabilis eſt, qui Cleopatram Ægypti Reginam elephanti exuviis caput tectam exhibet. Et quum Ægyptii, navibus ad id factis, vel ex Æthiopia, vel ex Troglodytica regione elephantos ad ſe deportare debebant, hinc factum, ut ejusmodi naves ἐλεφαντηγοὶ ab autoribus appellarentur. Inter Aſiæ Reges Seleucus Nicator primus elephantos in præliis adhibuit, quam ob cauſam non in iis tantum numis, quos ipſe cudi juſſit, ſed etiam in numis Apamenſium, quoniam in agro Apamenſi hujusce modi belluæ alebantur, elephas exhiberi ſolet. Cumque in plerisque Seleucidarum numis ancora, ut nota eorum genitiva, conſpiciatur, illuſtris Autor hoc loco alium numum producit ancora inſignitum, quem Alexandri M. vultum referre exiſtimat. Equidem is Alexandro vivo hoc modo ſignari haud potuit; Seleuco tamen I, vel alii ſucceſſorum priorum adſcribi poſſe videtur, qui forte, antequam ipſe ſuum nomen & imaginem numis inſcribi juberet, & Regis uſurparet titulum, Alexandri M. vultum in numis ſuis expreſſit. Hunc Seleucum ſecutus eſt Antiochus filius cognomine Soter, de cujus cognomine multa docte diſputantur. Antiochus autem magnus, qui in prœlio adverſus Romanos elephantos adhibuit, cum Scipione pugnans, tam infeliciter rem geſſit, ut is victo Antiocho, mille ducentos & viginti eburneos dentes in triumpho oſtenderet. Cum autem Antiochus Eupator, cujus belli apparatus L. I Maccab. c. 6 deſcribitur, in pugna cum Judæis elephantos quoque in campum educeret, uvæ & mori ſuccum illis oſtendi juſſit, quia rubro ſanguineoque colore in prœlium acuuntur, id quod etiam Plutarchus innuere videtur, quando eos, qui ad elephantos accedunt, non induere ἐσθῆτα λαμπρὰν ſcribit. Atque hic mos bellandi cum elephantis ad alios Seleuci ſucceſſores tranſiit. Notabilis eſt numus Antiochi cognomine Epiphanis Dionyſi, in quo ἔλεφας λυχνοφόρος, ſeu *lampada gerens* conſpicitur. Victis autem a Romanorum exercitu Aſiæ Regibus, non amplius in bellis Aſiæ Reges elephantis uſos legimus. Quod ad Macedoniæ Reges attinet, Antipater poſt Alexandrum M. in obſidione Megaræ elephantos adhibuit, cujus tamen incolæ ſuibus

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gemmæ capite Socratis, addita elephanti proboſcide, nec non aliorum animalium capitibus, ſignatæ exhibentur ex Chiffletio, & de monſtroſis ejusmodi figuris multa præclare diſputantur. Præterea varia afferuntur, quæ ad elephantos aliquo modo pertinere illuſtri Autori viſa ſunt. Indus fluvius Cariæ dictus eſt a rectore, quem bellua ex ſede ſua excuſſit, & in aquas præcipitavit. Phœnices mercatores ad inſulam Cernen navibus ire ſolebant, ut dentes elephantorum inde reportarent. Elephanti in ſomniis viſi quid portendant, Artemidorus & Achmetus medicus Arabs ſcriptum reliquerunt. Interpres vulgatus Thren. IV, 7 אדמו עצם מפנינים vertit, *rubicundiores ebore antiquo*, quod proverbii loco poſitum defendit Martinus de Roa, perperam tamen verſum dicit Grotius, & λύθες πολυτελεῖς, *pyropos* ſeu *carbunculos* interpretatur, quia ſcilicet omne ebur natura ſua candidum eſt, etiamſi recte docet Mart. de Roa, illud jam ab Homeri temporibus tinctum fuiſſe rubro colore, ne ſcilicet *longis flaveſcere poſſit ab annis*, ut Ovidius canit. Domus & cubicula ebore inducta tam apud Judæos, quam apud Romanos, lecti præterea eburnei, pocula, aliaque vaſa, quæ elephanti præ ſe ferebant formam, apud Græcos Romanosque in pretio fuerunt. Græcis magna animalia elephanti dicebantur, quemadmodum Achilles Tatius hippopotamum ἐλέφαντα ἀιγύπτιον appellat. In fine hujus prioris diſſertationis numi exhibentur, cum capite elephanti, in Inſulis Sumatra & Ceylon excuſi. Præterea idolum elephanti capite deformatum, in æs inciſum repræſentatur, & Pagodus ſive templum elephanti deſcribitur. Cumque Brachmanes elephantos adoraſſe perhibeantur, fabula heic eorum putidiſſima de filio Evæ, cui Adam occiſi cujusdam elephanti caput impoſuiſſe dicitur, pro merito exploditur, & feſtum Perſarum, quod VII Martis die celebrant, & *Adventum* nominant *Dominorum Elephantorum*, ex Chardino deſcribitur, mentioque ſimul injicitur *æræ*, quam Arabes *elephantorum* appellant. Unusquisque ex iis, quæ carptim attulimus, variam doctrinam, qua hæc illuſtris Cuperi lucubratio referta eſt, facile agnoſcere, & ex un-

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the City of Boston, for the year ending December 31, 1875.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the City of Boston, for the year 1875, consisted of the following members:

Ward 1, Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Ward 2, Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Ward 3, Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Ward 4, Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Thomas Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Ward

verſionibus auxit *Hieronymus Baruffaldus, Ferrarienſis*, cujus de *armis Convivalibus Schediaſma* Lanzoni opuſculo ſubjunctum eſt. V *Ejusdem Hieronymi Baruffaldi diſſertatio de præficis ad illuſtrationem urnæ ſepulcralis* Fl. *Quartillæ præficæ*, cui accedunt Joſephi Lanzoni de luctu mortuali veterum adverſaria. VI *Laurentii Jo. Molin de Clavibus veterum diſſertatio*, quæ *Upſaliæ 1684* in publicum prodiit, docta ſane & perelegans, in qua fere omnia, quæ de inventione & ſtructura clavium apud veteres ſcriptores leguntur, invenire licet. VII *Incerti Scriptoris Interpretatio inſcriptionum & epitaphiorum, quæ Antiquariæ, quæ urbs eſt Bæticæ in Hiſpania, reperiuntur: opuſculum ſcriptum anno 1585*, ſed ante nunquam editum. Scriptor hujus libri, ut Celeberrimus Sallengre admonet, ludo literario Antiquariæ præfuit in Vandalicia, & pro ratione illorum temporum & locorum non contemnenda doctrina fuit præditus. Aggreſſus eſt interpretari Inſcriptiones Romanas, quæ in agro Antiquarienſi inveniebantur, & ne perirent, a Johanne Porcello Prætore eo tempore muris urbis inſertæ erant. Inſcriptiones recentiores heic prætermiſſæ ſunt, & ex reliquis XXX modo adductæ, quæ ad antiquitates Romanas pertinere videbantur. VIII *Taurobolium antiquum Lugduni An. 1704 repertum*, quod plura eruditorum ingenia exercuit. Explicatio hujus monimenti, quod heic adducitur, eſt *Philippi a Turre Epiſcopi Adrienſis*, cui adnectuntur *Purpurini a Faventia Cæleſtinorum Ordinis S. Benedicti ni Secretarii, ad Calendarium Romanum Amiterni effoſſum minuſcula commentaria*, quæ *Neapoli* prodierunt *A. 1680, 4.* IX *Dominici Auliſii de Gymnaſii conſtructione, nec non de Mauſolei architectura* opuſcula duo, quæ *Neapoli An. 1693, 4* lucem adſpexerunt, cum ejusdem *epiſtola de colo Mayerano*, quod monimentum Romæ repertum inſtrumentum fuit ex ære rotundum, quod ita cortinæ ritu cavum eſt, ut ſimul mamillæ ſpeciem exhibeat; multis foraminibus certo ac eleganti diſcurſu totum pertuſum, ut ſi liquorem infundas, nequeat continere, ſed ad guttam transmittat. Hoc autem Colum Mayeranum dictum eſt, quod Marcus Mayer primus evulgavit, & eruditis dedit explicandum.

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Tomi III.

Francof. & Lipſiæ, 1720, 8 maj.
Alph. 5.

NOndum dimiſit priſtinam ſuam ſententiam Vir Illuſtris, cui has Reliquias ferimus acceptas, ante reipublicæ noſtræ notitiam non fore genuinam, conſtantem, integram, omnique fallacia, fuco, fraude & pigmento liberam, quam habeamus & Hiſtoriam diplomaticam & diplomaticam Jurisprudentiam, ſive illa publica ſit, ſive ſacra, ſive clientelaris, ſive etiam civilis, quæ omnia qualem mereantur calculum, noſtrum non eſt diſputare. Huic ſaltem opinioni debemus indefeſſum illud & nunquam ſatis laudandum celeberrimi JCti ſtudium veteris ævi reliquias omnis generis manuſcriptas undique conquirendi, qua in re quanta poſt maximos ſumtus uſus ſit felicitate, docent Tomi III nunc ex locupletiſſimo Muſeo editi, quibus illuſtris Editor de Diplomatum in Germania neceſſitate & uſu, multitudine, ejusdemque cauſis, quibus modis factum ſit, ut tanta chartarum multitudo ſit conſervata, quibus rationibus adverſus Diplomaticæ rei hoſtes pugnandum ſit, de bellis diplomaticis, de artis diplomaticæ ſcriptoribus, de iis, qui diplomata ediderunt, de ſuo denique inſtituto prolixe & docte præfatus eſt. Nos inde nonnulla in rem noſtram convertemus.

T. I. Præf. p. 8. Cauſas multitudinis pene infinitæ diplomatum & chartarum Archiota illuſtris habet ſequentes, quod longi ſaltem temporis & illam Romanam præſcriptionem & uſucapionem Germani ignoraverint, quod Clerici imprimis reliquis ſagaciores in piis cauſis ſibi per literas caverint, quod notarii & exſcriptores in Germania innumeri quæſtum eo ipſo fecerint, quod Germanorum diffidentia, qua literis quam verbis maluerunt credere, plures tales partus excluſerit, quod pactis imprimis fuerit opus, ubi paucæ Leges, quod denique hominum ambitio & ſuperſtitio beneficii memoriam ad ſeros usque poſteros transmittere, & venientibus nepotibus commendare voluerit. Nec ſpernendæ ſunt rationes, quibus effectum credit Autor celeberrimus,

ut

Telegrams: "Stanbury, Wolverhampton." Telephone: 1 Wolverhampton.

STANBURY'S "ROYAL" PATENT SELF-ACTING SCREW JACK.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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Fig. 68.

Fig. 69.

Fig. 70.

Fig. 71.

Fig. 72.

Ad Lectorem Epistola.

Ad Lectorem Epistola.

Ad Lectorem Epistola.

ſtincta notatione Cæſarum metro compendioſe deſcriptorum, & capite XIV Introductionis ad jus publicum Germanicum, & Jo. Chriſtiani Neu, qui Wheari Relectiones locupletius a ſe editas hoc etiam indice ornatiores eſſe voluit. Cum vero hi Viri docti omnes, quaſi religione quadam ducti, ab emendationibus & ſupplementis abſtinuerint, hanc ſibi provinciam ſumſit Clariſſimus Kœlerus, Altorfinorum Hiſtoricus, qui omnis in eo jam eſt, ut de rebus omnis ævi inprimis patriæ noſtræ bene mereatur. Ea fini non modo omnes Rerum Germanicarum collectiones, illas inprimis, quas Frehero recentior ætas dedit, ſedulo excuſſit, ſed Gallos etiam & Anglos, æterna Pithœi, Quercetani, Labbei, d' Archerii, Baluzii, Martene & durandi, porro Savilii, Twisdeni & Seldeni, Galei aliorumque Volumina conſuluit, ſuumque indicem egregie auxit, vel Freherianum potius; tam parum nempe ipſe Clariſſimus Vir nomini Viri maximi detractum vult, ut Freheriana alio, alio ſua charactere exprimi curaverit. Sed & Hieron. Pezii Scriptores Auſtriacos ineditos ex primi Voluminis conſpectu, ſuis locis inſeruit, certa ſpe fretus fore, ut illi proxime ſtudio doctiſſimi Benedictini, ſumtibus vero Gleditſchii noſtri, ad patris exemplum de bonis libris bene merentis, lucem publicam adſpiciant. De Sagittariana Diſſertatiuncula non eſt ut dicamus, aut de indice addito chronicorum & ſcriptorum recenſitorum. Celeberrimi potius Kœleri Operibus, cum aliis, quæ molitur, tum illi, quod in Indicis hujus præfamine pollicetur, *Farragini* eleganti & concinnæ *diſſertationum criticarum de præcipuis autoribus Hiſtoriæ Germanicæ* a ſummis viris conſcriptarum, fauſtam Lucinam precamur.

Uberzeugende Belehrung vom Urſprung und Wachsthum des Pabſtthums.

h. e.

DOCTRINA MAXIME CONVINCENS de origine & incrementis Papiſmi, una cum Apologia pro Reformatione Lutheri ex genuinis monimentis excerpta

ab

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A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCC. XXXIII.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.

Titre

Interpretation.

(2) In this section the expression "Canadian corporation" means a corporation created by or under the laws of Canada or any province thereof.

Power to acquire and hold shares, etc.

(3) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares, bonds or other securities of any other corporation, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

Power to hold shares in other corporations.

(4) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares in any other corporation, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

Power to hold shares in subsidiary corporations.

(5) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares in any corporation, all of the shares of which are held by or for such Canadian corporation, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

Power to hold shares in corporations formed to take over business.

(6) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares in any corporation formed for the purpose of taking over the business of such Canadian corporation, or any part thereof, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

Power to hold shares in corporations formed to promote business.

(7) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares in any corporation formed for the purpose of promoting any business which such Canadian corporation is authorized to carry on, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

Power to hold shares in corporations formed to promote business.

(8) Subject to the provisions of any special Act relating thereto, any Canadian corporation may acquire and hold shares in any corporation formed for the purpose of promoting any business which such Canadian corporation is authorized to carry on, and may sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same.

c. 76.

c. 77.

c. 78.

c. 79.

c. 80.

c. 81.

Mario Pieralisi da Montelupone, Elogio storico del Cardinale Leonardo Antonelli, Camerino, 1788, 8°, pp. 32.

Mr. Justice Gibson, in delivering the opinion of the court, said, that the question was, whether the plaintiff had a right to recover the value of the property, or only the damages sustained by the detention. The rule was, that where the property was converted, the plaintiff might recover the value; but where it was only detained, he could recover only the damages. The question was, whether the defendant had converted the property, or only detained it. The plaintiff had a right to the property, and the defendant had no right to it. The defendant had taken it, and refused to deliver it. This was a conversion. The plaintiff was entitled to the value of the property, and the defendant was liable for the damages sustained by the detention. The judgment was affirmed.

Mr. Justice Gibson, in delivering the opinion of the court, said, that the question was, whether the plaintiff had a right to recover the value of the property, or only the damages sustained by the detention. The rule was, that where the property was converted, the plaintiff might recover the value; but where it was only detained, he could recover only the damages. The question was, whether the defendant had converted the property, or only detained it. The plaintiff had a right to the property, and the defendant had no right to it. The defendant had taken it, and refused to deliver it. This was a conversion. The plaintiff was entitled to the value of the property, and the defendant was liable for the damages sustained by the detention. The judgment was affirmed.

ἐπιστολὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας περὶ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐγράφη τινὶ οὔτε παραγενόμενός τις ἀπήγγειλεν ἢ ἐλάλησέν τι πονηρὸν περὶ σοῦ. 22 ἠξιοῦμεν δὲ παρὰ σοῦ ἀκοῦσαι ἃ φρονεῖς· περὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς αἱρέσεως ταύτης γνωστὸν ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ὅτι πανταχοῦ ἀντιλέγεται. 23 Ὁρίσαντες δὲ αὐτῷ ἡμέραν ἦλθον πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ξενίαν πλείονες, οἷς ἐξετίθετο διαμαρτυρόμενος τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ πείθων τε αὐτοὺς τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἀπό τε τοῦ νόμου Μωσέως καὶ τῶν προφητῶν, ἀπὸ πρωΐ ἕως ἑσπέρας. 24 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπείθοντο τοῖς λεγομένοις, οἱ δὲ ἠπίστουν. 25 ἀσύμφωνοι δὲ ὄντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀπελύοντο εἰπόντος τοῦ Παύλου ῥῆμα ἓν ὅτι καλῶς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἐλάλησεν διὰ Ἡσαΐου τοῦ προφήτου πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας ὑμῶν 26 λέγων· πορεύθητι πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον καὶ εἰπόν· ἀκοῇ ἀκούσετε καὶ οὐ μὴ συνῆτε, καὶ βλέποντες βλέψετε καὶ οὐ μὴ ἴδητε· 27 ἐπαχύνθη γὰρ ἡ καρδία τοῦ λαοῦ τούτου καὶ τοῖς ὠσὶν βαρέως ἤκουσαν καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτῶν ἐκάμμυσαν, μήποτε ἴδωσιν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς καὶ τοῖς ὠσὶν ἀκούσωσιν καὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ συνῶσιν καὶ ἐπιστρέψωσιν, καὶ ἰάσομαι αὐτούς. 28 γνωστὸν οὖν ἔστω ὑμῖν ὅτι τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἀπεστάλη τοῦτο τὸ σωτήριον τοῦ θεοῦ, αὐτοὶ καὶ ἀκούσονται. 29 καὶ ταῦτα αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος ἀπῆλθον οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι πολλὴν ἔχοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς συζήτησιν. 30 Ἐνέμεινεν δὲ διετίαν ὅλην ἐν ἰδίῳ μισθώματι καὶ ἀπεδέχετο πάντας τοὺς εἰσπορευομένους πρὸς αὐτὸν 31 κηρύσσων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ διδάσκων τὰ περὶ τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ μετὰ πάσης παρρησίας ἀκωλύτως.

Ἐπιστολὴ Κλήμεντος πρὸς Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφόθεον.

Κλήμης Ἰακώβῳ τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ ἀδελφοθέῳ καὶ ἐπισκόπων ἐπισκόπῳ καὶ τῇ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τῇ ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ πανταχοῦ τῆς ὑπὸ θεοῦ κληρωθείσης ἐκκλησίας ἐπισκόπῳ καὶ πρεσβυτερίῳ καὶ διακόνοις ὁσίοις τε καὶ ἐν πίστει καὶ ἀγάπῃ ἀμέμπτοις ἀδελφοῖς χάριν καὶ εἰρήνην ἀπὸ θεοῦ παντοκράτορος καὶ τοῦ μονογενοῦς αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ πληθυνθείη ὑμῖν ἐν ἐπιγνώσει.

Ἐπιστολὴν ἀποστέλλω σοι, κύριε τιμιώτατε καὶ ἅγιε ἀδελφόθεε, ἣν ἐγὼ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ὑπὸ Πέτρου τοῦ μακαρίου καὶ ἀποστόλου τοῦ ἐμοῦ διδασκάλου ἀκούσας ἐν ἀναμνήσεσιν ἔγραψα, ἃς καὶ Πέτρος ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὰ ἔθνη ἀποστολῇ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐποιήσατο, ἐν ἑπτὰ βιβλίοις ἐκθέμενος, ἃ καὶ ἐπιδώσειν ἔμελλεν τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ κατηχουμένοις, ἐπιστείλας μοι μετὰ τὸ ἐλθεῖν σε εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐπιδοῦναι τὰ βιβλία. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἐγὼ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐπιδημῶν ἐπιμελῶς ἐποιησάμην τὰς ἀναμνήσεις, ἐπιστείλας μοι ὁ Πέτρος ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ ἣν ἔγραψεν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ, ἐν ἑπτὰ βιβλίοις ἐκθέμενος, ἃ καὶ ἐπιδώσειν ἔμελλεν τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ κατηχουμένοις, ἐπιστείλας μοι μετὰ τὸ ἐλθεῖν σε εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐπιδοῦναι τὰ βιβλία. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἐγὼ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐπιδημῶν ἐπιμελῶς ἐποιησάμην τὰς ἀναμνήσεις, ἐπιστείλας μοι ὁ Πέτρος ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ ἣν ἔγραψεν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ, ἐν ἑπτὰ βιβλίοις ἐκθέμενος, ἃ καὶ ἐπιδώσειν ἔμελλεν τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ κατηχουμένοις, ἐπιστείλας μοι μετὰ τὸ ἐλθεῖν σε εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐπιδοῦναι τὰ βιβλία. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν ἐγὼ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐπιδημῶν ἐπιμελῶς ἐποιησάμην τὰς ἀναμνήσεις, ἐπιστείλας μοι ὁ Πέτρος ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ ἣν ἔγραψεν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ,

codices habuissent, ab adversarii exceptionibus vindicat. Tandemque C. XVII ea, quæ de suis responsis ad objectiones adversarius monuerat, diluit.

CORNELII VAN BYNKERSHOEK, JC. & Senatoris, opusculum de jure occidendi, vendendi & exponendi liberos apud veteres Romanos.

Lugduni Batav. 1719, 4.

TErtium hoc opusculum Illustris Domini van Bynkershœk originem patriæ potestatis apud veteres Romanos deri- C. 1.
vat ex jure dominii, in quo fuerint tum liberi tum servi, atque in commercio etiam. Ex hoc ipso jure dominii arcessit mox ἀνυπεύθυνον illud imperium patrum Romanorum in liberos. De re enim, quæ est in dominio meo, possum, ut libet, decernere. Potuisse ergo illos in liberos decernere etiam usque ad necem, eosdemque vendere & exponere; quia hoc minus est quam occidere. Boetius dixerat lib. 3 Topic. *Nostri autem juris res ceteræ nec mancipi vocabantur: eædem vero in jure cedebantur.* Rigidos autem fuisse veterum Romanorum mores, præsertim in his, quæ ad tuendum cujusque dominium pertinebant. Hinc & rigidas eorundem fuisse leges, ac rigidam etiam veteris Jurisprudentiæ rationem. Illustrantur hæc verbis Sexti Empirici, Dionysii Halicarn. (ubi ἐξηγεῖν vertit Noster *exponere*) Papiniani *apud Collat. LL. Mosaic. & Rom.* Constantini *in L. 2 pr. C. Theod. liberal. caus.* & Simplicii *ad Epict. c. 37.* Primos equidem Reges Romanorum observasse Legem Romuli de potestate occidendi ac vendendi, fuisse tamen, quibus displicuerit; quin & displicuisse ipsis Decemviris: hos tamen trecentis post annis non ausos fuisse legem illam moribus receptam tollere; inseruisse igitur XII Tabulis, quartæ nimirum, ἐκ ἐτέλμησαν ἀνελεῖν, *non ausi sunt tollere*, ait Dionysius. Mitescentibus itaque moribus, non usque adeo fuisse exercitam illam vitæ necisque potestatem: quamdiu autem exerceri potuerit, varie disputari. Nostro placuit, viguisse effreniorem illam

C. 1911. Dec. 15. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

1912. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

1913. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

1914. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14. Nov. 11. Dec. 9.

1915. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

1916. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

1917. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

1918. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

1919. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

1920. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14. Nov. 11. Dec. 9.

1921. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

1922. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

1923. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

1924. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

1925. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

1926. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14. Nov. 11. Dec. 9.

1927. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

1928. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

1929. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

1930. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

1931. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

1932. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14. Nov. 11. Dec. 9.

1933. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

1934. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

1935. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

1936. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

1937. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

1938. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14. Nov. 11. Dec. 9.

1939. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

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2101. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

2102. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

2103. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

2104. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

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2107. Jan. 13. Feb. 10. Mar. 10. Apr. 14. May 12. June 9. July 14. Aug. 11. Sept. 8. Oct. 13. Nov. 10. Dec. 8.

2108. Jan. 12. Feb. 9. Mar. 8. Apr. 12. May 10. June 14. July 12. Aug. 9. Sept. 13. Oct. 11. Nov. 8. Dec. 13.

2109. Jan. 10. Feb. 14. Mar. 14. Apr. 11. May 9. June 13. July 11. Aug. 8. Sept. 12. Oct. 10. Nov. 14. Dec. 12.

2110. Jan. 9. Feb. 13. Mar. 13. Apr. 10. May 8. June 12. July 10. Aug. 14. Sept. 11. Oct. 9. Nov. 13. Dec. 11.

2111. Jan. 8. Feb. 12. Mar. 12. Apr. 9. May 14. June 11. July 9. Aug. 13. Sept. 10. Oct. 8. Nov. 12. Dec. 10.

2112. Jan. 14. Feb. 11. Mar. 11. Apr. 8. May 13. June 10. July 8. Aug. 12. Sept. 9. Oct. 14

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Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place.
26 And they gave forth their lots; and the lot fell upon Matthias;
and he was numbered with the eleven apostles.

2 And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all
with one accord in one place. 2 And suddenly there came a sound
from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house
where they were sitting. 3 And there appeared unto them tongues
parting asunder like as of fire, and one sat upon each of them.
4 And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak
with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. 5 Now there
were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, from every nation
under heaven. 6 And when this sound was heard, the multitude came
together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them
speaking in his own language. 7 And they were all amazed and
marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which
speak Galilæans? 8 And how hear we every man in our own
language wherein we were born? 9 Parthians and Medes and
Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and Judæa, and Cappa-
docia, Pontus and Asia, 10 Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt, and the
parts of Libya about Cyrene, and sojourners from Rome, Jews and
proselytes, 11 Cretans and Arabians, we hear them speaking in our
tongues the mighty works of God. 12 And they were all amazed,
and were perplexed, saying one to another, What meaneth this?
13 But others mocking said, They are filled with new wine.

14 But Peter, standing with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and
spake unto them, Ye men of Judæa, and all ye that dwell at Jeru-
salem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words. 15 For
these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour
of the day; 16 but this is that which hath been spoken through the
prophet Joel:

17 And it shall be in the last days, saith God,
I will pour forth of my Spirit upon all flesh:
And your sons and your daughters shall prophesy,
And your young men shall see visions,
And your old men shall dream dreams:
18 Yea and on my servants and on my handmaidens in those days
I will pour forth of my Spirit;
And they shall prophesy.
19 And I will show wonders in the heaven above,
And signs on the earth beneath;
Blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke:
20 The sun shall be turned into darkness,
And the moon into blood,
Before the day of the Lord come,
That great and glorious day:
21 And it shall be, that whosoever shall call on the name of the
Lord shall be saved.

22 Ye men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus the Nazarene, a man
approved of God unto you by mighty works and wonders and signs
which God did by him in the midst of you, even as ye yourselves
know: 23 him, being delivered up by the determinate counsel and
foreknowledge of God, ye by the hand of lawless men did crucify
and slay: 24 whom God raised up, having loosed the pangs of death:
because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. 25 For
David saith concerning him,

I beheld the Lord always before my face,
For he is on my right hand, that I may not be moved:
26 Therefore my heart was glad, and my tongue rejoiced;
Moreover my flesh also shall dwell in hope:
27 Because thou wilt not leave my soul unto Hades,
Neither wilt thou give thy Holy One to see corruption.
28 Thou madest known unto me ways of life;
Thou shalt make me full of gladness with thy countenance.

29 Brethren, I may say unto you freely of the patriarch David, that
he both died and was buried, and his tomb is with us unto this day.
30 Being therefore a prophet, and knowing that with an oath God
had sworn to him that of the fruit of his loins he would set upon his
throne; 31 he foreseeing this spake of the resurrection of the Christ,
that neither was he left unto Hades, nor his flesh did see corruption.
32 This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we all are witnesses. 33 Being
therefore by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the
Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath poured forth this,
which ye see and hear. 34 For David ascended not into the heavens:
but he himself saith,

The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand,
35 Until I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet.

36 Let all the house of Israel therefore know assuredly, that God
hath made him both Lord and Christ, this Jesus whom ye crucified.

37 Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart,
and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Brethren, what shall
we do? 38 And Peter said unto them, Repent ye, and be baptized
every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ unto remission of your
sins; and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. 39 For to you
is the promise, and to your children, and to all that are afar off,
even as many as the Lord our God shall call unto him. 40 And with
many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves
from this crooked generation. 41 They then that gladly received his
word were baptized: and there were added that day about three
thousand souls. 42 And they were stedfastly continuing in the apostles'
teaching and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and the prayers.
43 And fear came upon every soul: and many wonders and signs were
done through the apostles. 44 And all that believed were together,
and had all things common; 45 and they sold their possessions and
goods, and parted them to all, according as any man had need.
46 And day by day, continuing stedfastly with one accord in the
temple, and breaking bread at home, they did take their food with
gladness and singleness of heart, 47 praising God, and having favour
with all the people. And the Lord added to the church day by day
those that were saved.

3 Now Peter and John were going up into the temple at the hour
of prayer, the ninth hour. 2 And a man lame from his mother's
womb was carried, whom they laid daily at the door of the temple
which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them that entered into the
temple; 3 who seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple
asked to receive an alms. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes upon him,
with John, said, Look on us. 5 And he gave heed unto them, expecting
to receive something of them. 6 But Peter said, Silver and gold have
I none; but what I have, that give I thee: In the name of Jesus
Christ the Nazarene rise up and walk. 7 And he took him by the
right hand, and raised him up: and immediately his feet and ankle-
bones received strength. 8 And he leaping up stood, and began to
walk, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping,
and praising God. 9 And all the people saw him walking and praising
God: 10 and they took knowledge of him, that it was he which sat for
alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple: and they were filled with
wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him.

11 And as he held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto
them in the porch called Solomon's, greatly wondering. 12 And when
Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, Ye men of Israel, why
marvel ye at this man? or why fasten ye your eyes on us, as though
by our own power or godliness we had made him to walk? 13 The
God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers,
hath glorified his servant Jesus; whom ye indeed delivered up, and
denied before the face of Pilate, when he had determined to release
him. 14 But ye denied the Holy and Righteous One, and asked for a
murderer to be granted unto you; 15 and killed the Prince of life,
whom God raised from the dead; whereof we are witnesses. 16 And
by faith in his name hath his name made this man strong, whom ye
behold and know: yea, the faith which is through him hath given him
this perfect soundness in the presence of you all.

17 And now, brethren, I know that in ignorance ye did it, as also
your rulers. 18 But the things which God foreshowed by the mouth
of all the prophets, that his Christ should suffer, he thus fulfilled.
19 Repent ye therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted
out, 20 that so there may come seasons of refreshing from the face of
the Lord, and that he may send the Christ who hath been appointed
for you, even Jesus: 21 whom the heaven must receive until the times
of restoration of all things, whereof God spake by the mouth of his
holy prophets which have been from of old. 22 Moses indeed said,
A prophet shall the Lord God raise up unto you from among your
brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he
shall speak unto you. 23 And it shall be, that every soul which shall
not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people.
24 And all the prophets from Samuel and them that followed after,
as many as have spoken, they also told of these days. 25 Ye are the
children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with
our fathers, saying unto Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the
kindreds of the earth be blessed. 26 For you first, God, having raised
up his servant, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of
you from your iniquities.

4 And as they spake unto the people, the priests and the captain
of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them, 2 being sore
troubled because they taught the people and proclaimed in Jesus the
resurrection from the dead. 3 And they laid hands on them, and put
them in ward unto the next day: for it was now eventide. 4 But many
of them that heard the word believed; and the number of the men
came to be about five thousand.

5 And it came to pass on the morrow, that their rulers and elders
and scribes were gathered together in Jerusalem, 6 with Annas the
high priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as
were of the kindred of the high priest. 7 And when they had set them
in the midst, they inquired, By what power, or in what name, have
ye done this? 8 Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto
them, Ye rulers of the people, and elders of Israel, 9 if we this day
are examined concerning a benefit done to a impotent man, by what
means he is made whole; 10 be it known unto you all, and to all the
people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene,
whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him doth
this man stand here before you whole. 11 He is the stone which was
set at nought of you the builders, which was made the head of the
corner. 12 And in none other is there salvation: for neither is there
any other name under heaven, that is given among men, wherein we
must be saved.

13 Now when they beheld the boldness of Peter and John, and
perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled;
and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus.
14 And seeing the man that was healed standing with them, they could
say nothing against it. 15 But when they had commanded them to go
aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves, 16 saying,
What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle
hath been wrought through them is manifest to all them that dwell in
Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it. 17 But that it spread no further
among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak no
more to any man in this name. 18 And they called them, and charged
them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus. 19 But Peter
and John answered and said unto them, Whether it is right in the
sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God, judge ye:
20 for we cannot but speak the things which we saw and heard.
21 And they, when they had further threatened them, let them go,
finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people;
for all men glorified God for that which was done. 22 For the man
was more than forty years old, on whom this miracle of healing was
wrought.

23 And being let go, they came to their own company, and reported
all that the chief priests and the elders had said unto them. 24 And
they, when they heard it, lifted up their voice to God with one accord,
and said, O Lord, thou that didst make the heaven and the earth and
the sea, and all that in them is; 25 who by the mouth of our father
David thy servant didst say,

Why did the Gentiles rage,
And the peoples imagine vain things?
26 The kings of the earth set themselves in array,
And the rulers were gathered together,
Against the Lord, and against his Anointed:

27 for of a truth in this city against thy holy servant Jesus, whom
thou didst anoint, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles
and the peoples of Israel, were gathered together, 28 to do whatsoever
thy hand and thy counsel foreordained to come to pass. 29 And now,
Lord, look upon their threatenings, and grant unto thy servants to
speak thy word with all boldness, 30 while thou stretchest forth thy
hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done through the
name of thy holy servant Jesus. 31 And when they had prayed, the
place was shaken wherein they were gathered together; and they were
all filled with the Holy Ghost, and spake the word of God with
boldness.

32 And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and
soul: and not one of them said that aught of the things which he
possessed was his own; but they had all things common. 33 And with
great power gave the apostles their witness of the resurrection of the
Lord Jesus: and great grace was upon them all. 34 For neither was
there among them any needy person: for as many as were possessors
of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that
were sold, 35 and laid them at the apostles' feet: and distribution was
made unto each, according as any had need. 36 And Joseph, who by the
apostles was surnamed Barnabas (which is, being interpreted, Son of
exhortation), a Levite, a man of Cyprus by race, 37 having a field,
sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the apostles' feet.

5 But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a
possession, 2 and kept back some of the price, his wife also being
privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles'
feet. 3 But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to
lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back some of the price of the land?
4 While it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was
it not in thine own power? why is it that thou hast conceived this
thing in thine heart? thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.
5 And Ananias hearing these words fell down and gave up the ghost:
and great fear came upon all that heard it. 6 And the young men
arose and covered him up, and carried him out and buried him.

7 And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife,
not knowing what was done, came in. 8 And Peter answered unto her,
Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea,
for so much. 9 But Peter said unto her, How is it that ye have agreed
together to make trial of the Spirit of the Lord? behold, the feet of
them that have buried thy husband are at the door, and they shall
carry thee out. 10 And she fell down immediately at his feet, and gave
up the ghost: and the young men came in and found her dead, and
they carried her out and buried her by her husband. 11 And great fear
came upon the whole church, and upon all that heard these things.

12 And through the hands of the apostles were many signs and
wonders wrought among the people; and they were all with one accord
in Solomon's porch. 13 But of the rest durst no man join himself to
them: howbeit the people magnified them; 14 and believers were the
more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women; 15 insomuch
that they even carried out the sick into the streets, and laid them on
beds and couches, that as Peter came by at the least his shadow might
overshadow some of them. 16 And the multitude also of the cities round
about Jerusalem came together, bringing sick folk, and them that were
vexed with unclean spirits: and they were healed every one.

17 But the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him,
(which is the sect of the Sadducees,) and were filled with jealousy,
18 and laid hands on the apostles, and put them in public ward. 19 But
an angel of the Lord by night opened the doors of the prison, and
brought them forth, and said, 20 Go ye, and stand and speak in the
temple to the people all the words of this Life. 21 And when they
heard this, they entered into the temple early in the morning, and
taught.

Now the high priest came, and they that were with him, and called
the council together, and all the senate of the children of Israel, and
sent to the prison house to have them brought. 22 But the officers that
came found them not in the prisons: and they returned, and told,
23 saying, The prison house we found shut with all safety, and the
keepers standing before the doors: but when we had opened, we found
no man within. 24 Now when the captain of the temple and the chief
priests heard these things, they were much perplexed concerning them
whereunto this would grow. 25 And there came one and told them,
Behold, the men whom ye put in prison are in the temple standing and
teaching the people. 26 Then went the captain with the officers, and
brought them, not by force; for they feared the people, lest they should
be stoned. 27 And when they had brought them, they set them before
the council. And the high priest asked them, 28 saying, We straitly
charged you not to teach in this name: and behold, ye have filled
Jerusalem with your teaching, and intend to bring this man's blood
upon us. 29 But Peter and the apostles answered and said, We must
obey God rather than men. 30 The God of our fathers raised up Jesus,
whom ye slew, hanging him on a tree. 31 Him did God exalt with his
right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance to Israel,
and remission of sins. 32 And we are witnesses of these things; and so
is the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.

33 But they, when they heard this, were cut to the heart, and took
counsel to slay them. 34 But there stood up one in the council, a
Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in honour of all the
people, and commanded to put the men forth a little while; 35 and said
unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves as touching these
men, what ye intend to do. 36 For before these days rose up Theudas,
giving himself out to be some great one; to whom a number of men,
about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many
as obeyed him, were dispersed, and came to nought. 37 After this man
rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the enrolment, and drew away
some people after him: he also perished; and all, as many as obeyed
him, were scattered abroad. 38 And now I say unto you, refrain from
these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work is of
men, it will be overthrown: 39 but if it is of God, ye will not be able
to overthrow them; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.
40 And they were persuaded by him: and when they had called the
apostles unto them, and beaten them, they charged that they should not
speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go. 41 They therefore went
their way from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were
counted worthy to suffer dishonour for the Name. 42 And every day, in
the temple and at home, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus as
the Christ.

6 Now in these days, when the disciples were multiplying, there arose
a murmuring of the Hellenists against the Hebrews, because their
widows were neglected in the daily ministration. 2 And the twelve
called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not
meet that we should forsake the word of God, and serve tables. 3 Look
ye out therefore, brethren, from among you seven men of good report,
full of the Spirit and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this need.
4 But we will continue stedfastly in prayer, and in the ministry of the
word. 5 And the saying pleased the whole multitude: and they chose
Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip, and
Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolas a proselyte
of Antioch: 6 whom they set before the apostles: and they prayed, and
laid their hands on them.

7 And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples
multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly; and a great company of the priests
were obedient to the faith.

8 And Stephen, full of grace and power, wrought great wonders and
signs among the people. 9 But there arose certain of them that were of
the synagogue called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians,
and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and Asia, disputing with
Stephen. 10 And they were not able to withstand the wisdom and the
spirit by which he spake. 11 Then they suborned men, which said, We
have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses, and God.
12 And they stirred up the people, and the elders, and the scribes, and
came upon him, and seized him, and brought him into the council,
13 and set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceaseth not to speak
words against this holy place, and the law: 14 for we have heard him
say, that this Nazarene Jesus shall destroy this place, and shall change
the customs which Moses delivered unto us. 15 And all that sat in the
council, looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face
of an angel.

7 And the high priest said, Are these things so? 2 And he said,
Brethren and fathers, hearken: The God of glory appeared unto our
father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in
Haran, 3 and said unto him, Get thee out of thy land, and from thy
kindred, and come into the land which I shall show thee. 4 Then came
he out of the land of the Chaldæans, and dwelt in Haran: and from
thence, when his father was dead, he removed him into this land,
wherein ye now dwell: 5 and he gave him none inheritance in it, no,
not a foot's breadth: and he promised that he would give it to him in
possession, and to his seed after him, when as yet he had no child.
6 And God spake on this wise, that his seed should sojourn in a strange
land; and that they should bring them into bondage, and entreat them
evil, four hundred years. 7 And the nation to which they shall be in
bondage will I judge, said God: and after that shall they come forth,
and shall serve me in this place. 8 And he gave him the covenant of
circumcision: and so he begat Isaac, and circumcised him the eighth
day; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob the twelve patriarchs.

9 And the patriarchs, moved with jealousy against Joseph, sold him
into Egypt: and God was with him, 10 and delivered him out of all his
afflictions, and gave him favour and wisdom before Pharaoh king of
Egypt; and he made him governor over Egypt and all his house.
11 Now there came a famine over all Egypt and Canaan, and great
affliction: and our fathers found no sustenance. 12 But when Jacob
heard that there was corn in Egypt, he sent forth our fathers first.
13 And at the second time Joseph was made known to his brethren;
and Joseph's race became manifest unto Pharaoh. 14 And Joseph sent,
and called to him Jacob his father, and all his kindred, threescore and
fifteen souls. 15 So Jacob went down into Egypt, and he died, himself
and our fathers, 16 and were carried over into Shechem, and laid in the
tomb that Abraham bought for a sum of money of the sons of Hamor in
Shechem.

17 But as the time of the promise drew nigh, which God vouchsafed
unto Abraham, the people grew and multiplied in Egypt, 18 till there
arose another king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. 19 The same
dealt craftily with our race, and evil entreated our fathers, to make
them expose their babes, to the end they might not live. 20 At which
season Moses was born, and was exceeding fair; and he was nourished
three months in his father's house: 21 and when he was exposed, Pharaoh's
daughter took him up, and nourished him for her own son. 22 And Moses
was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in his
words and works. 23 But when he was well nigh forty years old, it came
into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel. 24 And seeing
one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was
oppressed, and smote the Egyptian: 25 and he supposed that his brethren
understood how that God by his hand was giving them deliverance; but
they understood not. 26 And on the morrow he showed himself unto them
as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye
are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another? 27 But he that did his
neighbour wrong thrust him away, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a
judge over us? 28 Wouldest thou kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian
yesterday? 29 And Moses fled at this saying, and became a sojourner in
the land of Midian, where he begat two sons.

30 And when forty years were fulfilled, there appeared to him in the
wilderness of mount Sinai an angel, in a flame of fire in a bush. 31 And
Moses, when he saw it, wondered at the sight: and as he drew near to
observe it, there came a voice of the Lord, 32 I am the God of thy fathers,
the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob. And Moses trembled,
and durst not observe it. 33 And the Lord said to him, Loose the shoes
from thy feet: for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.
34 I have surely seen the affliction of my people that is in Egypt, and
have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver them: and now
come, I will send thee into Egypt. 35 This Moses whom they disowned,
saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge? him hath God sent as both
a ruler and a deliverer by the hand of the angel which appeared to him
in the bush. 36 He brought them forth, having wrought wonders and signs
in the land of Egypt, and in the Red Sea, and in the wilderness forty
years. 37 This is that Moses, which said unto the children of Israel, A
prophet shall God raise up unto you from among your brethren, like unto
me. 38 This is he that was in the assembly in the wilderness with the
angel which spake to him in the mount Sinai, and with our fathers: who
received living oracles to give unto us: 39 to whom our fathers would not
become obedient, but thrust him from them, and turned back in their
hearts unto Egypt, 40 saying unto Aaron, Make us gods that shall go
before us: for as for this Moses, who led us forth out of the land of
Egypt, we know not what is become of him. 41 And they made a calf in
those days, and brought a sacrifice unto the idol, and were rejoicing in
the works of their hands. 42 But God turned, and gave them up to serve
the host of heaven; as it is written in the book of the prophets,

Did ye offer unto me slain beasts and sacrifices
Forty years in the wilderness, O house of Israel?
43 And ye took up the tabernacle of Moloch,
And the star of your god Rephan,
The figures which ye made to worship them:
And I will carry you away beyond Babylon.

44 Our fathers had the tabernacle of the testimony in the wilderness,
even as he appointed who spake unto Moses, that he should make it
according to the pattern that he had seen; 45 which our fathers in their
turn brought in with Joshua when they entered on the possession of the
nations, whom God thrust out before the face of our fathers, unto the
days of David; 46 who found favour before God, and asked to find a
habitation for the God of Jacob. 47 But Solomon built him a house.
48 Howbeit the Most High dwelleth not in houses made with hands; as
saith the prophet,

49 The heaven is my throne,
And the earth the footstool of my feet:
What manner of house will ye build me, saith the Lord:
Or what is the place of my rest?
50 Did not my hand make all these things?

51 Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always
resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye. 52 Which of the
prophets did your fathers not persecute? and they killed them which
showed before of the coming of the Righteous One; of whom ye have now
become betrayers and murderers: 53 ye who received the law as it was
ordained by angels, and kept it not.

54 Now when they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and
they gnashed on him with their teeth. 55 But he, being full of the Holy
Ghost, looked stedfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and
Jesus standing on the right hand of God, 56 and said, Behold, I see the
heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.
57 But they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and rushed
upon him with one accord, 58 and cast him out of the city, and stoned him:
and the witnesses laid down their garments at the feet of a young man
named Saul. 59 And they stoned Stephen calling upon God, and saying,
Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. 60 And he kneeled down, and cried with a
loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said
this, he fell asleep.

8 And Saul was consenting unto his death.

And there arose on that day a great persecution against the church
which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout
the regions of Judæa and Samaria, except the apostles. 2 And devout
men buried Stephen, and made great lamentation over him. 3 But Saul
laid waste the church, entering into every house, and dragging men and
women committed them to prison.

4 They therefore that were scattered abroad went about preaching the
word. 5 Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and proclaimed unto
them the Christ. 6 And the multitudes gave heed with one accord unto
the things that were spoken by Philip, hearing and seeing the signs which
he did. 7 For from many of those which had unclean spirits, they came
out, crying with a loud voice: and many taken with palsies, and lame,
were healed. 8 And there was much joy in that city.

9 But there was a certain man, Simon by name, which before time in
the city used sorcery, and amazed the nation of Samaria, giving out that
himself was some great one: 10 to whom they all gave heed, from the least
to the greatest, saying, This man is the power of God which is called
Great. 11 And they gave heed to him, because of the long time that he had
amazed them with his sorceries. 12 But when they believed Philip preaching
good tidings concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ,
they were baptized, both men and women. 13 And Simon himself also
believed: and being baptized, he continued with Philip; and beholding
signs and great miracles wrought, he was amazed.

14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria
had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John:
15 who, when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might
receive the Holy Ghost: 16 for as yet he was fallen upon none of them:
only they had been baptized into the name of the Lord Jesus. 17 Then
laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost.

18 Now when Simon saw that through the laying on of the apostles'
hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money, 19 saying, Give
me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay my hands, he may receive
the Holy Ghost. 20 But Peter said unto him, Thy silver perish with thee,
because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money. 21 Thou
hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right before
God. 22 Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray the Lord, if
perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. 23 For I see that
thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of unrighteousness.
24 And Simon answered and said, Pray ye for me to the Lord, that none of
the things which ye have spoken come upon me.

25 They therefore, when they had testified and spoken the word of the
Lord, returned to Jerusalem, and preached the gospel to many villages of
the Samaritans.

26 But an angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go
toward the south unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza:
this is desert. 27 And he arose and went: and behold, a man of Ethiopia,
a eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who
was over all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship,
28 was returning, and sitting in his chariot was reading the prophet Isaiah.
29 And the Spirit said unto Philip, Go near, and join thyself to this chariot.
30 And Philip ran to him, and heard him reading the prophet Isaiah, and
said, Understandest thou what thou readest? 31 And he said, How can I,
except some one shall guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come
up and sit with him. 32 Now the passage of the scripture which he was
reading was this,

He was led as a sheep to the slaughter;
And as a lamb before his shearer is dumb,
So he openeth not his mouth:
33 In his humiliation his judgment was taken away:
His generation who shall declare?
For his life is taken from the earth.

34 And the eunuch said to Philip, I pray thee, of whom doth the prophet
say this? of himself, or of some other? 35 And Philip opened his mouth,
and beginning from this scripture preached unto him Jesus. 36 And as they
went on the way, they came unto a certain water; and the eunuch said,
Behold, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? 37 And Philip
said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered
and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. 38 And he commanded
the chariot to stand still: and they both went down into the water, both
Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. 39 And when they came up
out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip; and the eunuch
saw him no more, for he went on his way rejoicing. 40 But Philip was found
at Azotus: and passing through he preached the gospel to all the cities,
till he came to Cæsarea.

9 But Saul, yet breathing threatening and slaughter against the disciples
of the Lord, went unto the high priest, 2 and asked of him letters to
Damascus unto the synagogues, that if he found any that were of the Way,
whether men or women, he might bring them bound to Jerusalem. 3 And as
he journeyed, it came to pass that he drew nigh unto Damascus: and
suddenly there shone round about him a light out of heaven: 4 and he fell
upon the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why
persecutest thou me? 5 And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I
am Jesus whom thou persecutest: 6 but rise, and enter into the city, and it
shall be told thee what thou must do. 7 And the men which journeyed with
him stood speechless, hearing the voice, but beholding no man. 8 And Saul
arose from the earth; and when his eyes were opened, he saw nothing: and
they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus. 9 And he was
three days without sight, and neither did eat nor drink.

10 Now there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and
to him said the Lord in a vision, Ananias. And he said, Behold, I am here,
Lord. 11 And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go to the street which is
called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for one named Saul, a
man of Tarsus: for behold, he prayeth, 12 and hath seen a man named
Ananias coming in, and laying his hands on him, that he might receive his
sight. 13 But Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard from many of this man,
how much evil he did to thy saints at Jerusalem: 14 and here he hath
authority from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name. 15 But
the Lord said unto him, Go thy way: for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to
bear my name before the Gentiles and kings and the children of Israel:
16 for I will show him how many things he must suffer for my name's sake.
17 And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and laying his
hands on him said, Brother Saul, the Lord hath sent me, even Jesus who
appeared unto thee in the way which thou camest, that thou mayest receive
thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost. 18 And straightway there fell
from his eyes as it were scales, and he received his sight forthwith; and he
arose and was baptized; 19 and he took food and was strengthened.

And he was certain days with the disciples which were at Damascus.
20 And straightway in the synagogues he proclaimed Jesus, that he is the
Son of God. 21 And all that heard him were amazed, and said, Is not this
he that made havock in Jerusalem of them which called on this name? and
he had come hither for this intent, that he might bring them bound before
the chief priests. 22 But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded
the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is the Christ.

23 And when many days were fulfilled, the Jews took counsel together to
kill him: 24 but their plot became known to Saul. And they watched the
gates also day and night that they might kill him: 25 but his disciples took
him by night, and let him down through the wall, lowering him in a basket.

26 And when he was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the
disciples: and they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a
disciple. 27 But Barnabas took him, and brought him to the apostles, and
declared unto them how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he spake
to him, and how he had preached boldly at Damascus in the name of Jesus.
28 And he was with them coming in and going out at Jerusalem, preaching
boldly in the name of the Lord. 29 And he spake and disputed against the
Hellenists: but they went about to kill him. 30 And when the brethren
knew it, they brought him down to Cæsarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus.

31 So the church throughout all Judæa and Galilee and Samaria had peace,
being edified; and, walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the
Holy Ghost, was multiplied.

32 And it came to pass, as Peter went throughout all parts, he came down
also to the saints that dwelt at Lydda. 33 And there he found a certain man
named Æneas, which had kept his bed eight years, and was palsied. 34 And
Peter said unto him, Æneas, Jesus Christ healeth thee: arise, and make thy
bed. And straightway he arose. 35 And all that dwelt at Lydda and Sharon
saw him, and turned to the Lord.

36 Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by
interpretation is called Dorcas: this woman was full of good works and
almsdeeds which she did. 37 And it came to pass in those days, that she was
sick, and died: and when they had washed her, they laid her in a chamber.
38 And as Lydda was nigh unto Joppa, the disciples, when they heard that
Peter was there, sent two men unto him, entreating him, Delay not to come
on unto us. 39 And Peter arose and went with them. When he was come,
they brought him into the chamber: and all the widows stood by him weeping,
and showing coats and garments, as many as Dorcas made while she was
with them. 40 But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down and prayed;
and turning to the body he said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes:
and when she saw Peter, she sat up. 41 And he gave her his hand, and raised
her up; and calling the saints and the widows, presented her alive. 42 And
it became known throughout all Joppa: and many believed on the Lord.
43 And it came to pass, that he abode many days in Joppa with one Simon a
tanner.

10 Now there was a certain man in Cæsarea named Cornelius, a centurion
of the band called the Italian band, 2 a devout man, and one that feared
God with all his house, who gave much alms to the people, and prayed to
God continually. 3 He saw in a vision openly about the ninth hour of the
day an angel of God coming in and saying unto him, Cornelius. 4 And he
looked on him, and was affrighted, and said, What is it, Lord? And he said
unto him, Thy prayers and thine alms are gone up for a memorial before
God. 5 And now send men to Joppa, and fetch one Simon, who is surnamed
Peter: 6 he lodgeth with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the sea side.
7 And when the angel who spake unto him was departed, he called two of his
household servants, and a devout soldier of them that waited on him
continually; 8 and having rehearsed all things unto them, he sent them to
Joppa.

9 On the morrow, as they journeyed on their way, and drew nigh unto the
city, Peter went up upon the house top to pray, about the sixth hour:
10 and he became hungry, and desired to eat: but while they made ready,
he fell into a trance, 11 and beheld the heaven opened, and a certain vessel
descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet, let down by four corners
upon the earth: 12 wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the
earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and birds of the air. 13 And
there came a voice unto him, Rise, Peter; kill and eat. 14 But Peter said,
Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten anything that is common and unclean.
15 And a voice came unto him again a second time, What God hath cleansed,
that call not thou common. 16 This was done thrice: and straightway the
vessel was received up into heaven.

17 Now while Peter was much perplexed in himself what the vision which
he had seen might mean, behold, the men which were sent from Cornelius,
having made enquiry for Simon's house, stood before the gate, 18 and called
and asked whether Simon, which was surnamed Peter, were lodging there.
19 And while Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Behold,
three men seek thee. 20 But arise, get thee down, and go with them, nothing
doubting: for I have sent them. 21 And Peter went down to the men which
were sent unto him from Cornelius; and said, Behold, I am he whom ye seek:
what is the cause wherefore ye are come? 22 And they said, Cornelius the
centurion, a righteous man, and one that feareth God, and of good report
among all the nation of the Jews, was warned of God by a holy angel to send
for thee into his house, and to hear words from thee. 23 He called them in
therefore and lodged them.

On the morrow he arose and went forth with them, and certain of the
brethren from Joppa accompanied him. 24 And on the morrow they entered
into Cæsarea. And Cornelius was waiting for them, having called together
his kinsmen and his near friends. 25 And it came to pass as Peter was
coming in, that Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and worshipped
him. 26 But Peter raised him up, saying, Stand up; I myself also am a man.
27 And as he talked with him, he went in, and findeth many come together:
28 and he said unto them, Ye yourselves know how that it is unlawful for a
man that is a Jew to keep company with or come unto one of another nation;
but God hath shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean:
29 wherefore also I came without objection, when I was sent for. I ask
therefore with what intent ye have sent for me. 30 And Cornelius said,
Four days ago, until this hour, I was keeping the ninth hour of prayer in
my house; and behold, a man stood before me in bright apparel, 31 and said,
Cornelius, thy prayer is heard, and thine alms are had in remembrance in the
sight of God. 32 Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon, who is
surnamed Peter; he is lodging in the house of Simon a tanner by the sea
side: who, when he is come, shall speak unto thee. 33 Forthwith therefore I
sent to thee; and thou hast well done in coming. Now therefore we all are
here present before God, to hear all things that have been commanded thee
of the Lord.

34 And Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God
is no respecter of persons: 35 but in every nation he that feareth him, and
worketh righteousness, is acceptable to him. 36 The word which he sent unto
the children of Israel, preaching good tidings of peace through Jesus Christ
(he is Lord of all), 37 that word ye yourselves know, which was published
throughout all Judæa, and began from Galilee, after the baptism which John
preached; 38 even Jesus of Nazareth, how God anointed him with the Holy
Ghost and with power: who went about doing good, and healing all that were
oppressed of the devil; for God was with him. 39 And we are witnesses of all
things which he did both in the country of the Jews and in Jerusalem;
whom they slew, hanging him on a tree: 40 him God raised up the third day,
and gave him to be made manifest, 41 not to all the people, but unto witnesses
that were chosen before by God, even to us, who did eat and drink with him
after he rose from the dead. 42 And he charged us to preach unto the people,
and to testify that this is he who is ordained of God to be the judge of quick
and dead. 43 To him bear all the prophets witness, that through his name
every one that believeth on him shall receive remission of sins.

44 While Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them
which heard the word. 45 And they of the circumcision which believed were
amazed, as many as came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was
poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. 46 For they heard them speaking with
tongues, and magnifying God. Then answered Peter, 47 Can any man forbid
the water, that

Ex Officina Typographica Ioannis Oporini, Anno M. D. XLIII. Mense Martio.

Dionysius Hagnaeus Lectori. De libris Admirandis. Epigramma.

Excudebat Ioannes Oporinus.

A Ntiquitas multa scripsit, quae nemo legit, quae nemo habet, quae nemo nouit. Quae autem habemus, quae legimus, quae nouimus, ea nos ipsi scribimus, aut certe scribere conamur. Quid igitur? Nihilne ad nos pertinet antiquitas? Imo vero plurimum. Nam quae nos scribimus, ea ex illa sumimus. Quae nos legimus, ea illa scripsit. Quae nos nouimus, ea illa nouit. Quae nos habemus, ea illa habuit. Quae nos non habemus, ea illa habuit. Quae nos non nouimus, ea illa nouit. Quae nos non legimus, ea illa scripsit. Quae nos scribere conamur, ea illa scripsit. Quae nos scribimus, ea illa scripsit. Quae nos scribimus, ea illa scripsit. Quae nos scribimus

apparet. Prodiit initio hujus anni Metaphyſica, cujus caput ſecundum Ontologiam ſeu generalem Entis cognitionem, tertium & quintum Pneumatologiam, quartum Coſmologiam metaphyſicam, ſextum denique Theologiam naturalem complectitur.

Quod methodum attinet, qua Autor opus hoc metaphyſicum conſcripſit; tenendum eſt, eandem omnino eſſe, qua Elementa Matheſeos univerſæ concinnavit, etſi definitionum, axiomatum, propoſitionum, corollariorum ac ſcholiorum titulos non adſcripſerit, ſed continuo verborum nexu uti maluerit, capitibus in articulos diſtinctis, quorum numero ſunt 1089. Citationibus tamen continuis perinde ac in Elementis Mathematicis uſus eſt, cum in theſium probatione non aſſumat niſi ante probata, vel definitiones, & continua brevitate uſus ab omni ſuperfluo verborum apparatu abſtineat. Sed agedum perluſtremus paulo ſpecialius ſingula capita, ut quandam Syſtematis ideam animo concipere detur.

Cap. 1 itaque de exiſtentia noſtra tractat: ubi in rationem evidentiæ, qua cognitio ejus nititur, eum potiſſimum in finem inquirit, ut in ſubſequentibus conſtet, utrum aliæ veritates momentoſæ eadem evidentia cognoſcantur, nec ne. Ideo modum illationis diſtinctius explanat & demonſtrationis geometricæ formam inde exſculpit, qualis nempe eſſe ſolet, ubi analyſis perfecta datur. Hiſce breviter præmiſſis

Cap. 2 ad Ontologiam progreditur, quod de primis cognitionis principiis & entibus in genere inſcribit. Notiones generales, quas hic evolvit, ex duplici principio derivat, *principio* nempe *contradictionis*, quod Scholaſtici cum *Ariſtotele* jam uſurparunt, & *principio rationis ſufficientis*, quod ab *Archimede* olim in Mechanicis adhibitum, *a Leibnitio* in Metaphyſicam primum introduci cœpit, & cujus geminam Noſter demonſtrationem affert, cum *a Leibnitio* nonniſi per inductionem probaretur, cujus fide idem aſſumſerat *Archimedes*. Neque vero eidem ſufficit notiones explicaſſe: verum etiam multas ex iisdem concluſiones deducit, quæ præmiſſorum vices in ſubſequentibus ratiociniis ſubeunt. Multus inprimis eſt in theoria

ſimpli-

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ſtrum, ſed ſolum Deum, qui ſolus eſt ſine peccato, ſine quo nemo eſt ſine peccato. Quod ſi ſolus Deus ſine peccato eſt, quia ſolus ſine illo eſt, qui ſine illo non eſt, quis eſt qui ſine peccato eſſe poſſit, niſi qui ſine illo eſt, ſine quo nemo eſt ſine peccato? Quis eſt autem ſine illo, niſi qui habet illum? Quis habet illum, niſi qui habitat in illo? Quis habitat in illo, niſi qui manet in charitate? Quis manet in charitate, niſi qui charitatem habet? Quis charitatem habet, niſi qui ex Deo natus eſt? Quis ex Deo natus eſt, niſi qui ſine peccato eſt? Quis ſine peccato eſt, niſi qui ſine illo eſt, ſine quo nemo eſt ſine peccato? Quis eſt

Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and the Church, in the resurrection of the flesh, and the life everlasting. Then, according to the new covenant of the Gospel, before they commend any thing to be done, they premise a solemn oath, not to do any thing wicked, but rather to bind themselves to the observance of good and innocent practices; not merely to abstain from the commission of crimes, but even from the desire of committing them. Then the bread and a cup of wine and water are brought to the president of the brethren; and he, taking them, offers praise and glory to the Father of all things, through the name of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and makes a long thanksgiving for our having been counted worthy to receive these things at His hands. When he has concluded the prayers and thanksgiving, all the people present express their assent by saying Amen, which word in the Hebrew language means So be it. After the president has given thanks, and all the people have expressed their assent, those whom we call deacons give to each of those present a portion of the bread and wine and water which has been consecrated, and carry away a portion to those who are absent. This food is called among us the Eucharist, of which no one is allowed to partake but he who believes that our doctrines are true, and has been washed with the washing that is for the remission of sins and for regeneration, and who lives as Christ has enjoined. For we do not receive these things as common bread and common drink; but as Jesus Christ our Saviour, having been made flesh by the Word of God, had both flesh and blood for our salvation, so we have been taught that the food which is blessed by the prayer of His word, and from which our blood and flesh by transmutation are nourished, is the flesh and blood of that Jesus who was made flesh. For the apostles, in the memoirs composed by them, which are called Gospels, have thus delivered unto us what was enjoined upon them; that Jesus took bread, and when He had given thanks, said, Do this in remembrance of me, this is my body; and that after the same manner, having taken the cup and given thanks, He said, This is my blood; and gave it to them alone. The wicked demons, in imitation of this, have delivered the same thing to be done in the mysteries of Mithras. For that bread and a cup of water are placed with certain words in the rites of one who is being initiated, you either know or can learn. What more I shall say on this food, which is called among us Eucharist, and of which no one is allowed to partake but he who believes our teaching to be true, and has been washed with the washing that is for remission of sins and for regeneration, and who lives as Christ has enjoined, I shall show. Not as common bread and common drink do we partake of these; but in like manner as Jesus Christ our Saviour, having been made flesh by the word of God, had both flesh and blood for our salvation, so we have been taught that the food which is blessed by the word of prayer that is from Him, and from which our blood and flesh by transmutation are nourished, is the flesh and blood of that Jesus who was made flesh. For the apostles, in the memoirs composed by them, which are called Gospels, have thus delivered unto us what was enjoined upon them; that Jesus took bread, and when He had given thanks, said, Do this in remembrance of me, this is my body; and that after the same manner, having taken the cup and given thanks, He said, This is my blood; and gave it to them alone. The wicked demons, in imitation of this, have delivered the same thing to be done in the mysteries of Mithras. For that bread and a cup of water are placed with certain words in the rites of one who is being initiated, you either know or can learn. What more I shall say on this food, which is called among us Eucharist, and of which no one is allowed to partake but he who believes our teaching to be true, and has been washed with the washing that is for remission of sins and for regeneration, and who lives as Christ has enjoined. For we do not receive these things as common bread and common drink; but as Jesus Christ our Saviour, having been made flesh by the Word of God, had both flesh and blood for our salvation, so we have been taught that the food which is blessed by the prayer of His word

the Mississippi, and the Ohio, and the Missouri, and the Red River, and the Arkansas, and the Rio Grande, and the Rio Colorado, and the Columbia, and the Sacramento, and the Willamette, and the Yellowstone, and the Platte, and the Kansas, and the Osage, and the Canadian, and the Pecos, and the Gila, and the Salmon, and the Clearwater, and the Spokane, and the Walla Walla, and the Umpqua, and the Rogue, and the Trinity, and the Feather, and the Yuba, and the Kern, and the Tulare, and the Santa Ana, and the Santa Clara, and the Santa Inez, and the Santa Barbara, and the Santa Maria, and the Santa Cruz, and the Santa Monica, and the Santa Catalina, and the Santa Rosa, and the Santa Cruz Islands, and the Santa Barbara Islands, and the Santa Monica Islands, and the Santa Catalina Islands, and the Santa Rosa Islands

Saint-Laurent-le-Minier, ancien chef-lieu de canton, arrondissement et à 18 kilomètres au nord-ouest du Vigan, sur la rive droite de la Vis, au pied du versant méridional de la montagne de l'Espérou, dans une vallée étroite et encaissée, entourée de rochers arides et escarpés, à 1 kilomètre de la route départementale n° 6 du Vigan à Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, à 1 kilomètre de la station de Saint-Laurent-le-Minier-Avèze, sur le chemin de fer de Nîmes à Quissac et au Vigan, et

the Tuscan order, and the other two of the Corinthian. The first of these is the most ancient, and is supposed to have been built by Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome. The second was built by Servius Tullius, the sixth king; and the third by Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king. The first of these temples was dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus, the second to Juno Regina, and the third to Minerva. The ruins of the first are still visible, and consist of a large platform of stone, on which the temple stood, and a few fragments of the columns. The second temple was destroyed by fire in the reign of Augustus, and was rebuilt by him. The third temple was destroyed by the Gauls when they took Rome, and was never rebuilt.

The Capitol was also the site of the Tarpeian Rock, from which traitors were thrown. It is now covered with houses, but the rock itself is still visible.

The Capitol was the centre of the religious life of Rome. Here the consuls offered sacrifices on entering upon their office, and here the triumphal processions ended. It was also the place where the public records were kept, and where the senate sometimes met.

The Capitol was surrounded by a wall, which enclosed a space of about two hundred and fifty feet square. The entrance was on the side facing the Forum, by a flight of steps. The temples stood on the summit of the hill, and were approached by a road which ran round the base of the hill.

The Capitol was also the site of the Asylum, a place of refuge for fugitives. It was established by Romulus, and was open to all who could reach it. It was destroyed by the Gauls when they took Rome.

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Mary. "Mamma, I'm sure I'm not going to be a bad girl, for I'm going to be a good girl, and I'm going to be a good girl because I'm going to be a good girl, and I'm going to be a good girl because I'm going to be a good girl, and I'm going to be a good girl because

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the Royal Society, and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1800 he published a paper on the subject, which was followed by a second in 1801. In the latter he says: "I have found that the solar rays which tend to the red part of the spectrum have the property of heating bodies in a high degree, but have little power of illuminating objects; while, on the contrary, those rays which are near the violet end of the spectrum have little power of heating bodies, but have the property of illuminating objects in a high degree." He also found that the rays which are most refrangible are the most chemical in their action, and that the rays which are least refrangible are the most heating. Thus the three properties of the solar rays, namely, their heating, illuminating, and chemical powers, are found to be in different parts of the spectrum. The heating rays are found beyond the red, the illuminating rays in the middle, and the chemical rays beyond the violet. Dr. Herschel's discovery of the heating rays beyond the red was made in the following manner: He placed a thermometer in the spectrum beyond the red, and found that it rose in temperature more than when placed in any other part of the spectrum. He then placed a thermometer in the dark space beyond the spectrum, and found that it rose in temperature more than when placed in the spectrum. He then placed a thermometer in the dark space beyond the spectrum, and found that it rose in temperature more than when placed in any other part of

Boeckh, Georg Clemens, Dr. phil., Professor der Chemie, Vorsteher des chemischen Laboratoriums und Lehrer der Technologie an der Königlichen Gewerbeschule zu Berlin, Mitglied der Königlichen Technischen Deputation für Gewerbe, Mitglied des Vereins zur Beförderung des Gewerbfleißes in Preußen, Mitglied des Vereins für Eisenbahnkunde zu Berlin, Mitglied des Vereins deutscher Ingenieure, Mitglied des Vereins deutscher Chemiker, Mitglied der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Heilkunde, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Paris, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Petersburg, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Moskau, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Riga, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Amsterdam, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Utrecht, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Rotterdam, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Brüssel, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Antwerpen, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Lüttich, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Gent, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Mecheln, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Löwen, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Namur, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Tournai, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Mons, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Charleroi, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Verviers, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Huy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Dinant, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Bastogne, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Arlon, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Neufchâteau, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Virton, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Florenville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Bouillon, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Sedan, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Mézières, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Charleville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Rethel, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Vouziers, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Grandpré, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Varennes, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Clermont, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Stenay, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Montmédy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Longuyon, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Briey, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Conflans, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Jarny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Mars-la-Tour, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Gravelotte, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Rezonville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Vionville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Flavigny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Ars-sur-Moselle, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Jussy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Woippy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Metz, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Montigny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Longeville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Lorry, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Plappeville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Julien, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Privat, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Amanvillers, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Roncourt, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Marcel, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Rozérieulles, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Moulins, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Lessy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Vaux, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Chesny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Malroy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Jussy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Woippy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Metz, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Montigny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Longeville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Lorry, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Plappeville, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Julien, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Privat, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Amanvillers, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Roncourt, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Saint-Marcel, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Rozérieulles, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Moulins, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Lessy, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Vaux, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Chesny, Mitglied der Gesellschaft für Pharmacie in Malroy,

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ
Calendis Septembris, Anno MDCCXX.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΟΣ, ΞΥΓΓΡΑφεῖσα παρὰ τᾶ Εὐσεβεςάτᾳ Ὑψηλοτάτᾳ, καὶ Σοφωτάτᾳ Αὐθέντᾳ καὶ Ἡγεμόνος πάσης Οὐγγροβλαχίας Κυρίᾳ Κυρίᾳ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΜΑΥΡΟΚΟΡΔΑΤΟΥ ΒΟΕΒΟΔΑ, νῦν πρῶτον τύποις, ἐκδοθεῦσα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡγεμονίας τῆς αὐτᾶ Ὑψηλότητος &c.

i. e.

LIBER DE OFFICIIS CONSCRIPTUS A Piiſſimo, Celſiſſimo atque Sapientiſſimo Principe ac Duce totius Vlachiæ Domino, Domino JOANNE NICOLAO ALEXANDRI MAUROCORDATI F. VOIVODA, nunc primum typis editus ſub Ducatu ipſius Celſitudinis.

Bucherestæ A. 1719, 4.
Alph. 1 pl. 1.

EA quidem eſt dignitas, præſtantia & utilitas ſtudii literarum & philoſophiæ, ut per ſe facile reſplendeat & commendetur; magnum tamen decus & tutamen accipit ab illuſtribus viris Regibusque & Principibus illud amplectentibus, illis præſertim qui etiam editis ingenii monumentis & ſcriptis inclareſcere pulchrum ſibi putarunt; quorum exempla efficaciſſime opponuntur literarum oſoribus. Magnum erat καύχημα Philoſophorum ſui temporis M. Aurelius Antoninus Imp. Rom. Philoſophi cognomento inclytus, Princeps laudatiſſimus, cujus libri moralem philoſophiam complectentes ad nos pervenerunt. Poſtea ve-

ἐπιστήσαντες τὸν νοῦν τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι γενομένοις ἔργοις ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐν τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πράξεων ἐκθησόμεθα, τὰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἐν τῇ τῶν βαρβαρικῶν πράξεων ἱστορίᾳ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πράξεων ἱστορίᾳ

tia. XVI De beneficentia & liberalitate. XVII De prudentia. XVIII Sanctos homines verbis factisque exercuisse prudentiam. XIX De Probitate & integritate (περὶ καλοκἀγαθίας) Qualis sit Probus.

Sed sine dubio expetent οἱ φιλέλληνες gustum aliquem sermonis Græci, apponemus ipsum initium: Ἐνῆκεν ὁ θεὸς τῇ τε ἀνθρώπε φύσει τὰ σπέρματα τῆς ἀρετῆς, διὸ ὁ ἐν ἡμῖν λόγος, (ᾧ τῶν ἄλλων ζώων διενηνόχαμεν) ὑπαγορεύει τὰ δέοντα, συνάδει τε καὶ τὰ τε ἐγγράφε νόμε τοῖς ἐγκεκολαμμένοις ἀνέκαθεν τῇ ψύσει τύποις. „λύχνος γάρ φησι τοῖς ποσί με ὁ νόμος σε, καὶ ψαλμ: ριή. „φῶς ταῖς τρίβοις με„ διὰ δὲ τὴν τε προπάτορος ἁμαρτίαν ἀμαυρωθέντας αὐτὰς, ἐλλαμπόμενοι τῇ χάριτι τε καινε νόμε, ὀφείλομεν ταῖς ἀπὸ τῆς θείας γραφῆς βαφαῖς καλλύνοντες, τοῖς τε ἀπὸ τῆς θύραθεν φιλοσοφίας χρώμασιν ἐπικοσμῶντες, ὅτι μάλιστα λαμπρὰς ἀπεργάζεσθαι, τὰ θεῖα πάντως συναιρομένε τοῖς εἰς ἀγαθὸν ὁρμῶσιν. i. e. versione verbali, minime assequente Græcam pulcritudinem: *Immisit Deus naturæ hominis semina virtutis: itaque ratio in nobis (quæ ceteris animalibus præstamus) dictat quid fieri oporteat: concinitque lex Scripturaria, ab origine insculptis naturæ signis.* „*Lucerna enim, inquit, pe-* Ps. 118, 105. „*dibus meis verbum tuum & lumen semitis meis.*„ *Sed quia hæc* signa *peccato primi parentis obscurata sint, debemus, illustrati gratia novæ legis, ea tincturis Divinæ Scripturæ decorando, externaque Philosophiæ coloribus ornando, quam potest maxime clara reddere, Deo utique opitulante tendentibus in bonum.* Mox interjecta ἐπ[illegible] Basilii Magni, qua probatur, Scripturæ sacræ meditationem ad invenienda officia amplissimam esse viam, sequitur: καὶ αὐτὸς ἔτος ὁ θεῖος ἀνὴρ καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔξωθεν λόγων ὠφέλειαν ἀμφιλαφῶς συνίςησιν. *Idemque iste Vir divinus utilitatem ab externa eruditione percipiendam copiose commendat.* Nempe scripsit S. Basilius libellum egregium de utilitate ex Profanorum scriptis legendis; quem utiliter hic apud nos ante aliquot annos prælegit Summe Rev. atque Clariss. D. Bœrnerus cum eum typis exscribi curasset. Post hæc de vegetandis seminibus illis divinitus naturæ humanæ insitis: γῆ τε γὰρ ἂν ἀρδευομένη, συνέχει μὲν ἐν κόλποις, ὡς εἰπεῖν,

εἰπεῖν, τὰ σπέρματα, ἀλλ' ἀνίσχυρός ἐςιν αὐξῆσαι καὶ εἰς φῶς αὐτὰ προαγαγεῖν, καὶ νᾶς κἂν εὐφυῶς ἔχῃ, τῆς ἔξωθεν μέντοιγε ἀρδείας ἀμοιρήσας, ἢ ὅλως ἐσείρωται πρὸς ἐνέργειαν τῶν καλῶν, ἢ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀργῶν καὶ σφαδάζων, ἀπολασαίνει μὴ παιδαγωγούμενος, μή τε τυπούμενος εἰς κρίσιν καὶ αἵρεσιν ἀρετῆς. *Nam & terra, cum non rigatur, cohibet quidem ſinu ſuo, ut ita dicam, ſemina, ſed ad ea vegetanda ac in lucem edenda, invalida eſt: & mens quamvis habilis, ſi deſtituatur irrigatione, aut plane ſterileſcit ad bonos actus, aut per ſe turgens ac palpitans, proterve agit, dum non inſtituitur & formatur ad diſcernendam & eligendam virtutem.*

ANDREÆ NAUGERII, PATRICII VENETI, Opera omnia, curantibus JO. ANTONIO J. U. D. & CAJETANO VULPIIS.

Patavii ex Vulpiorum ære, 1718, 4.
Alph. 2 pl. 8.

ANdreas Naugerius, cujus vitam a Jo. Antonio Vulpio deſcriptam in fronte hujus libri conſpicimus, Hiſtoricus, Orator, & Poeta celeberrimus, anno p. C. n. 1483 Venetiis, Bernardo Naugerio & Lucretia Polana parentibus, natus fuit. Ab ineunte ætate docile in eo eluxit ingenium, & magna litterarum cupiditas, qua inflammatus, repudiatis aliis voluptatibus, in literis ſolum tractandis tempus conſumſit, quibus ita ſe totum dedit, ut valetudinis curam ſæpius ſtudiorum cauſa abjiceret. Namque puer adhuc multum operæ in addiſcendis Latinis litteris collocavit, quas eo tempore M. Antonius Sabellicus, quem Naugerius parentis loco obſervaſſe dicitur, Venetiis omnium applauſu docuit. Petri Bembi civis ſui exemplo incitatus, nihil prius eloquentia ſibi habendum duxit, & tam inimicus fuit horrido & inficeto dicendi generi, ut quæ ſibi olim puero minus caſtigata exciderant, in ignem profectiore ætate conjiceret, ne aliquod eorum ad poſteros extaret monimentum. Patavium profectus, a Marco Maſuro

annum ætatis 46 ageret, diem obiit. Orationes ejus, & carmina quædam amicorum cura primum anno 1530 Venetiis prodierunt, & sequenti tempore aliquoties recusa sunt. Omnium autem nitidissima est editio, quam heic fratres Vulpii promulgaverunt, & in eam retulerunt, quicquid scriptorum a Naugerio editorum potuerunt invenire. Primo loco conspiciuntur *duæ Orationes, in funeribus Liviani, & Leonardi Lauretani* dictæ, ex quibus Livianus adeo dilexerat Naugerium, ut in Academiam, quem ipse ad portum Naonis, ubi Naucelus fluvius præterlabitur, occluso propter bellorum calamitatem Patavino Gymnasio, constituerat, non sine magno honore cooptaret. Has orationes *quatuor præfationes ad Leonem X Pontificem, Petr. Bembum, Iac. Sadoletum, & Jo. Glorierium scriptæ* excipiunt, in quarum postrema contra Volcatium contendit, Latinæ Comœdiæ principem, longe Plauto excellentiorem Poetam, Terentium jure ac merito haberi oportere. Sequuntur *doctorum virorum aliquot epistolæ ad Naugerium, & variæ illius lectiones in omnia Ovidii opera*, quibus *carmina* denique *a Naugerio conscripta*, & *Naugerius sive de poetica dialogus Hieronymi Fracastorii* succedit, & cum *variis epistolis, carminibus, itinerum in Galliam, & Hispaniam descriptionibus Italorum vernacula exaratis*, operibus Naugerii finem imponit. De dialogo Naugerii nomine insigni non eadem omnibus est sententia. Alii enim hos sermones in Baldi montis recessibus prope Veronam a viris doctis habitos, & a Fracastorio diligentissime exceptos arbitrantur; alii autem Fracastorium totam hanc disputationem affinxisse putant Naugerio, quod tamen Cl. Vulpio a veritate abhorrere videtur. Ceterum in omnibus scriptis puritas & elegantia mirifice elucet, & carminum inprimis tanta est venustas, ut cum quibusvis illius ætatis poetis de prærogativa contendere queant. Tam infensus autem obscœnis & deterioribus scriptoribus fuit, ut stato quotannis die multa Martialis volumina inter diras & execrationes flammis comburenda traderet. Quod tamen in prosa, juxta atque in ligata oratione, secus ac Christianorum permittit doctrina, im-

immortales Deos obteſtatus fuerit, id nimio erga veteres ſcriptores amori, quo abrepti ut plurimum fuere illis temporibus homines, jure meritoque tribuendum cenſemus.

JOANNIS OLIVÆ, RHODIGINI, IN Marmor Iſiacum Romæ nuper effoſſum Exercitationes ad Reverendiſſ. P. Magiſtrum F. ANTONIVM CLOCHE, totius Dominicanæ Familiæ Generalem.

Romæ, apud Jo. Mariam Salvioni, Typogr. Vatic. in Archigymnaſio Sapientiæ, 1719, 8.
Pl. 8 & Tab. æn. 1.

CUm anno proxime elapſo Dominicani in Cœnobio Minervitano Romæ ingentia Bibliothecæ celeberrimæ Caſanatenſis ſpatia magis amplificanda eſſe conſtituiſſent, diruti-
C. I. TAB. IV. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. tisque ea de cauſa nonnullis prope Cœnobium ædificiis foſſores fundamentorum jaciendorum gratia terram altius molirentur, effoſſum eſt Marmor Iſidi ſacrum, quod ſingula quatuor latera elegantiſſime figuris diſtincta præ ſe ferebat. Cum vero tum ſitus loci, unde erutum fuit, tum ſigna, quibus nobilitatur, antiquitati quandam veluti lucem afferre viderentur, Joannes Oliva, Clariſſimus Vir, qui hoc eodem anno Acelo Romam illam urbium dominam conceſſit, ſibi perſuaderi paſſus eſt a doctiſſimis Bibliothecæ Caſanatenſis Præfectis M. Joanne Benedicto Joanellio, Veneto, & M. Thoma Maria Minorellio, Patavino, ut ſuam ſententiam, quam in Bibliotheca dixerat de marmore, uberius & ſcripto quidem explicaret. Fecit id in his exercitationibus egregie & docte & inſigni etiam ſermonis cultu adhibito, quarum ſummam dediſſe, nec inutile erit, nec injucundum.

C. 2. Iſis & Oſiris, decantatiſſima Ægyptiorum numina, divinos honores egregiis in genus humanum meritis frugum inventione, legum latione, ſacrorum variorum inſtitutione apud Nili accolas antiquiſſimo tempore meruerunt. Qua ætate iſta ſuperſtitio in urbem populumque Romanum irrepſerit, non ſatis

priſtinæ incolumitati eſt redditus. Nam Deam fuiſſe ſalutarem vel unus ille Tibulli locus ſatis loquitur:

L. I. Eleg. 3. Nunc, Dea, nunc ſuccurre mihi, nam poſſe mederi
Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis.

Et Blaſius Cariophylus V. Cl. cui ſua legenda dederat Noſter, docuit Iſidis Etymon, quo a *curando* dicta videtur. Arabes enim, quorum linguæ affinis Ægyptia, اسا *Aſa*, curam dicunt; unde اسي, *aſion*, Medicus, اسن *aſavon*, medicamentum. Sed ad ipſa marmoris latera properandum eſt. In primo

C. 6. TAB. IV. Fig. 1. videas vas Luna & ſpicis inſculptum, e cujus operculo ſerpens in gyros educta attollitur, impoſitis his literis: ... I D I SACR... Hæ citra omnem controverſiam ita ſupplendæ ſunt: ISIDI SACRVM. Neque in ſerpente quicquam eſt obſcuri: divinitatem iisdem tribuerunt Veteres, & Iſis Ceres eſt.

C. 7. Neque tamen vas illud eſt Cereris ciſta myſtica. Diſſimili plane ſpecie eandem exhibent Seguinus & Patinus in Nummis. Eſt omnino urna, quam Apulejus Libro XI Metamorphoſeos una cum reliqua pompa Iſiaca deſcribit. *Gerebat*, inquit, *alius felici ſuo gremio ſummi numinis venerandam effigiem, non pecoris, non avis, non feræ, ac ne hominis quidem ipſius conſimilem, ſed ſolerti repertu, etiam ipſa novitate venerandam, altioris utcunque & magno ſilentio tegendæ religionis argumentum ineffabile, ſed & ad iſtum plane modum fulgente auro figurata. Urnula faberrime cavata fundo quam rotundo, miris extrinſecus ſimulacris Ægyptiorum effigiata. Ejus orificium non altiuſcule levatum, in canalem porrectum longo rivulo prominebat. Ex alia vero parte multum recedens ſpatioſa dilatione adhærebat anſa, quam contorto nodulo ſuperſedebat aſpis ſquameæ cervicis ſtriato tumore ſublimis.*

C. 8. Illa itaque urnula ipſa Iſis eſt, id enim verba Apuleji volunt: culta ſub hac imagine nec pecoris, nec avis, nec feræ, ne quidem hominis, eodem modo, quo Solem Phœnices ſub lapidis nigri ſimulacro, Pœones ſub brevi diſco longo ligno oppoſito coluerunt, Arabes Lapidem Tetragonum pro Deo ſumſerunt, Idæa Mater Peſſinuntia Romam deducenda lapis fuit. Luna Iſis eſt, eſt & Ceres, ut

C. 9. jam dictum: unde Lunam cum ſpicis in vaſe ſculptam facile inter-

Fig. 7.

terpretaberis. Caput in ſummo lapide a læva parte conſpiciendum, Oſiridis habetur, avem, quæ juxta ſpectatur, upupam credit Noſter, vel accipitrem. In ſecundo latere eſt Anubis capite canino palmam & ſitulam ſiniſtra gerens. Nec difficiliora ſunt, quæ in tertio latere videntur, diſcus, dolabra, & calix, inſtrumenta in ſacrificiis adhiberi ſolita. Supereſt in ultimo latere Harpocrates ſane perelegans, Iſidis & Oſiridis filius, ſilentii Deus, lævo brachio copiæ cornu ſuſtinens. Foramen in capite indicat, Lotum Ægyptiacam inibi fuiſſe collocatam, quæ Soli ſacra dicitur. In ipſo copiæ cornu Perſicæ arboris folium belliſſime attollitur, linguæ perſimile, Harpocrati vero ſacrum, ut ab Ill. Cupero jam obſervatum eſt. C. 10. C. 11. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. C. 12. Fig. 4.

IN IDEM ILLUD MARMOR ISIACUM GEORGII CHRISTIANI GEBAUERI, Uratislavienſis, Exercitatio.

Dicta ſunt ſat multa de Celeberrimi Olivæ libello, quo Marmor ſuum expoſuit tam docte, tam copioſe, tam denique eleganter atque ornate, ut ſuæ & doctrinæ famam & eloquentiæ laudem, qua inter ſuos maxime celebratur, hoc uno libello egregie conſtabiliverit. Solent autem eſſe in rebus adeo obſcuris variæ variorum ſententiæ; quo omnino factum eſt, ut nonnulla, dum iſtum lapidem recens refoſſum, harum literarum dulcedine captus, intentius meditor, mihi in mentem venerint, partim a doctiſſimo Interprete neglecta, partim ab ejus ſententia aliena. Attexam ea lubens, quod exiſtimo, humaniſſimum Virum probaturum eſſe diſſenſionem de ſuis, qualem ipſe de Kircherianis nonnullis & Baudelotianis ingenue profeſſus eſt.

Prima quæſtio eſt, quid ſibi velit illud marmor, quo nomine appelletur? Cel. Oliva noſter confutatis iis, qui Aram Votivam, aut Baſin dicere poterant, pro Lapide votivo habet; ſed meminiſſe debuerat doctiſſimus Vir, idem telum, quod contra eos, qui Aram votivam putabunt, fortiter intorquet, propri-

ans finire formam? Omnes ne eam confecturam esse, qui illud ita fore putabit, finem omnino figuræ, quæ effecta verbis fuerit, constituit, quod quidem ab ipsa natura, sed ultimo profecto usu petitum, fortificationum esse posse. Mouear, si hanc sententiam velint propugnare exercitui suum, cui in tentoriis suum accommodet finem. Neque enim quemquam ita primum mitto exercitum effundere, facilia sine mœnium munitione figenti augurium in illum Mauris facinoribus subiectum esse: Vbi facilia ceperint, ut Mauri facere solent, ad munitiones deprompta, indigestaque illa Tauroboli Lugdunensi, adeo quæ publicis perpendiculorum? neque quemquam ita sapientissimo ordinem, ut primaudii mœnium specie & consuetudine pertinere, ita non ædificia, quæ ad usum, ad ornatum, ad delicias ex Cimeliothecis fullianeo ritu exhibuit olim ingenium. Sed & illa inferuntur ad facilitia & tentoria adhiberi Bibliotheca, Diribitor, Diribitor, Cubicula, quæ intra ea posse eum contari. Mouear duobus in locis deleti, cum dubitas non fi, modo tenuis in fore perfidia, & ruinis magnificentia, quæ fuit reliqua, partium illud non admirere. Illa, quæ caulæ, non alia ratione quam, & verba legentibus non tanges & hunc modum: DISTI SACRA, neque satis, quid meant.

Nunc ad Iunium Appiæ deuenientibus ad Cæsarem, ubi ejus, qui hos Al Metanorum probos esset, & tam ut, Gordus dum ad propugnacula, & ut, ut, ut,

cervicis striato tumore sublimis. Non videtur esse prætereunda varia lectio, qua hic locus laborat in verbis: *tegendæ religionis argumentum ineffabile: sed & ad istum plane modum, fulgente auro figurata urnula faberrime cavata* κ. τ. λ. Ita, ut dedimus locum, habent Jo. Pricæus, & Julianus Floridus, qui Apulejum in usum Delphini edidit, sed sensu, ut mihi videtur, nullo; quid enim ita distinguendo sibi volunt hæ voces: *Sed & ad istum plane modum.* Oliva noster, qui hoc probe intellexit, post vocem *figurata* fecit punctum, & ita sequentia: *Urnula faberrime cavata*, novæ periodi caput esse voluit, & eatenus recte. Sed qui priora cohærent? *Gerebat effigiem novitate reverendam, religionis argumentum ineffabile, sed & ad istum plane modum fulgente auro figurata.* Petrus Colvius pro *figurata* habet *figuratum*, planissimo sensu, an ex codicis cujusdam autoritate, ego quidem ignoro. Persuasissimus sum, Apulejum scripsisse *figuratam. Gerebat effigiem, novitate reverendam*, (*altioris utcunque & magno silentio tegendæ religionis argumentum ineffabile*) *sed &*, quod Apulejo videlicet, equidem, aut simile quid, valet, *ad istum plane modum*, quem descripturus erat, *fulgente auro figuratam.* Ab imperitis librariis *M.* in fine vocis deletum est, quod ad proxime sequentem: *Urnula* illud: *figuratam* pertinere crederent; ad proxime enim præcedens aliquod nomen substantivum, quod ipsorum sententia erat vox: *Argumentum*, multo minus pertinere, satis se intelligere putabant.

Nunc ipsam rem aggredior, ubi duo veniunt separanda: alterum est: an Urnula ab Apulejo descripta sit per omnia ferme similis Vasi in marmore Isiaco expresso? alterum an Apuleji locus omnino faciat ad illustrationem marmoris? Prius affirmat Clarissimus Oliva his verbis: *In Vase nostro sunt ferme omnia similia. Deest ansa, in qua contorto nodulo aspis insideat. Sunt tamen externe Ægyptiaca expressa signa, spica videlicet ac Luna, & vas ansæ loco, pyramidis instar non altiuscule, ut ait Apulejus, sed perquam alte levatum operculum habet, unde aspis illa belliſſime attollatur.* Hæc Oliva. Deest itaque Vasi in marmore ansa, fatente Nostro, sed & plura desunt. Non

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volume illud Vas fabrefactum eorundem fundo cum tumulo suo cavitatem suam Egyptiorum fimulacra capiebat. Gemmei, qui vix, Vas fabrefactum, quod ex Thefauro Benedictino TAB. pr. 156 protulit in lucem Lugd. Bogerius, Massiliae illustrium atque Regiarum Virginum Christae, & facile inter Regias Virgines Agnetem refert. Sequebatur Vafi Afpis in fpiralem lineam contorta & figmentum cervicibus fuperimpofitum habitui, ad ea tempora collecta eam eft. Et quidde eo babendum, quod de Cleopatra Vir varie Aspidi: non absimile locutum, interpretatur, per- quem dicit Plutarchus. Incidit in fplendidiffimos Antiquitatis ar- TAB. pr. tificium operis Monfaucionius in Torquem Iuncum, cui eum humanis angue cum Aspidis appendentibus. Celebratur ille cum TAB. IV. ex Adamando Antiquitatum Romanarum fue Operi inedito, Fig. 1. & 2. cum Addendis facto: ex illis antiquitatibus, quas Petrus Sylvius Multerus, inquit Monfaucionius, omne fidei notae praeftitit, fundum dextris, augustam fanctis, in conjux lumina, non fer- tafti erguntur, fuaviolis multiformis in ceremoniis fuis libis fum- mum ornamentum effe. Quid vel tum Aspidum in his gemmis deferiptione videtis operofiori curam vitis contuleris indicet, unum unguem pondere unciali aequabit. Ita longe, ita ebullus habitus militum gerebat, illum facinibus Alexandri expleti & omnibus venatorum feritate: alios fecit chrysaoris, Indorum Regis, nuptiae pompa, & adhibiti ad eam exhibitae tantifq; perhibet fumiosam mentionem. Pares aliunde erat, ita, gallus, Torquem refignem, chalo pectore, plebeiorum ge- nitores: Bicelle durae, qui magistratum fufcipiebant quos habent; me qui pallio barbatoque & baculo & librisin hortulo philofophum fingerem, me qui decori haruudinibus aliter sum- pere cum velit, aliter plebeiorum cum lumbis indueret. Nisi & mirum manfuum, quae calix matronali fola videbatur. & fimi- um pilea vestibi cingulique phrygia, catamis pallere fpectat, eorum effigiem ponunt, & ipsum pinnis, aut gemmis ad- ambitum coronatum fub debitis ardua colla dependentibus, hunc autem dicens Pegasum. Haec Aspidum. Dum inem hanc etiam illatam, & qui despicit, Maccenatis, Pompeiae ne ruinam inducta, luxuriem quoque in cultum inviti, & Aspidum

fortitudo illius est etiam, nimia mentione, quo vsus erat Mauritanorum Rex contra Romanos, ut ait Liuius, Hannibal. Idem dextra genere valentior Agrippina, similem, quidem in multis memorat laus hoc fundus. Qui Scipione, Marcellum ait, Sacerdotem tempus, illum Deo dilectum affirmat. Hujus enim mentis varia in libem & eius filium Orem meritis memoriae Pitacenus, ille, cernus Orem decretis, quod Tyberium Olicio ceruei rami & vinculis similitur, ex bestiis pro gloriam impetrauit. Sacrificulus, in quo Hannibalem vitulino disceptatore, auxilio facile dictus. *Tertiadimque Pisone, & Marcellanum, qui primo consulatu Pisonem Marcellanum ejs victoriae. Et Sacerdos principes, capitis ejs absoluta, ejs Pisonem, ejs Marcellanum, ejs Pisonem, & Marcellanum ejs dictatore, cum ex Agrippina papere, ex quadrante filios parens fundi spoliare voluerat. Illum etiam manum absque vlla, ejs nil praeter vultum ostendi, cum reliqua figura multi publica manibus que. Inter brachia ejdem ejdem ejs magnum ejus ejdem. Instillare ejdemque ambigua ejs pungit. Ejdemque, inquit Praxaritae in ejdem, quibus significatur, ejdem Rhi Iertitatem indere reginae*, in fieri Mentionibus. Mutatum illud valens, quo regione fuerit ibi, tamen ell, cujus rei patitur eque vsi capiti, & ferentem negotium Mauritanorum credit Flaminius: *Et & duobus Scipionibus Asiae maiorem Scipionis Africani Minoris*) *Nouerit ejs ejdem ejs ejdem ejs ejdem.* Ingressum & reppe ejs *ejdem ejs ejdem ejs ejdem ejs.* Nec ejs *ejdem ejs ejdem ejs*, qui ejdem ejs ejdem ejs, ejdem ejs ejdem ejs ejdem ejs. Quaestor ejs ejdem ejs. v. s. Cuius fuit Iuuia, an ex propinquis eadem reliquum, & Apollo apud ille imperio pene. Deuicto de emphora, quae Vitia ceberum illi, dum, nihil adeo cum mutuo vendere, ipsos, ejs ille illis effigiem, sine ad Apollo arcubus propriis ejdem. Eli perche, & dicerne cetera, *Iuuia quam retenta, ejdem ejdem*, in enim appellendis ejdem per pace, qua ampliores ejdem ejdem cui, non aliquibus ejdem. Illud ejdem cum in aeneum parte ejdem ejdem enim operoso quodam classem. Eum exhibetur, negotio ejdem ejdem argumentum Apollinis & *ejdem pertinebat, & in eum quam ejdem ejdem*, ait in Tabula etiam videri potuit, & quem in Apollo ejdem ejdem hun-

T. III. p. 302.

longiorem ſtilli, dicere nihil veræ; ad eam ſortis formam, qui apparet in tenuiſſima Thaletis Milleſii, ſtilla. Ideſt illa diuiderunt pro ſua cuiuſque ſagacitate diuite Reuerendi Patres, ſolicitum, poſtquam de ſubtilis priori, quæ ſecundo ſtatim ſtillatitio reſtitit. Atque deſiderium in ſtilla Hyſterici non ſtatim obtinet, interea ſtare tempora, aut ſubſtantia inuitia. Neque tenebris profus deus amplexus eſt, ut ſtilla Apiſtæ, ſed perſpicuum. Hæreſtis tum a Mouſſaeanis tuba ad Chriſtum pertinet, & cum quibus? Cui plane ſi, inquit Chartreuſius, vos Nobis, ubi vos quæ de Nobis ſtillatitio ſtillatitio ſtillatitio

lam luniformem, significaturos, se terræ & aquæ naturam hos Deos credere. Osiris, humidum est, aqua enim arculæ infusa Osiridem inveniſſe ſibi videbantur ſacerdotes: Tellus illa aqua imprægnata, Isis frugifera. Μηνοειδὲς est ἀγαλμάτιον; Luna enim & humida, & ipſa Isis, alia interpretandi ratione. Spicæ fœcunditatem ex Osiridis & Isidis connubio oriundam denotant. An itaque illud Vas in marmore forte est ipſum illud κιβώτιον, Luniformis icunculæ capſa, Isidis veneranda effigies, tegendæ religionis argumentum ineffabile, istis tamen signis adumbrata quodammodo, & ſacris ejusmodi initiato facile agnoſcibilis. Fatebuntur forte nonnulli, parum a veriſimilitudine hæc abeſſe.

Nunc coronidem ſubjungam, ſpontaneam conjecturam in verbis Apuleji ſupra allatis: *Vidi ſimiam pileo textili, crocotisque phrygiis, catamiti paſtoris ſpecie, aureum geſtantem poculum.* Hæſi, fateor, dum legi, ſimiam crocotis phrygiis ornatam paſtoris ſpeciem dediſſe; non ſolent paſtores eſſe catamiti; & quid denique aureum poculum in manu paſtoris ſignificat? Ita tamen habent Libri, quos inſpexi, omnes, iidemque meliores, Colvii, Elmenhorſtii, Pricæi, Floridi, non tamen dubito τὸ *poculum* mutandum eſſe in *pomulum*, hoc ſenſu: Simiam crocotis phrygiis indutam, & pomulum aureum geſtantem retuliſſe Phrygium Paridem, mollem & amaſium, litem de pulcritudine inter Deos ſua ſententia diremturum. Intactus manſit hic locus, quod de Ganymede Jovis pocillatore acciperetur, uti eum interpretatus est Julianus Floridus. Sed ego Virgilio potius crediderim, qui Ganymedem non paſtorem facit, ſed venatorem, V Æneid. v. 252.

Intextusque puer frondoſa regius Ida,
Veloces jaculo cervos curſuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti ſimilis, quem præpes ab Ida
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis.

Paris decantatus nimis est, quam ut alium ſub Phrygii Paſtoris nomine intelligas, & illi Isiaci homines in pompa ſua, ſi Ganymedem voluiſſent, addidiſſent ridiculam quandam Aquilam ridiculo Ganymedi, uti ſeni debili Bellerophonti junxiſſe

ineptum Pegaſum, aſinum pinnis adglutinatis, ibidem legimus.

JOANNIS POLENI, IN GYMNASIO PAtavino Phil. Ord. Prof. & Scient. Societatum Regalium, quæ Londini & Berolini ſunt, Sodalis, de Caſtellis, per quæ derivantur fluviorum aquæ habentibus latera convergentia Liber, quo etiam continentur nova experimenta ad aquas fluentes & ad percuſſionis vires pertinentia.

Patavii, typis Joſephi Comini, 1718, 4. Plag. 8 Tab. æn. 1.

SIſtimus ex intervallo alterum ſpecimen, quo doctrinam de motu aquarum amplificare ſtudet Vir Celeberrimus *Joannes Polenus*. Poſtquam enim motum aquæ mixtum non invita Minerva expenderat, ad motum aquæ per Caſtellum fluentis, cujus latera convergunt, animum convertit: quod argumentum hactenus ab aliis intactum eadem induſtria pertractat, qua in priore evolvendo uſus fuerat. Quid ea in re præſtiterit, ſub initium pertractationis ipſemet enarrat. Primum, inquit, „oſtenditur, bene multa flumina ab arte fuiſſe effecta: artem „ipſam non modo fluminibus iis feciſſe alveos, verum etiam ne „ex alveis flumina effluerent & curaviſſe, & curare pluribus mo„dis, aut moliendo aggeres, aut nimis tardum aquæ modum au„gendo, aut minuendo nimis celerem, aut aquam per foſſas deri„vando. Ita vero fieri talem derivationem, ut foſſas ipſas per ſtru„cta in aggeribus caſtella influant aquæ. Me hunc ultimum mo„dum & in hoc præſertim proprietates caſtellorum habentium „latera convergentia (hortante peculiari quadam rei difficulta„te) attendiſſe. Deinde quandoquidem ſciendum eſt, quantum „aquæ per illiusmodi caſtella tranſeat, plura ad id narrantur „experimenta, quibus nova quædam ac mira contineri videntur: „a parietibus nempe canalium, ſive multum, ſive parum con„vergentibus, quantitates fluentium aquarum ſemper paullum im-

mmutari; aquam effluentem ex nudo foramine plus contra-„
hi, quam exeuntem ex tubo, &, quod mirum magis eſt, per„
tubum, cujus cavitatis diameter æqualis ſit foraminis d ame-„
tro; eandem tamen & quod ad tubum, & quod ad foramen„
attinet, inter velocitates & altitudines aquæ in vaſe rationem„
ſervari: ex quibus poteſt apparere, quomodo pro æſtimatio-„
ne aquæ transeuntis per illiusmodi Caſtella poni debeant fun-„
damenta, quod efficere animo propoſueram. Ad extremum„
cum in eorundem caſtellorum latera fluens aqua impingat, in-„
quiruntur tum momenta impulſuum, quæ varia ſunt, tum vi-„
res, quibus pollent particulæ aquæ fluentis, ſive quantitates ef-„
fectuum integrorum, quos edere poſſunt aquæ particulæ, quam-„
diu ſunt in motu, pro varia, quam habent, velocitate. Qua„
occaſione celebris & a viris doctiſſimis agitata plures ante„
annos de viribus motorum corporum controverſia expe-„
rimento claro certiſſimoque dirimitur, interpoſitis aliquibus„
de motu corporum ex percuſſione, & quibusdam additis ſpe-„
ciantibus ad cauſam, cur propoſitæ vires tales ſint, quales eſ-„
ſe cognoſcuntur.„ Hactenus Clar. Autor, ut ſpecialiora quæ-
dam commemoremus, dicendum nobis eſt de experimentis, ex quibus de quantitate aquæ transeuntis per Caſtella, quorum convergunt latera, conjecturas ducit. Uſus eam in rem tribus TAB. IV.
vaſis *T*, *S* & *P*, quorum infimum *P* tantæ erat capacitatis, ut aquæ Fig. 9.
pollices cubicos 73035 poſſet continere. Diameter nempe fundi erat $'4\ ''4\ '''4$, diameter oris $'3\ ''5\ '''8$, altitudo $'3\ ''5\ '''11$. Foramen *HY* in fundo vaſis *T* excavatum, cujus diameter linearum 20, conto *LI* ita tornato, ut pars extrema *L l* conicam referret figuram, magis minusve obturabatur, ut ex vaſe *T* tantundem aquæ ſemper efflueret, quantum eidem in vaſe *S* quantitati conſtanter conſervandæ ſufficeret. In vaſe *S* prope fundum erat excavatum foramen, cui ærei canales aptari poſſent. Canales primum adhibiti erant fruſta coni rectanguli *NQZF*. Obſervavit autem, aquæ diametrum per foramen minus *VA* prorumpentis contrahi, quam ideo *diametrum contractam* appellat. Principio orificium *NQ* erat 42, minus *VA* 26, longitudo curticoni *FNQZ* 92 linearum, altitudo aquæ in vaſe *S* 256; aquæ ſummum attingebat foramen *M*. Tempus

mmmediatæ cum homologi oscillantis minimo fortiori fuit-centro. Implebuntur autem rationes tam illorum P intervalli 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ centrorum, quam illorum 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ linearum. Nec minus manifestationes respectivæ, ubi *NP* erit 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, & *PA* 16, & diameter centralis fuit 21 linearum. Manet hic semper, sed diminuitur diameter 24 lin. ubi *N* $\mathfrak{Z}$ *G*, & *PA* 16 lin. Sed cum *NP* adhuc 118, *PA* 16 lin. tempus oscillationis in primo experimento 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, in secundo 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter centralis 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Denique oscillationes, cujus diameter 26, longitudo 91 linearum, in locum centrorum fluctuat, tempus oscillationis in duobus experimentis 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, in tertio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter centralis 23 lin. Succedunt lamina ferrea, cujus diameter 26 linearum, in duobus experimentis tempus erit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, in tertio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Eadem lamina ad latitudo vela applicata, tempore ter primo experimento 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, in secundo 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 20 lin. Cum admodo aqua in vale P fortiliter *X* oscillante erit 118 lin. & lamina ferrea ad latus vasis applicata; tempus in primo experimento erit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, in secundo 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 20 lin. Succedunt tubi fuperiori, tempus fuit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 7. Fuchs admodo aqua in vale *P* 141 lin. tempus ejus tubi adhuc fuit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. in eadem tamen longitudine 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ vel 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Hæc experimenta repetita erunt in valis minoribus, præfertim Medico *Fallopiano* & *Mercuriali* Philologis Gratiano & Mutio Bonacili. Erit tempus vafis P diameter fuit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter oris 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, altitudo aquæ ipfum implenda 15, tuæ capacitas eller aquæ pinta libram cubicorum. Contra altitudo aquæ in vafe 8 erat 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cum brachio ferreo tenuis erit fecundus, cujus diameter 3, apertura; tempus repetitionis fuit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Fuchs fecundus, diameter 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in tenuis sensu, cujus crassitudo erat 3 minus linea, tempus repetitionis fuit 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, diameter centralis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ linearum. Ferreus horizontalis parvulus, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lineas longus repetitionis. Idem ferreus tenuis diameter centralis 7 minus, in longitudine erit 7 minus linea, parvitatis crassitudo lineam tenuis, diameter centralis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, extremitatum 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

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nearum, tempus repletionis fuit $'1\ 1\frac{''}{5}$, contracta diameter $8\frac{1}{5}$ linearum. Eadem lamina inversa, istud fuit $1'\ 3''0$; hæc $7\frac{1}{2}$ linearum. Tubo præfixo, cujus diameter 6 linearum, longitudo $1''\ ''6$, tempus repletionis erat $1'\ 12\frac{1}{3}$. Diameter contracta parum aut nihil differebat a diametro cavitatis tubi. Aqua per tubos effluens minus pellucida visa, quam cum per foramina efflueret. Cum longitudo tubi esset $''3\ ''3$, tempus repletionis fuit $1'\ 1''0$. Ubi illa erat $''9$, hoc fuit $1'\ 12''\frac{1}{2}$. Ubi illa $''4\ ''9$; hoc $1'\ 1''0$. Alteri tubi orificio conciliata figura conica, quam laminæ æreæ insculptam diximus, & aqua per orificium hoc influente, tempus fuit $1'\ ''3$: inverso autem tubo, mansit $1'\ 10''$. Aqua per foramen laminæ quadratum effluente, cujus $''7\frac{2}{3}$, tempus repletionis fuit $1'\ 38''$, contracta diameter horizonti parallela 7, normalis $6\frac{1}{2}$ linearum. Huic foramini applicato canale æreo, figuram parallelepipedi habente, cujus longitudo 6 pollicum, latitudo $7\frac{2}{3}$ linearum, altitudo unius pollicis, tempus repletionis fuit $1'\ 24''$; sed $1'\ 17''$, cum canali substitueretur tubus æreus ejusdem figuræ ac longitudinis, cujus latitudo & altitudo $7\frac{2}{3}$ linearum. Ex his experimentis concludit, in castellis latera convergentia habentibus pro æstimanda quantitate aquæ transeuntis non debere magnopere attendi aditus a fluvio, sed ostii exitus magnitudinem. Observat etiam, aquam velocius fluere per tubum quam per nudum foramen, & venam ejus fieri crassiorem: id quod hactenus ab aliis annotatum minime fuit. Deducit hinc etiam in laminibus iisdem vel similibus quantitates aquarum ob vim superincumbentis. Expendit deinde aquæ impulsus, quibus castelli latera impetuntur, & sic delabitur ad regulas motus ex percussione generales, quas easdem cum *Wolffio* in Elementis Mechanicæ & *Hermanno* in Phoronomia, sed diversa ratione deducit, nempe ex principiis *Leibnitianis* de tribus vivis in ratione duplicata celeritatum existentibus & de conservanda virium vivarum in conflictu corporum eadem quantitate. Mensuram virium *Leibnitianam* experimento definire tentavit. Vas, inquit, in quo erat ge-„ latum sevum ad altitudinem unciarum sex, æquabili pavimen-„ to clavis confixeram ea ratione, ut sevi summa superficies „„

„quæ plana erat, a pavimenti ſuperficie æqualibus ubique diſta„ret intervallis. Curaveram fieri duos globos æquales, quo„rum alter ex plumbo erat, alter ex orichalco, & hic partes mé„dias tantillum habebat cavas, ut cum ille penderet pondo libras „duas, hic unam penderet. Hi globi e lacunari filis appenſi erant, „ut impenderent vaſi, in quo ſevum; diſtarent autem a ſevi „ſuperficie iis intervallis, ut levioris globi a ſevi ſuperficie di„ſtantia dupla eſſet diſtantiæ globi gravioris. Reſectis deinde „filis, globi in ſevum cadentes ad perpendiculum foveas ſimi„les ac prorſus æquales fecerunt in ipſo ſevo.

THE STATE OF PHYSICK AND OF DISEASES.

i. e.

MEDICINÆ ET MORBORUM STATUS

delineatus a JOANNE WOODWARDO, M. D. in Collegio Greshamenſi Profeſſ. Medicorum Collegii & Societatis Regiæ Membro.

Londini, apud T. Horne & R. Wilkin, 1718, 8. Plag. 18.

EXploſo pravo ſeculi noſtri genio, quo plerique Artem Medicam profitentes relicta ſolida Philoſophia ad cerebroſa delabuntur figmenta, preſſo ſe pede in præſenti opere ſecutum eſſe naturæ ductum atque obſervationum, & ratiocinia in ſtructura corporis humani fundaſſe, in Præfatione fatetur Clariſſimus Woodwardus, in noſtris Actis ſæpius laudatus. Præmiſit libro Ideam naturæ humanæ, morborumque, quibus eſt expoſita, cum methodo iisdem medendi; quam cum Autor ante legendam commendet, quam tractatum *ipſum* evolvendum, ex ea quædam prælibabimus.

In Stomacho ait Noſter, principia eſſe omnium rerum, corpori animali vel proficuarum, vel noxiarum; primas impreſſiones, motusque primos, qui hic fiunt, prout regulares ſunt, vel irregulares, ſecluſis externis accidentibus, corpus reddere ſanum, vel ægrotum, ſanitatem firmam vel interruptam; contenta quocunque modo ex hoc organo rejecta, in omni ætate & perfectiſſimo ſanitatis ſtatu continere præter alia bilio-

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bilioſum ſuccum: ſalia ventriculi, dulcia, muriatica, ammoniacalia, amara, acida, dum rite conſtituta, inque proportione debita miſſa ſunt, in alimenta agere, & carnem in ſpecie diſſolvere, digerere, atque in tenue coagulum vertere; durante ea actione & conflictu excitari calorem, ſurgere fumos & halitus; inſufflari inde ſtomachum ad moderatam tenſionem; premi hac ratione omnes vicinas partes, ſpeciatim vero truncum arteriæ magnæ deſcendentem, ſanguinisque deſcenſum magis minusve impediri. Hincque patere exiſtimat, ex pulſione cordis æquali majorem fluidi ſanguinei quantitatem influere in omnes partes obſtaculo ſuperiores, ſpeciatim in cerebrum, quo ſatis fiat nobiliſſimi hujus viſceris neceſſitati, & obtineatur naturæ ad vitales uſus operantis intentio. Præter officium enim digeſtorium ad productionem phænomenorum, paſſiones animi comitantium, atque inſuper, cum ventriculi tenſio ejusque in arteriam ſubjacentem actio regulata ſit, ad cerebrum modulandum, ſenſationem cogitationemque perficiendam, ſalia bilioſa concurrere. Accedente demum in inteſtinis novo ab hepate eorum proventu, ſubtiliorem alimentorum partem, occurrente in tubo inteſtinali levi impedimento & oppoſitione, quam flatus & halitus a conflictu bilioſorum ſalium excitati objecerant, transverſim per vaſa lactea & ductum thoracicum ad ſanguinem agi, craſſam vero extra corpus ſub excrementorum nomine ejici. In ſomno, dicit, pylorum propemodum claudi, communicationemque inter ſtomachum & ſanguinem ex parte intercipi, deſcenſum tum alimenti, tum ſucci bilioſi, qui palmarium dicitur animalis actionis & ſenſationis inſtrumentum, impediri, pluresque alias actiones remittere ac ſuſpendi, laxari cordis motum, hinc tardiorem fieri circulationem, nutritionem vero optime ſuccedere. Chylum denique ait, ſanguini affuſum mediante ſalium agitatione, flatuumque & vaporum expanſione, in ſpumeas quaſi veſiculas ſeu globulos tornari, quorum inſignis pro motu muſculari præſtando, in cordis motu, atque ſenſatione ſit uſus. Iisdem pariter principiis innititur doctrina de morbis; quodſi enim dicta ſalia nimiis curis aut mœroribus ab opere digeſtorio diſtrahantur, &

alior-

aliorſum impendantur, vel inordinata diæta confundantur, & ſupprimantur, putat Noſter, alimenta neceſſario non ſatis attenuari, ſed in mucum vel phlegma craſſiuſculum diſſolvi, quod in ventriculo dictis ex cauſis aut ob nimiam in ſomnum ndulgentiam detentum putreſcat ſenſim,& noxium evadat,iatque ſub hac mora majorem extrahi ſalium quantitatem, & quidem præternaturalium, quæ cauſæ evadant nimiæ inflationis & relaxationis ſtomachi, caloris excedentis, dolorum, & mali hypochondriaci, animi paſſionum, ſenſationum & cogitationum irregularium, deliriorum atque rabiei, infinitorumque ex aortæ deſcendentis preſſione ortorum ſymptomatum, ut taceamus pravos ex vitiatis contentis ſtomachi deorſum pulſis exſuſcitatos effectus, qui varii pro diverſa illorum quantitate agentiumve cauſarum ratione obſervantur; ita ut omnis & ſapientia hominis & felicitas in ſtomachi ac digeſtionis cura atque principiorum ibi reſidentium juſta directione conſiſtat. Quemadmodum autem principia rerum naturalium conſtitutiva, ſive corpuſcula, non alterantur unquam, ita ex pompoſa medicamentorum alterantium ſerie nihil proficui in corporis humani ſalutem redundare poſſe, ſibi perſuadet Noſter. Phlegma autem & indigeſta moles ſtagnando putrefacta, & nimiam bilioſorum ſalium ſaburram ſuggerens, quia cauſa eſt omnis mali, morbis hinc ortis obviam iri haud poſſe dicit, niſi hujus ipſius cauſæ remotione, inducta nova meliorique digeſtione & ſucceſſiva fluidorum renovatione, hanc vero cauſæ remotionem ſeu ſalium evacuationem difficulter ſuccedere, niſi hæc prius fuerint temperata, ſeu per oleoſorum & unctuoſorum uſum ſubacta.

Sed ad ipſum nos tractatum convertimus Clariſſ. Woodwardi, qui D. Freind taxans, quod hypotheſibus male fundatis innixus attractionem defendat, cauſas morborum nos latere, latiturosque forte ſemper adſtruat, in mictu cruento varioloſorum camphoram & acida probet, ac purgantia in ſecundæ febris acceſſu adhibeat, ſuum potius commendat tractatum, in quo ſtrictiſſime obſervationibus & ſymptomatis ipſis ſe inhærere dicit, non ſtatuminaturus quicquam, quod non inde conſectariorum loco deduci poſſe, ſibi videatur. Quemadmodum

modum autem communicata non habemus non inscitissime, ita que Austria Claudiani circa varietatem thermarum pariter de pratis, quibus modo commendata pabula fuere, replicat, de fontanis, hortisve inculcationem. Ex praepotentibus, quæ in primo vaporatorio facilis occurrunt, ventriculum accedit ho mum manifeste indicari, naturam, atque quem simus falsi calidi, acris, corrosivi, mordentis impetu aggredientem, & inflammantem profundum ad ligamentum transversum & os pyloricum usque fibrillarum aliquot sensibiliter irritantem. Quo tempore omnis medicus & prima impendendo efficacia, ut exacerbet phantasia agri, denigratus mixti pulsionem agit concurrentes cruentum, dulcorat, ut sordes humorum, quæ ventriculo-rum, undecumque prodeant gens fel putet, ex abforbentibus exagitetur, alimque pylorum tubercus, acrem cum oleo calido paralia preparata, ad regrimendum excubitantem principium vasculosum in ventriculo circumscriptum, ex eodem fundo de pylore Galeginio, lapide & Gua non perforatus, Bonne nominati, vel contrarium lapidi, pumicalo Agrippinæ Virginiæ, fale volatili cornu cervi, & viperarum, aut in diversis & modo & refrigerantium extremum laudevole. Rationes dubia in delicia vegetabilium olea, e g. nymphalarum lactei Rotæ, atque sero sit illi calido, quem ventriculo nutrire, quam primarium non folum vocaliorem, sed & plurimum salutare agglutinatum cardiaci judicet, e diuturnis contractus, qui per exemptum non infelix culpendi ventriculi. Acuminis pariter, & in primo exhibuerunt principia, falutarem ipsum effectum. In fecundo dudo tum tempore propinata varietatum bilis & patridum phlegmata ex ventriculo in mediam imperii penetrare confueta inter fympatumia, in tertio autem, ita fubmuscarum pabula facilius elevare nunquam, medicum ne profundum ventriculum principia, juvabatur, fa-vebantur, bilis phlegmatice progressus. In declinatione fecundo dudo, fi temperamenta ab omnibus regulari cardiaca quæ pulsantia, peculiarem omne exercitii, quod & vita illa non folum perficiat, & obdurata magis evadat, non fere omne emergunt, humana curatio quæ eft, fubcia corpora tum vel

de compilatore, & insuper laborioso, loquitur Noster. Quem admodum autem eorum etiologiam ex dicta principia fabricet non exacte constat, ex quod enunciatum, quo ostendere vult, mechanicis & pergratum etiam rejicit, quippe aliquoties adhuc mente, penitioreve vero mimica remanentibus, in tumore, aqua & omnia flatu removeretur, quæ operationem eorum fallitatem pene perfint. Jubet hinc, ut ferum latis diluum aliquem graui simul ac spiritui pellagrico attemnandum exhibeatur, deinde intervallis reficiatur & vigentes stomachus vires Cinnamomi, alioque generis, dicit & collat.

Cum igitur vulgarem eundem methodum reliquerit, atque D. Wedelius eique affectus, imprimis D. Mead, nullum hic in opere vacuerit Clariſſimus Woodwardius, non penitet liber vacius tuba, historiæque adventitiis completur non exiguis. Hinc multi errores, qui per Satyras, diramus Medica, quæ quarto tomo, libello famoſiore, in lucem prodiere, hodie, latio suo exponere fungentur, imo Woodwardus & Mead in pulmo publico fibi occurrerunt fimbo gladio in invicem adoriri non erubuerunt. Johannes Quincy vero, Med. D. librum hunc sub examen vocabit, falſitatique incredibi perſuberet, quod opinionis scriptoris ad manus noſtras nondum pervenit. Plures tamen & hanc partes inque magnis nomini & autoritate Viri, qui Woodwardum publicis Scholis defendebant, Dignare & prudentiæ machinam judicavit Schutchnerus, quam in Latinum idioma transferet, & Tigurl ſpectari suas operi exprimi curavit; quinque nobis facit in prælectione Clariſſ. Woodwardus, Collectionis fuæ circa crustaceorum animalium observationibus & experimentis suis, publicoque dedit mus, in, quæhuc in explicite exhibuit, non parum inde adjumenti ille.

APPENDICES AD JOSEPHI PITTON TOURNEFORTII Institutiones Rei Herbariæ, Autore ANTONIO DE JUSSIEU, Legatorum, Doctore Medico Parisiensi, Regiæ Scientiarum Acade-

miæ, Regiæque Societatis Londinenſis Socio, & in horto Regio Pariſienſi Botanices Profeſſore.

Pariſiis, e Typographia Regia, 1719, 4. Plag. 4.

TRia ſunt, quæ in hiſce Appendicibus comprehenduntur: Vita ſcilicet Turnefortii, Judicium de ejusdem Methodo, & Botanographorum Elogia Turnefortianæ Iſagogi addenda.

Vitam Turnefortii cum jam in Actis his Anni 1710 Menſe Majo p. 210, ex Hiſtoria Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum uberius retulerimus, opera in hac recenſenda ſuperſedere nunc poſſumus, Lectorem benevolum illuc ablegantes.

Methodum Turnefortii quidem pariter in Actis Anni 1695 Menſe Novembri, p. 509 Elementa ejus Botanices recenſentes, deſcripſimus, haud abs re tamen fore exiſtimamus, ſi ex Judicio Juſſiæi, de illa lato, quædam nunc addamus. Etenim a longis jam ſeculis magnum opus magnusque labor erat, ſtirpes inter ſe diſſimillimas in certum ordinem reducere. Inanis enim agnitus fuit ille, qui ab exterioribus plantarum figuris petebatur; falſus, qui a quatuor anni tempeſtatum varietate depromebatur; nec minus infidus, quem ſitus ſolive patrii ratio ſuppeditabat; ad vanitatem vero magis quam ad utilitatem comparatus, qui ſtirpes ab Autorum, qui eas primi cognoverant, nominibus indicandas præbebat; incertus, quem vel multiplex foliorum ſitus, vel figura & color ſubminiſtrabat; minus tutus, ad quem odorum ſaporumque diſcrimina ducebant; ac uſui magis quam cognitioni plantarum favebat, ad quem ſtirpium virtutes anſam dabant. Ab immutabilium ergo plantæ partium ſtructura diverſorum generum diſcrimina petendi rationem Cæſalpinus excogitabat, Fabius Columna, Geſnerus, & Joachimus Jungius continuabant, & ſolus Turnefortius fere perficiebat. Ex floribus enim hic ceu primis, quæ ſeſe oculis ingerunt, partibus claſſes, ex fructibus vero ac ſeminibus genera, claſſibus ſubjecta, inſtituebat, quorum unum-

quodque ſexcentas ſpecies a ceterarum partium varietatibus petitas amplectebatur. Sed non defuerunt, qui hanc Turnefortii methodum impugnantes improbabant, vel quod a floribus, ſtirpium parte minus diuturna, claſſium diviſiones peteret; vel quod relictis antiquorum diviſionibus novitati magis quam utilitati ſtudens novas florum Campaniformium, Perſonatorum, Labiatorum, Cruciformium, Roſaceorum, Liliaceorum, Floſculorum, Semifloſculorum, Radiatorum &c. ſubſtituerit; vel quod vocabulorum, nominum, phraſiumque uſu antiquo in Botanice receptorum immutatione novam difficili jam ſcientiæ difficultatem attulerit. Quæ objectiones quanquam tantæ non fuerint, quæ a via ſemel calcata ſeducere potuerint Turnefortium, nihilominus tantum abeſt, ut in opere ejus nihil omnino reprehenſione dignum judicet Clariſſimus Juſſiæus, ut nævos potius quosdam in Inſtitutionibus animadverſos conſpiciendos hic præbeat. Longe enim accuratiorem fore exiſtimat claſſium generalem diviſionem, quæ a ſimplicibus ad copulatas, e. g. a floribus apetalis ad petaloides progrederetur; etſi in ipſa petalorum diſpoſitione Claſſes, quas multiplex petalorum numerus format, claſſibus, quæ minori eorum numero conſtant, poſtponerentur. Reprehendit etiam majorem, quam opus ſit, claſſium numerum definitum, generumque diſpoſitionem taxat, cum multa e ſectionibus ſuis ad alias forſan æquo jure transferri poſſint. Quoad ſpecies plantarum, quæ generum ſunt partes, monet, male plures plantas ſub variis ſynonymis & appellationibus iterum ac tertium appoſitas, ipſas ſynonymas voces minus congruentes additas, & plantas nimium multas inter illas, quæ paſſim obviæ & vel tyronibus notæ ſunt, tamen conſulto omiſſas eſſe, quod ſedem ex ſua methodo propriam illis nondum invenerat. Quos quidem errores, aliosque id genus, ad obtrectationem invidorum Turnefortius non reliquiſſet, qui forſan primus eos agnovit, ut fidem facit ipſius codex, quem illuſtriſſimo Abbati Bignonio delegavit, utpote in quo ſexcentas emendationes per quadriennium propria manu inter lineas adſcripſerat, multo plu-

res additurus novæ editioni, quam parabat, immaturo Autoris fato nobis præreptæ, quod Clar. Juſſiæus non diffitetur.

Cur Autores nonnulli, qui ſcriptis obſervationibusque ſuis de Rei Herbariæ ſtudio ad hunc uſque diem bene meriti ſunt, in Iſagoge Turneſortiana deſiderentur, triplex allegatur cauſa, vel quod Autori ignoti fuerint, vel quod, eo Inſtitutiones ſuas defunctis encomii honorem decernentes ſcribente, vitam adhuc egerint, vel quod ab ejus tandem obitu nomen aliquod fuerint nacti. Ad primam claſſem Joachimus Jungius, & Jacobus Barrelierus; ad ſecundam Carolus Plumierius, Johannes Rajus, Jacobus Breynius, Samuel Duodius, Johannes Baptiſta Triumfetti, & Auguſtinus Lippi; ad ultimam Petrus Hotton, Petrus Magnol, & Guido Creſcentius Fagon, ſpectant, quorum encomia brevius recenſentur.

CHRISTIANI EBERHARDI WEISMANNI Introductio in memorabilia Hiſtoriæ Novi Teſtamenti, maxime vero ſeculorum primorum & noviſſimorum.

Tomi II.

Stuttgardiæ, ſumtibus Mezlerio-Rœslinianis, 4.

Tomus I A. 1718 Alph. 6 pl. 9½. Tomus II A. 1719 Alph. 7 pl. 10.

QUi luculentum ac nervoſum editurus eſt Hiſtoriæ eccleſiaſticæ compendium, ac ſuam operam ſapientibus probari cupit, eum eousque ſupra vulgus literatorum evectum eſſe oportet, ut (1) animum gerat a levi credulitate, a præjudicio autoritatis & antiquitatis, itemque ab affectu ſectario vacuum, (2) cujusvis ævi ſcriptores *συγχρόνως* perlegerit, nec minus recentioris ævi Criticorum de veritate ſingularum hiſtoriarum judicia cognoverit atque expenderit, (3) ſecurus ſit injuſtæ reprehenſionis imperitorum, hypocritarum, & pædantiſmo theologico laborantium, ac veritatem fortiter profiteatur, (4) miſſis levioris momenti diſputationibus ea ſtudioſe tractet, quæ ſapientiam Theologicam prudentiamque Chriſtianam inſtruunt & augent, nec ſolum divinæ providentiæ in conſervanda pro-

pugnabilem vera religione vim foliatur: obtenet, meritò etiam fallaciæ religionis nomine & portentosa characteres ac blasphemiæ artem non tantum produnt, ut hæc magnum recedat ab ingenitæ & divinæ & sublimiori Deo Christianismi. Aut enimvero Celsum, aut C. Wolfianos Compendium, quibus scholasticum, legibus bilem fallitur reprodunt, dignosces eli, quod conclusa, quæ nihilum habuisse, Hilarius exhibuit Celsum potissimum principiis confirmare. Sterile cura quo minus judicem, quibus opera cognitionis. Ad rationes Compendii Hilarius virtutem quod attinet, duas ipsius Autoris loca annotabo prolixiores, quibus ea facile ad ipsius omnibus judicium. Quanta differentia sibi fit in tempore positi partes ac ipsiusmet scriptoribus, vel ex prioribus Catalogo Scriptorum, quo eruditissimus virtutis delectus, huic operæ. Quod veritas negotio inhærent malos, ne pragmatica methodo hilarium Ecclesiæ quæstor, ipsi Christi profiteor, p. I. T. I. p. 483 inquiens: *Neque enim animus eſt, horum in ſolo nominibus, & ipſa ſubſtantia* p. 118. *Ratione ab Academiis patrum habuerit Clemens, quæ quidem ſpectare potuimus non eſt* p. 127. *Varia Gnoſticorum nomina, Barbaritatem, Cognitionem, Sic recentiorum fuit indigna.* p. 192. *Hic de Donatiſtis mentio ſit. Nunc ſolum, qui, non partium, Hiſtoria, Ecclesiaſtica tractationes, ſed poſt explorata diligentiæ & candidi documenta detegantur, examinatione operandum recentiorum ſcriptorum auctoritate.* T. II. p. 299: *Hæc certe, ſolis, magna momenta ad hiſtoria, qua fuit Ecclesiarum Gallia Reformatarum hoc ſeculo* (XVII) *operoſarum ex manuſcriptis legitimis & probatis documentis & citiſſe, quod cum ſollem ſit a variis ſcriptoribus corrupta & illegitimatione, rarum atque veſtigia ſupra hanc ſitis ſi pudicis, quantum fieri potuit, accurate, & tutum erit & meo ſatisfactum. Fecisti ſcilicet, inde intelligeres, quid ſtare, quid homine haud magnus, quid Celsum, quid demique Informas hic profiteretur. Neque dubito, vel ipſum rerum, quas plerumque compendium ſibi perſuaderunt non ſolum ad ſolidum materiarum ſatisfactionis intelligentiam, ſed ſit ad diligentiam Hilarium Cle-ſtima homine notitiam. Sufficiant hæc ſpecimina,*

eadem adnumerari meretur Dissertationum praeliminarium, qua Cl. Auctor differit de praecipuis historiae ecclesiasticae fontibus vel leguntur cum fructu pragmaticorum, vel minus utiliter hi ratione eorum cordate exponit. Ex eo non poterimus non reperire verba, quae p. 11 habentur: *Incertus Lectorem hic fore Scriptorum Compendia multiplicem & necessaria historiae fiera momenta, &, quamvis levi non pruriens, quin fastidire absque ut dicam molestia ulcerosa & irritabilia, in quibus & proclivior & felicior dedicabit laborem, ea tamen perfunctorie nonnisi tractata, breve conflata librum, exquibus pendet & praecipium, sic vel si, quibus me visum ut hic facultas evolvendi scripta plurimorum, & hic facilem infinitum mihimet aditum fuit obtigit, ipsis & inedita nonnulla tertiatim non dubitaverunt.* Eorum cum hinc facile intelligatur, non fingula Historiae fontes perlegisse nos posse, Lectoribus nobis fatisfacturi videamur, fi ex primo Tomo indicium ponit, ex poftremo hiftoriam facti fimul fecifi perfuadamus. Wolfianum tamen tenebras hiftoriae ratione expofitionis.

Quam igitur in hoc, prout fuo tempore tum fecifi charactere, *Tomus primus Historiae Sacrae & ecclesiasticae* exhibeat, *antequam partis cum Deo & pulcherrimi interim, ordine nondum Scriptorum & regnum facili cognitu Scriptura, ipsa, quae ad Scripturam Scripturae hisque facili, ac de singulis tradi, quae sint fiant disquisitio. Et ita, delectandum contra incertum.* In Annalibus confirmat tuetur, *Historiam modum exordiffe in inde contra Acticos, literis, Ambrofium excudit, quod jubente Valentiniano Asiana biblicae quotidie Mediolanenfes non recludebat; eandem facilius imprimit, cum Synagogae Judaicae incudibus mores Ecclesiae fulcra aut ad Theodofium epifcola notae, ac Imperatori circumcirculationem minatus eft, nisi mandatum de exfolvendo ea fuo defiructa domo Synagoga revocaret; ejusdem fortitudinem, qua Theodofium poft crudum illum Thefialonicenfium difcidium ecclefiaftico libertati, laudat ac probat; fenatorium eiusdem de adolterio in Vet. Teft. haud prohibito fic dicto, ac Ambrofium pene poftgenitum fignafle narrant admirabile; Hieronymum ad ultima ejus, cum tran-*

transgressus & Chr. Decque reflectionibus illum, cum extra fe fuisset, regens in circumactis curru & reflectum reprimere par contenderet & ille duos hominibus vitæ, quibus congressi manibusque cruentis crudelis fui cruore imbuuntur. Cicerones illum, nunc etiam ostendunt. Hinc Cl. Auctor progreditur ad Schulzium, Meletemum, Lutherum, & Arianismum. Sequitur hiftoria Donatiftarum, quam tanta perfequitur diligentia, ut vitæ operatur, quid fentiendum fit de Donatiftis, Tandé hinc ad Abrahamum Ecchellenfem, ad hiftoriam Photii, ad hiftoriam Apollinaristarum, ad hiftoriam Macedonii, Audæi, Philaftrii, Jovinniani, Auxi, Helvidii, Collyridianorum, Meletianorum, &c. His obfervata Auctori ut curæ gravitate, perfpicuitate *ἀφαιρέσεως* fubjicitur, & omnium utriusque Apollinaristarum fententiæ, non excluſis Photii & Macedonii erroribus, non tamen probat partes civiles in Macedonianos cuftitutas, quo occafione laudatur etiam noftra accefit ad fingulare Caput p. 427. 549. quo Cler. Auctor fervos fubjicit nonnunquam proceffum illum eo non haberi, quo haberi fatis, nempe a Clerifi obtrectatoribus effe oftendit. Nec indignum notatu eft, quod p.462 ait: *Ecclefiam Dei non accufationis ifta vox certo fonat hominibus, fi cui mihi fingulorum profe-rebatur, quos animum offendit ad Ecclefiam Dei, Ecclefiam pro-fum intrinfecifluit.* Laudat etiam p. 483 Belli *Commentarium philofophicum*, nunquam incomparabili virtutis & ingenii, *quod hanc partem concinnatum fit*, judicio. Sed redimus ad hæreticos quos fenfit, equibus Clerici Auctor dedicatus in memoriam martyrum & successionem ecclefiam profeffi, de Priſcillianis in medio relinquit, interceffi fuere nec ne; nec Jovinianum & Arrium hæreticis aggregare fuftinet. Melitium, mortuum hifcitum pro cum interiore habet, ut vix extitiſſe queat, Arianifti nomen ad hæc hæreticis accenſuimus ipſe enarrat. Quinam hæc hæreticis Sozomenus hiſtoria fuerit fecuti, explicat nifi hominum fimilium, facile, legitur. Tum excipit dein-ceps Regimbii Ecclefiaſtica hæreſeos vigentia. His expeditis Cl. Auctor, ne Principes tam, quam Epiſcopos, cæteros Ecclefiæ & commendatos habuiſſe verum fine perfecutionum, Principes ad

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ad Chriſtianam religionem conuertit tutum ſemper habuit, & hoc eſt, ſentiendum, loquendi, & ſcribendi libertatem, ſolos ſibi ſeruauit Romanenſes in Ecclesia, quos omnium ſolos facit ſua Chriſtiana, itaque prout ordinis peculiaris priuata lex, facile ſtatuta & retracta ſenſa ab ea conſonent ciuilibus & ecclesiaſticæ pacis. Principibus enim ſubditi, ſit enim pacis, in rebus fidei imperatæ abſentes & ignari nullatenus reſtringere obſtringere, Conſtantinum M. fruſtra magnum fatentem modeſtia ex Epiſcopis, qui tantum necessitatis de ſpiritum gellici imperatoria in rem & perſonam Conſtantinum. Cum autem inter Epiſcopos ſupremi interſit Romani Epiſcopi, de his ordinibus, ſic, ac numerato digeſtim ſuum, ſtatui, ſuccessores, eorum mandatis & inſtabilitatum nomine ſolis hoc locis ingeniam, ſi reuiſum eſt & ſedentarium Pagellum, ne in genere rationalem. Quod ad disciplinam hujus ſenſi ecclesiaſticam attinet, quatuor potiſſimum ſe ſingulis, ac ſimul offendit, à modum hoc ac vi laute cupiſſe ſenſa diſciplinæ ecclesiaſticæ. Tantum hoc ſenſum conſiſtit in ſtatuendo, rerum hujus ſenſi, in quo opinione eſt Clariſſ. Autor, ad hoc ordinis, ut ſuppeditabilis ultra exercitus & ad ſignificationem pertinet.

Antequam grauiſſimi cauſam ad ſpectum Reformationis, in quo Clariſſ. Autori ex plenis methodus, ut in ſanctum ſtatim exhibeam ſtatum Eccleſiæ Romanæ. Primo igitur Bullaria Pontificum Romanorum hujus ſecuti breuiter ac nervoſe exhibeat, ut de unaquoque notata digeſtima inſpectu Antiquitas ſub memoriæ. Hinc principes Romanæ Eccleſiæ Theologi particulares contulerunt, *Hadebrandus, Petrarcha, Tirolus, Cochlæus, Rubeus, Seripus, Cajetanus, Alexander, Sotus, Gregorius, Gangolphus, Andr. Cathalanus, Rog. Polus, Cantarenus, Sadoletus, Pighius*; quibus subiungitur compendium hoc delectum *Confessionis, Hompdenſis, Hannati, Jo. Fabri, Latomi, Faſtidii, Melch. Cani, Stati Iosephi, Caranza, Melchioris*, alterumque. Tum breuiora aliqua Theologos exhibet, *Brigmani, Fabrae Stapulenſes, Cajetanus, Sadoletus, Tirolus*. Sequitur Conſilii Tridui, ejusque appendix Latinorum hiſto-

biliaria Helvetica cum Sanctionali pragmatica in Basilia Helvetiæ Comitii Tridentini, quæ postilla maximam lucem afferre debeat chronicis quibusdam. Propositio II. Autor ad Historiam Reformationis, pramissis aliquot observationibus generalibus, præmittere de Imagine differtationis, deinde de Fontibus, unde hauriri commentatur, se perstricte intentionem exhausturus, deque ea varia non inutilia, existimatoris tanti verisimi Historiæ scitu in ipsius potiundi. Inde loculetur differtatio *Carolstadii, Bugenhagii, Melanchthonis, Myconii, Butzeri, Osiandri, Pomerani, Vergerii, Brentii*, historias brevioribus monumentis de *Ambrosio, Regio, Vidone, Sarcerio, Lossio, Kerro, Wigando, Chemnitio, Schlusero*, aliisque Historiæ singulari Capite perlegisse Historiam Reformationis Germanicæ ad mentem celeberrimi, qui septentrionalis est, Lutheri. Propositio III. *Typographia Basilea Propter ea in varia Lutheri non sparsum quidem modo veterum codicis typos, sapius tamen mendose editos, parasse, imo absolvisse Lutherum academicum ejus Praceptoris non magna cum exactitudine. Operum editio, quibus Lutherus ex combinatione publica ejusdem Basilea. Tom. I. Lutheri complectitur Latina Norimbergensi non inferior per Ioh. Schensium anno. 1570. 1562. Autor Concilium Augustanum non sub Lutheri ejus, sed Melanchthonis. Neque dubium est, illum ejus scripsisse confessionem, & Lutherum laudasse mortuum.* P. 168 sq. de fontibus Sanctionalis differtus, observat, ipsa Scripturam negari Lutherorum fatis fidei præstitisse, Sanctionalis nequit ab hoc laudem eruditio indigni adverbii præmittam posse. Ibidem recensus Abdiæ Babylonicæ historiæ apocryphæ enarrandæ Lutheranorum deservisse, illius historiam Amsterdami, Olandriæ, Adamopoli, Antuerpiæ, Francofurti, Basileæ, Magdeburgi, Hubertanisti. Inspicit historia controversiarum inter Lutheranos & Reformatos, quæ ad Cœnam Dominicam & Formulam Concordiæ. Et hanc quidem historiam Clarmer ejusdem nominis vitilitigator, Sandelius, Calvinianus, Arminianus, quæ fine dolore & indignatione a nemine ad Orthodoxos legi potest. Mens de Liturgia & cæteris Veteris Testamenti Ritibus non eo, ac ista est, effecta, per Chemnitium tuam

lam in Gallium & Anglium, ac utrinque eruta historiæ huius fontes ac scriptores huc usque adhuc negligentes. Nos figuras vestiarias habitus Religiosi Sulpitii Severi, Gregorii Turonensis, historiam ritumve Bohemicorum & Waldensium, quam quidem circa hæc elaborandi exiſtimantis, ita quo quoque, quod vulgo simile breviter attingere videtur, ex tractari solet.

Ex generalem deſcriptio hujus Compendii Hiſtoriæ Ecclesiasticæ esset? Quod omnia ejusmodi figuræ longe aptæ contextui ordinis conducant, colorum tamen illustrantur, ritusque deprehendit, quæ pro varietate vestiti corporis non intuitu intuitu hæret. Prius ordine Cl. Autor, sim minime erudituus, minime inutile & probet in rejectum, & ad formandum plicarum accommodatis. Ex speciem unum uterumque! Tantus 13, 15 distinctio Fatur, ne mendacy, quid ratio- nibus Lemoy (Historiam & Breviarii Carthusiani relatum) fidelis rerum posit opus, nihilominus operam, ut audacia ea- quantitis falsarii pœnè remanentium in se satis dicimque pro- videntia non indigeam. Sic in Prolegomenis p. 30 & 113 p. 266 hiſtoriarum Sulpitii Severi & S. Martini narrationem meritæ defendit contra meum hiſtoria. Fit quoque calculatio de annibus ordine T. I p. 107 n 8; p. 106 n. 31. 2211 p. 328 n. 11, & 601. Deinde Cl. Wiſtoriam meritæ Critice & Ratione fit probet intrinsecus. Si quod eo magis adverti oft, quod, nisi provisiones locorum esset Critices, ea ratione fiat præsidio evaluisse vel, haud fane tam elegans hiſtoria ecclesiastica Compendium posuisse conficiatur. Ac de Criticis quidem vide p. 3 n. 1. 19, 113, de philosophia p. 220, 13, de plura laud. praterimus. Fortaſſe jubo major Poterit amare Cler. Autori pubescentium literas diſciplinasque infigere, ſed ſimplicem, eademque de canis in Scotia fua Autorem conſtitit videre Cl. Criticum, atque Hiſtoriam ſenſit & ſi, quæ tamen in ipſo operis eius non animant, e. g. p. 36, 46, coll. p. 111.

CHRISTOPHORI MATTHÆI PFAFFII, Theologi Tubingensis, Dissertatio Polemica de Scriptura Exegetica, unica probatrice, cum in rem, quæ pro parte,

Ecclesia, maxime in Romana, dudum defeciſſe, & ſi qua ſit, Græcæ magis, quam Romanæ, maxime vero Anglicanæ Eccleſiæ competere, veræ autem Eccleſiæ notam prorſus haud eſſe.

A. MDCCXX in 4.

Pl. 4.

art. 1. p. 3. Oppoſita eſt hæc Viri, ſcriptis & multis & eruditis celeberrimi, Diſſertatio præcipuo cuidam Romanenſium telo, quo nobis objiciunt, nos ſucceſſione Epiſcopali, ſucceſſione itidem miniſterii Eccleſiaſtici canonica, quæ inde ab Apoſtolis originem trahat, carere, unde Romanam Eccleſiam ſolam eſſe veram, cui iſta ſucceſſio competat, Proteſtantium autem cœtus ſpurios eſſe, arguunt, quippe qui vel a Presbyteris, vel a Laicis, qui ordinare haud potuerint, ordinationis miniſterialis originem re-

art. 2. p. 4. petant. Poſtquam Autor doctiſſimus quædam de momento quæſtionis, quod, quia veritatem Eccleſiæ attinet, de nihilo haud eſt, præmiſit, deque difficultate argumenti, ſiquidem & vetuſtiſſimi Patres ad canonicam iſtam ſucceſſionem provocant,

art. 3. p. 6. poſtquam & autores hac de re conſulendos magno numero alle-

art. 4. p. 8. gavit, ſucceſſionem doctrinalem, perſonalem & localem a ſe invicem diſtinguit, perſonalem autem, eandemque canonicam, i. e. quæ ſecundum canones Eccleſiæ univerſalis aut particularis fiat, vel electionem, vel ordinationem ſpectare docet. Iſtis ſup-

art. 5. p. 9. poſitis, jam ad objectionem reſpondet I, neque ſucceſſionem localem, neque perſonalem minus canonicam, neque perſonalem canonicam ſine doctrinali, quicquam hic probare, doctrinalem autem, ſolitarie quoque ſpectatam, veræ Eccleſiæ notam eſſe, quæ ſingula ex locis Patrum confirmantur, & pro re utrinque confecta habentur. Unde inſulſum & contra ordinem eſſe concluditur, a ſucceſſione perſonali initium facere diſputandi, quod a doctrinali fieri debebat, qua ſi Proteſtantes præ Romanenſibus

art. 7. p. 13. gaudeant, res ſtatim patere exiſtimabitur. Reſpondet II, defeciſſe in toto orbe Chriſtiano ſucceſſionem perſonalem canonicam, tum quoad electiones, quæ jam ad Reges, & Principes, patronosque laicos, quos vetus Eccleſia prorſus ignoravit, ad

Cano-

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Cantuar. Quotidianus Cardinalis, contra Episcopum Herefordensem eum non consentire, nec Ecclesia motivi sui facile quare, in qua Episcopi, Clerus & plebs aliquot annis ad Archiepiscopum Cantuar. vel à fidei aut heresis Episcopis facile, adeoque ultra hac, vel ob ecclesiasticum, quia facile Principes ecclesiæ hactenus tuti, nisi tredecim interim & octo facile fint. Remittamus hic lectorem ad historiam Parliamentorum & Episcoporum, quem simul ge- nerosis suis Institutis. Ita quidem nullus precio facit Ecclesiam, nisi collegium, aut, si quadrare, sine beneficiorum perfonali canonicatus cum dari. Interpellat Hil, in Ecclesia Romana non facultatem, nec vel maxime petitur, omnia in Pontificium licite & ecclesiasticum, Episcopum & haereticum, nisi tamen quoque Archiepiscopum, ubi tres fubinde Pontifices, qui omnes solum pontificiatur, quum autem, quæ omnia beneficiorum omnes Regulares. Quæ in eum habentes non conficiuntur, non effe multo probabili. Sed quum Si vero fimulatione ecclesiæ hic ait, p. 318. Basilem effe, antequam jure Ecclesiam ecclesiam eum fibi vindi- care posse, omnino vero Anglicanum, non quidem ut Basilem quæ Ecclesia, dubitamus pollimus pollicet. De oriental hereli- tem ad Ut Occidentem, neque ipsi minime fuit, in hiftorias Patriarcharum ejus enumerandi. Anglicanum quod ecclesiæ ad- dubitamus, nihil ad Basilem, quorum ita Episcopatum Archiepiscopi ordinationem tantum vidisse pontificiam omnium videtur confirmatio Matthæi Parker, in Archiepiscopa- tum Cantuarienfem latum intrud., quique ad consecrationem cum dedicatione, ut habetur fuisse hujus ordinationi, ab eremo- rini Episcopo Juvan Sever., quem & Quinto Zuinglius in Pasto- rini ordinavisse, violatis omnibus Ecclesiæ canonibus, ipsemet ea in Dacia reagens materia & forma, fatetur: nam & contra- rarias & nunc eorum, qui Jacobite, five Non Juror dicuntur, 25. p. 24, 25. Scripsque nostre Scyer cum eam consulat. Quæ cum ita sint, 25. de ordinatione hac omnino non succedanea apud Romanenses, ex dogmate eorum, quo factum omnino cum intentione pollens contrarii ordinatum, nullum ejus fuisse, ex ordinationis forma authoritate, chronologia, textus, ex modo ejusque, quo ea de- ducta argumenta a facultatibus petita, quod conjectandi hanc

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ſit, dupe ſomniorum doctiſſimi auris ad reformationem propo-
p.1170-1176. nens, docuit: quæ parte contra nupere ſpecie in hac curia mo-
ta eſt, quod ſcilicet ſine teſtimonio auctoritatis, quæ ſuppoſitio-
p.1181-1187. nis pia quia unicuique non patet; quanque tandem de lacerdo-
tio ſpiritali, atque exinde quoque ſacro Confeſſionali Sacra-
M. T. indole, aliisque rebus ad argumentum facientibus diſſe-
ritur, ex brevi iſtut, unque non mordicitur. Interea, quæ hanc
cauſam tangunt, ampliſſimi ordinis ex more ſuo adeſſe, multa quo-
que communi notum digna, ex quibus ſpectatorium non ingrem-
dis commentarium. Fuit & 12 Iunii Patrum conventus, qua
pro ſuccellione aliquot vacantium poſt, cum ante deliberatum
fuerat non ſuppeterent, ad hunc quoque complendum deſtinatus.
De Gradus 5 reſtitutus, cum, quas Ferdinandi ſuppoſitum in-
generat, nonnullis conditionibus ſe remittat religioni, cujus
ipſi cauſa ſibi profecto erat, Romanum ſubmittet, atque ad
Patrum Societ. Jeſu, abdicatis de ſuccellione Regia juribus,
Confeſſarii Sanctiſſimi exhibuerit, opportunum interpretatur, ut
hæc ſuccellionis regulis conſtet, ſecus an accedatur, ut Ec-
p. 1164. cleſiam Anglicanam transmeandi capiat. Subjiciuntur illum, ac
ſi Tillotſonius hæc omnia nunquam fuerit, quam Theologicum
ad A. T. 1693 p. 1386 jam obſervavimus, Archi-Epiſcopatum
ſuiſſe non tantum in ideologicum ſuſpicio ſuſpicio, fed & de
conſcientia ad Principis Georgii, Annæ Reginæ ſuccellori
ſuturi, exiſtat, patrum Tillotſonii ſanctis Quæstores, & Tillot-
ſonius Archi-Epiſcopatum jamnunc nondum in ſuadendo ſuiſſe
ſimile, ubi tanto cum cigore hoc ſuſpicio haud exacte fuerit, Lon-
dino Oratorium in ſuſpicionem quodammodo, inde Propoſitum
p. 177. de poſt Epiſcopum fore ſuſpicio omnium ſuiſſe. Quod ſuiſſe
ſuadendo? p. 19 dicitur, Iure Pontificio ordinem, etiam
ab Hæreticis ordinatos tenere ordinemque, de ea hæreticorum
ſuppoſitione ſuiſſe, quibus ſacrificii ſacerdotio atque Corpo-
p. 183. ris complet, non ſenſu de ſuis. Ad quæſtionem de Joanne
Bruſſelio reſpondet, & hic ad Perthonianum hiſtoricum, & ad-
ſimilitur, non ſuperſtet, dubio quo ſuperſtitionis ſuppoſitionem
rem penitus videatur. Ad ultimo quæ in exhibenter ſuppoſitionem
ſuiſſe ſuiſſe ſuiſſe

qua ſub eleganti fictione liberrime mentem ſuam de ſucceſſione perſonali & doctrinali exponit, quarum poſteriorem reformatæ, priorem Romanæ Eccleſiæ non obſcure attribuit. Et ſane carcerem publicum eam ob rem, Baſtillam vocant, ſubiit Fontenellius; ex quo poſt aliquot menſes, non niſi luculenta prius revocatione facta, evaſit.

EXAMEN THEOLOGICUM DOCTRINÆ Quenellianæ, quo æquitas & juſtitia Conſtitutionis dogmaticæ Unigenitus demonſtratur &c. Autore P. MARIANO BROCKIE, Scoto-Benedictino.

Erffurti, impenſis Jo. Mich. Funck, 1720, 8.
Pl. 20.

PAucitas eorum, qui pro defendenda Conſtitutione *Unigenitus* exacuerunt calamum, quum libellorum, qui in gratiam adverſæ partis tum Amſtelodami, tum Genevæ, tum Lipſiæ, ut in præfatione, neſcimus quo jure, perhibetur, & Francofurti prodierint, vix numerus iniri poſſit, impulit hujus libri Autorem doctiſſimum, ex exemto Monaſterio S. Jacobi Scotorum Ratisbonæ, S. Theologiæ & Philoſophiæ Doctorem, earundemque in Academia Erffurtenſi Profeſſorem, ut in animum induceret, ex principiis Theologicis iſtius Conſtitutionis æquitatem demonſtrare, digeſtosque in certa capita Theologica errores Quenellianos refellere, quos ipſe Quenellus, cum ſuis, quibusdam S. Scripturæ textibus & nonnullis SS. Patrum ſententiis nequiter, ex mente noſtri, depravatis obfirmare, contraque Eccleſiæ definitiones propagare & defendere conatus eſt. Præmittere autem viſum eſt Noſtro brevem hiſtoriæ cum omnis Janſeniſmi tum inprimis controverſiæ Quenellianæ repetitionem, quam hic tranſcribere nihil attinet, quum non facile a quoquam eruditorum ignoretur. Ad calcem primi capitis adjectæ ſunt literæ Pontificis, quibus ante biennium eos, qui Conſtitutioni ſuæ adverſantur, a cœtu ſuo ſegregatos declarabat. Cap. II id quod caput eſt cauſæ aggreditur Autor, atque ſummi Pontificis autori- Cap. I. Cap. II.

summorum in Ecclesia conditionem multa dignitatis effert, ita quidem, ut non cum hominibus, quos tuori, sequestrum communitate, sed tantum cum his ipsis collatum, qui Deo ab habent solum. Imprimis quippe Petri ex divina sententia excelsa illa, Matth. 16. 18. 19. Joh. 21. 15. 16. 17. Pontificum Romanorum ipsius filii, parem professionem, hoc tantum habet, quod absentium Pontificum in locum substituat Nuncium, ea, quæ Primum illum contulit. Jam vero Pontifices in Romæ Petri Cathedra, inquit, absque dubio ipso, quamdiu fuerint Ecclesiæ & successio in eam jurisdictionem potestatemque, in qua ex comprobata eorum utgumentorum pondere, quæ paulo P. 346. ante, docuit, fundamentum Petrus Ecclesiæ positum dicens, quamdiu Ecclesia durat; quæ quum sit perpetua, perpetuum quoque ejus & Petri, qui fundamentum illud, autor fuerit, non quidem in Petrum Petri, sed in ipsius successionem, firmum Pontificum Romanæ Sedis per hoc ipsum jus, quod non ecclesiæ dignitatem, eum enim, vel habere eam ut stabile, non posse quin ecclesiæ quoque perpetuæ stabilitatem, ecclesiæ Christianæ vita, quam fanxit Synagoga Judaica, & quæ fuit religio in eam forsitan defit. Esto jam concludam, quam libet, esse Pontifex ille caput Ecclesiæ, Principe Monarchæ, quam enumeratis in materia fidei, pertinente ad ecclesiæ Ecclesiæ & mentem dubitatio decidere, ea cum sententia, ut omnes, qui rebellio & pertinax membro nolint haberi, ad obedientiam obligentur. Ergo nisi assumi Nobis hæc proferendi ad- P. 37. mentem prius Ecclesiæ, quam præmittit, atque audiri velimus, ista Pontifices Romanos autoritate his omnem esse conditionem Nicænum controversiis decidendis, atque ad eas amputandas facile, tanquam ad fontem vitiosi, protestantes Reformatores, Concilium judicii S. Fabiani Papæ is definitivo, quem circa omnium fuerit tenti hæreticos accedere. Refert, Innocentium I. Pontificem Episcopum Rom. discipulis, de Materia Ecclesiæ sententiam suam pronunciasse, ob observantiam ea Pelagius, ne ita Ecclesiæ ita a communione fulpendere, absque gentilium Ecclesiæ Ethnicorum communi ad Episcopo Romano agnoscit. Ad Ecclesiæ. J. H. E. c. 24. Reliqua facile sui dicti Patrum, conclusio

Illi recentiores non adjungunt. Videntur hæc vota dicta, ut ea illi exaudirent, quoniam Pontifices Romani antiquissimos errores Campestrianos, Mangonianos, Nestorianos, Eutychianos, Monothelitarum damnaverint, existimabat, sine Concilium Nicænum Sanctum, Sedis Apostolicæ Decreta tantum Romanorum, non item, ut hoc circa Galliarum præsulatus Nerio, videri possit. Quo illi jure veritatem adversus eosdem Romæ dogmatizantes, Constantiam Pontificiæ Sedis infallibilitatis Decretis opponere ausi sint, non facile dixerim. Principia de potestate & infallibilitate Pontificis facile deducit pollet peritiæ, modo principia illa firma fore. Is parum tamen fuit tribuere magno consensi laborat Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ in negotio de Papa in rem suam Sanctos Patres Dacherio, ex Sorbonico, aliisque scriptis Parisiis ejus gentis. Nec non ejusdem, tantum quoque Ecclesiæ universitatem, & judicio verius infallibilitatem illam, quam concipi fas animo, fatfiteri, ejus jure esse, quæ Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ. Quo & de potestate Pontificum Constitutionis pontificiæ dudum exulæ, ac penitum quidam assentiri ac de finibus potestatis & favorum Regibus concedendis progressionis illa non in longe legitimo, fed ultimo damnatione fit. Certum fortasse quoque istorum, quos apud Augustinum Hipponi Patres fuisse videantur Quæsitores, ut ipsum quoque Romæ examinia ac declaratio fuerit. Jam vero dignis formulis, cum claffes & locus concesserunt Theologiæ propositionibus Ecclesiæ, quæ ejus Regibus & Viris exemplandum est & maximi Ecclesiæ, quæ ejus de libero Arbitrio & voluntate humana, C. VI de gratia efficaci & efficiente, C. VII de motu Christi per omnibus hominibus, C. VIII de universalis gratiæ ejus de gratia efficaci, C. IX de omnibus necessitate ad cognoscendum de veritate naturalis, C. X de gratia Adami feu Primi parentis, C. XI de gratia Christi & efficiente, C. XII de gratia Dei, C. XIII de Timore, C. XIV de efficacissimo Sacramentum de fidelium, C. XV de fide Christiana, C. XVI de Fundam. subjecto Ecclesiæ Infantis, C. XVII de sanctis Fundam. Ecclesiæ Christianæ, C. XVIII de dispensatione legum, C. XIX de potestate ecclesiastica, C. XX de obedientia sanctis ecclesiastica, C. XXI de ministerio & ministris Ecclesiæ, C. XXII de Sacramentis, C. XXIII de Sacrificio & Sacerdotio. In quibus propositionibus examinandis

C. III. p. 45.
C. IV. p. 53 & 54.

dis ita verbis, ut doctrinam Ecclesiæ sua de illis confessione pleni exponat, nihilominus Scriptura S. Patres, Conciliorum & Pontificum confessionem sistunt, duo opposituum Quæstiones tantum ex singulis propositionibus eruere, eandemque vel affirmatam vel negativam sumendo, vel subdistinguendo, ut ita prout Christianissimi velle nostri concludentibus refutare contigit. Ultimo manu Quæstor absque fidelitate expectat an in deputatione falsum cursum ex oculis in habitu, utrum & ratione Medicis & conclusionum ex propositionibus Quæstionibus ita satis cohærent. At quia reliqua in illis fortassis genere obscurius sunt recollecta, neque inquirere hic nostrum est, esse debemus. Sufficit ad duorum de Sacris in ecclesia Catholica, ordinata disputatio exemplum hic loci nobis ita exhibuisse, quod caput ultimum de Scriptura S. Patribus jam quidem fuppeditat. Ita quidem primo Moller addivit, nullum alii eorum Christianorum, qui sacras Scripturas recenset, adeo frequenter illum in eandem hic officia & liturgia celebrari, quam quidem id fecerit Ecclesia Romana, quam quotidie Religiosi & Clerici Pharisæos in choro canentes, indue in facrificio Missæ Publicæ Apostolorum, Prophetarum, Hilariæ & Sacræ Evangeliæ, quæ Biblia Sacra vocantur, nihilque adeo præcidere ex Ecclesia, nisi forte Confessione in ultimum vocatus. Data autem ordinatione, ut propositiones Ecclesiam fuæ Codicis Latini prohibuerit, quidem fuit, Scripturæ passim obscuræ, ejusdemque fundamentum & hæreticæ veritatem, humani inquisitionem & ad eas sacras proxime interpretes, periculum adeo sibilos, hæreticorum, ad Scripturas provocemus, exemplo confirmatum, interim tantum Concilium Colonien. & Tridentin. Jam vero propositiones Quæstionis Quæstor, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

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lem in figura & Scripturis reformandi. Sed in communione Occidentis cum omnibus hæreticis, quæ, ut temperamentum desiderandi excipias, fidei repugnat, etiam tentatio leviter attingenda non est, ne difficilior, quæ cum fonte fui domo ad istos inferendo facilis fiat & dubia, adeoque hæreticis ipsis nimium, & non certum, fidens magnum progressibus parem dedendi: quod finis illius concordiæ dein ad Religionis Partes Regi in Gallia applicat, quæ Jansenistæ reprehensa contra Constitutionem Pontificiam intenderint. Illud omnes plenius in nemo dixit unde Autor, concordiarum illum non permittendum pessimum Sectarum in lingua venenatis, bellorum, antiquissimum est, atque cardinem illa, ut Ecclesiæ, vinculo adhuc bellorum pacificandorum ultima, ipsis autoritate Ecclesiæ primordia ille curavit, ita, ut pol Apostoli inter potissimum Ecclesiæ Romanæ Sedis, atque Sagit. 2 Pet. iii. 16. Religion, quo nonnunc ad propositionem Quesnellianam, quam Dissertatione hellena reprobatio explicatione celebrandam effe dicet, hic non attingimus. Id vero adhuc unde habet Multum, apud Pop. pl. fuperiorer etiam ex Rom. Ecclefia confundum, qua publice officia illorum Latino fingitur, cum ritum, ut publice Nobis, omnia conclusio non generalis quam provinciales hos ipsum confessionem observare temporis enim Christianis omnium nullum effe, quod Ecclesia pertinaci, item integrum in idiomata non ingressa: ut, ubi vero ad annalis Ecclesiasticos provocat Autor. Regium vellentes, probatum hoc Sectarum Ecclesiæ, quæ, neque enim id eniste probat potis, iste capite confidimus. Provocat etiam ad ebeliæ ex illo verum die in Sectis nunciandis, propterea ad Steadam Tridentinum. Quod tamen Quesnellianæ, effe, eum confutandum: prout Apollolica & immutata Dei enarratus, id quidem magno consu damnat Nobis, illa manus argumenta Quesnelli nihil quicquam responsa. Sed fenfus clara, veniæ presenti lectore, & illa peculiare nobilis Sectæ fuerimus: neque enim nobis permanet quicquam quæstores ex illos eft, quod obvium ac tritum non fit, quodque nonnisi hic memorare. Id vero nonnes non est sit ne, quia ab Autore Latinum nobis ex Ecclesiæ tribui, ne & genium fuffulcrent, Christianique per omnibus fere ecclesiæ eft, cognoscens, qua in ex ubi a

rerum inter legentem, an vero doctrina nobis cum autore discendi fit, non dijudicamus. Superiora utinam, qui hinc illuc hæc sua *fragmenta* passim conspersere in operibuscue gravibus prædicant, videoriar, qua ratione huic eloquio conciliem, quo pessimi juris obtrusilis videatur Tribunus Plebis, p. 56. *Ita te servante pro exsilio*, p. 30 lin. 16 *eversæ pro eversæ*, p. 56. lin. 20 *omnia ejus redundat in Dionem*, p. 113 lin. 20 *sine ullo lucro* - - *dubium patrii*, p. 273 lin. 1 *profiteretur pro profitetur*, p. 274 lin. 9 *præfinitæ*, & alia, exulgo frequentiffima. Non illa enumeranda incuria tantopere tribuenda.

Andreæ Joiieri Dänenmarckischer Geschichte.

I. B.

ANDREÆ HOIERI RES GESTÆ DANORUM, ab origine Regni usque ad finem Seculi XVII.

Erfordiæ, apud Per. Chriftoph. Ekerm. 1719. 8. Alph. 1 pl. 17.

Præclia hanc librum elle inscriptum, uti simulac pre se fert, facile cognatæ urbis cives, & latia studiosæ omnibus, in ora ad Albim inferiorem fitis eandem fidile vulgatum. Autor quippe hom illud in clima Cimbricæ peninsulæ fidile diuturnius, ubi Danorum domicilia & annales scriptoribus multo labore collegit, fidemque habuit animadversionibus, cimis literarum, & fidile genealogiis, ne historiam partium tradendo, fidis in errores vel ex communi opinione vel ex favore partium profectis, inducatur. Verum quid Autor in ea præstiterit, ex sequentibus
p. 7. L. B. ells judicium. Nomen Danorum non a fluvio *Dano*, five Eydora, ut nobis docet, fed a Rege vetuſtiſſimo Dano de-
22. rivandum. *Skiornerum* fanctitatis nobis relinquitur, ne di-
21. cam *slandvarker*, quod nocte pendua agere confueviſſent. Ego
24. Regem Semonem & Dianam M. magnæ Deæ Matris gratia habuiſſe fidile confitebor. Nollet fibi perfuadere. Danicum a Dana fidile tradimus, Semone nihil indicat, cum *Danorum Flamen Semo*, & *Semonum* plerumque Danis fidile in diplomatibus inter-
25. ponibus veteribus. Cives ait Chriſtophori: Et Hadeblebe Hadeb-

tatum scripserunt ea omnia præstiti, idem tamen indefatiga-
bilis, dum Gerhardum Hollinius Comitem a fide suæ
tractationis lingua, Marcum Welserum III. duos Scriptores,
veniam, ne plurimi forti animo, inter Stoicos & Danos om-
nium convenit. Gregorium Orme Regis vitam tribuunt Mo-
narchiæ vitam Septentrionis Regnis imperavit, licet adhuc fol-
gebat Rex, ut sine fab ille vocat Margaretæ Reini IV. nuptæ
intelligi debet. Erico Pomerania cum Filiarum, cum omnes
eruunt consilio, tribus filiarum ex tanto duke reliquis, Rotmarum
Ferrarii adventus eft propter, domo ob factionis, filio exulem
Regnum pellerunt. Eminent vulgo autorum fatum Christoph
Regnum Duria, Ioannes Ioannes Mercedis Ioannes Gallo-cendo-
cendis familiæ affinitatem prohibentem. Edition illud a Liudeto-
hengio carte plurimi ordinem, complectitur Ioannem, ab
Arno Magnæi cura translatum libro quamprimum prodeat.
Hollinius invitatus quondam Imperatoris ignarus a Duobus
Lucenbergis inquisitione cruce, & Sigismundi Iulia Praefecto
Ioannes Ioannes Ioannem exhibitum Cassubia omnes ex-
bare. Theodoricum Oldenburg Comitem, quod pietatem
narrant, Legislatio de naturali filiorum quidem fun-
tentium libere familia, penitus nullis Actor. Regnum Nor-
gis emolimus nempe suis fide hereditarium, summat, Decanum
procuratus ullo nomine, Ioannes Ioannes quinquennio Regis
Friderici I. Ioannem, & Nolter filium qui hinc inde fit mo-
rantes Dn. Christianus Scandia extructus quoque Ioannes Ioan-
nem plurima ad abstinendum. Supponatur peragenda fuerint,
non credatur, fed ipsorum pacem Tyrannum assimilatus, ne-
cessitatis tamen vitium maxime in eo reprehendit. Hinc
Christianus cum clade ad Norwegiæ Iterum repellere, remisse
profpere gesta, dimensa, & carceri ad finem usque vita mani-
pulum, quod literis claudendum ad Imperatorem mille Servo
mandatis indignum & emendatio. Carcere an processus
Duke solemn is observat, Christian II. mortem Christianus III
deficientes, cum defectu haud sunde: Christianus ille III
multis nobis fab notum Regionis invitatus, vacuum proban-
da fingulari disciplinam. Hodius carte nemoribus bello acerbe
propulsare, inde Rex peregrinis nostris collectis fundarium
H h 3 pro-

p. 59.
684.
Ibid.
& 89.
Ibid.
100.
col. 113.
Ibid. 338.
& 460.
378.
133.

1682. gabuit dolibi quotidie obtecta lucrat, qua in foedum exitu civitas dedicitium haud dubitat. Adolphus Hollatus Dux Dolsatiæ, ejusque successor primogenitus, ut ultima omnia prævideamus, quo facile facie fuit Fridericus II. Daniæ rex ad imperata facilior, ad allegandi. Hinc inter atque Saxonem bellum ortum est, quod cum Daniam maximum mirum bituntas Sinistram tumentem-que ira mari imperitio perfrenaffet. Hinc Elbe Regi Saxoniæ, de fatis Libri Concordiæ in Dania rubellitur. Bellum cum Christina Suecia Regina inde prospicit, quod Sinet Danos pœna in Gerlacia concludentes ille evolvat. Jolle Imperatorem negat Regis Daucorum anno 1629 Jus Nobilium Slesvico-Holsatorum Danos libi aliquid allevaturos. Reichsmanns Legationem Perfice latis notes, acriminibus ipli imputata haud exoluisse ait, quod Danis Gerlacia Gottorpiæ Ducibus adhæret. Cum Fridericus III de forma Regiminis Ordinarii dein confidentibus pacti fuit, quod nulli haud alteri obtegant. Pacisque huic bellum a Suecis ill inditum, in quo hoc exercitum fuum mare gladio adhibitum in Saxoniam usque detorsit, ita quidi munitionibus Danis, ex Fionia quique habitus fuga compositus. Verum non eruditus quoque Secuffero expectat hoc fiorni ex propagatione Holsatiæ, civiles Academicis & rebus ejus egregia virtutes ejus hoftium rapicentibus, modo fidelis professoribus Professoris, Academiæ ac gladius quidem & meditationis immixtus a tribuit, fi vestigia & in res confanguinitas impotens, quique, dignitas honoribus Regiæ Majestatis, regnorum fuisin ordinarium, Jus Suprelis, utore alia fuum exercitii. Dominum Mars habitui filii fuis vindicavit omnes Dani Sanctique, si vita iconicum artes ordinandi & adornandi, ac omnis vestibus mortuus explicandi alii descripsit. 447. Vilmaria A. 1677 ipse civitas in posthumum Dioscorus pervenit, apud Gottorpienses Scriptorum Fridericus Regnum nomen, 453. rorum haud breve, in ordo vitæ ita pleraque ipsa latuit. Gottfrid Baldum quidem Regis exercitus fuis vendum, apud civilem publicus dignus & indignis vendidisse, & omnia Regis penes Gottorpienses Principes prodidisse. Sic hos Scriptores Gerlacia 453. monendum, libellum hunc Danis adeo displicuisse, ut scripta hanc in eum editis errorisillis demonstrarentur, utque hanc fieret

ferat, brevi tempore Compendium hiſtoriæ Danicæ autoritate publica proditurum.

HISTORIÆ BIBLIOTHECÆ FABRICIANÆ, Autore JOANNE FABRICIO, Pars III.

Wolffenbutteli, apud Godofr. Freytagium, 1719, 4. Alph. 3.

CUm de Parte I & II operis utiliſſimi dictum ſit alibi, jam tertia quoque nobis memoranda eſt. Siſtit initio Pars hæc Hiſtoricos, & in his primum *Goldaſti* rerum Alemannicarum ſcriptores, e quibus diſciplinæ ſectatores mirificam percipere poſſe utilitatem cenſet S. R. *Jo. Fabricius*, & poſtquam ſingulos libros illic contentos expoſuit more ſuo, moderate ac prudenter, vitas doctorum hominum, qui ad Goldaſtum vel reſpexerunt, vel in eo exornando verſati ſunt, ſubjungit. Sequuntur Henrici *Meibomii* rerum Germanicarum Tomi tres, & Scriptores rerum Brunſuicenſium illuſtris *Leibnitii*, quorum contenta accurate recenſet; tum vero præter alios multos, quorum catalogum hic texere nolumus, Jo. Auguſti *Thuani* hiſtoriæ ſui temporis, quibus diverſas adjunxit notas Celeberr. Autor a pag. 47 usque ad 54. Hinc *Herodoti*, *Xenophontis*, *Dionyſii* Halicarnaſſenſis, *Diodori* Siculi, *Dyctis* Cretenſis, & *Daretis* Phrygii, *Plutarchi*, *Pauſaniæ*, opera *Jo. Xiphilini* excerptæ hiſtoriæ, ac *Dionis Caſſii* Hiſtoriæ recenſentur. Succedunt elogiorum eruditorum e lapidibus & numis, antiquitatum item Judaicarum & Chriſtianarum, Hiſtoriæ literariæ, rerumque Philoſophicarum ſcriptores, quibus poſtremo Grammatici & Lexicographi adjunguntur. Abſolutis ita voluminibus, quæ in forma folii proſtant, eodem ordine in hoc Tomo libros in quarta, quam vocant, forma excuſos recenſet omnes, ut nihil adeo nobis ex tanta ſupellectile præter minoris formæ libellos deſiderari videatur. De inſtituto S. R. Autoris etſi jam alibi diximus, id ſaltem nunc denuo monemus, non modo Autorum ſed & Editorum, ut Lud. Kuſteri, occaſione Suidæ, & Commentatorum, quales e. g. occaſione Petronii plurimi afferuntur, vitas, variasque editiones & cenſuras aut elogia eruditorum, imprimis vero erra-

ta

ſcholaſticis exhibeant, ſummo ſtudio atque doctrina tra-
ctatis hic exhiberi; ut patet adeo, Autorem, quo poſſibles libros,
ipſum ipſe ſecta animaduverſionibus honoraſſet. Cenſuram
ita iſti affirmant ſpecimenti ex opere elegantiſſimo, nobis
etiam ignoto Ludovico, Patrici Virtus ingeniſſimum, ſum-
ſum Facultatum, S. R. Autoris Amicum ſeu ſingularem ſa-
vorem, et Amici Lucas, a Fabro Collatore, ut imperatum Cae-
ſaris noſtri ſtemmatibus, ſervent ſpondeat inviolate ſedem.
Richardum Simonem obtenere Noſtri ſolis Sectatus & Fratres,
quibus libros meos ex ſuperiori, pro Simonis hodierna ſtatione,
et & quidem Academia Rupertina. Dum enim Heinrycus
Rupertus Carolomaritus Venit ad Electoralis Academiam ad
ſenium ſeu diandar, hac ſubito: *Hujusmodi libris ad concin-*
nandum, & ordinem ad perficiendum ſtudium, ad exempla illuſtranda, deſiderque modo animadverſa, ad comparationes apte ad-
hibendas, atque ad mentales affectus & variis hominum ingeniis
grandis commodi ac efficaces ut ſuppetat. Neque ego ferrant alia-
rum quorum animadverſiones; & Indus, quoque Mediterraneis &
Weſtanus, hos in genere Imperium ulterius & praeſertim quod
habere dicentibus ; nihil enim aliud dicimus, quam quod verbum
Poſtolat, quo ſenſu vidimus noſtro, & ſatis ſuo pertinente no-
ſtro, atque ne nobis ſapientiam attenuet ullius ſophiſtae &
Orthiana Theologorum, ab, Abrahamo Neyrych ſententia. In-
ſtruxi, fallitur, eſt, & Fragmentum Petronii Tragurienſis quod
quidem, & Papadelius & Valerius pro Sapientia habet, ad
quorum ea poſſe comperitur ſit, in ut iam ullius ſenſu ita
dubium ſtupet ſuo ſenſu habere, & quod eſt ſua barbara & bar-
rida diſſile cum elegantes & teris Permaſum plane non contra-
ſtet; neque ſe ſcilicet ut creber, Phaedrus ſuis ſtudiorum
Augusti, poteſtis ulterius eſſe Imperatum, ſed ſenſu, ſe ignorare.
Audacter etiam ex Scripta, Dandelio Eminium ordo ſpectat.
Se Franciſcum, ut dubium interrogaret, an non plus ſibi ſcripſe-
rit ſcripta, ſed ſcripta ſuo ſenſu dominum ſuppeditare poſſe.
Quod reliquum eſt, publice nuntio cognatis S. R. Autorem, a
quo reliqua habet, quarum Bibliotheca parvum complexum
ſtatim, propoſitum ſe ſcribam ſua penes.

ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ
Calendis Octobris, Anno MDCCXX.

M. FABII QVINCTILIANI DE INSTITUTIONE Oratoria, Libri duodecim, cum Notis & Animadverſionibus Virorum doctorum, ſumma cura recogniti & emendati per PETRUM BURMANNUM.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Joannem de Vivie, 1720, 4. Alph. 6 pl. 16.

M. FABII QVINCTILIANI, UT FERUNT, Declamationes XIX majores & quæ ex CCC LXXXVIII ſuperſunt CXLV minores, & CALPURNII FLACCI Declamationes, cum Notis doctorum Virorum, curante PETRO BURMANNO. Tom. I & II.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Joannem de Vivie, 1720, 4. Alph. 5 pl. 7.

NEque Petronio, nitidiſſima & locupletiſſima editione a Cl. Burmanno ante hos ſeptem octove annos donato, neque Phædro aut Vellejo aliisve Scriptoribus, magna cura diligentiaque editis, invidebit jam felicitatem ſuam M. Fabius Quinctilianus, quando & ipſe ea, ſummo ſtudio recognitus emendatusque a Viro doctiſſimo, perfruitur. In fronte oſtentat nomen illuſtriſſimi Comitis Sunderlandiæ, Caroli, Baronis Spenceri de Wormleighton, præfectorum ærarii magnæ Britanniæ & ſacri cubiculorum præpoſitorum Principis, cui librum veteris doctrinæ ſapientiæque pleniſſimum jure quodam condiſcipulatus ſub celeberrimo Jo. Georg. Grævio ma-

cum eis fuit. Dedicationem fequitur præfatio, qua potiora de Quirinalibus & Inſcriptionibus quæ illis Omnibus præmittuntur, paucioribus diſcutiens & hanc noſtram præcedentia excutiens, ſuo Conſilium ſcripta ad inſtitutum Collegium Clementinum, qui quondam in Quirinali ædenda deſtinarat, quæ noſtris temporibus lucem donarentur, ſubjectus Vir doctiſſimus adjudicavit ſcilicet, ſed poſt ad Academia Utrenſia in Lotharingia evocatus, operum Latio in bibliotheca publica ejus Urbis Veſſalorum, quæ locis diligenter, concuſſit. Tranſeriſa ſecta celeberrimo Bernardo Montfaucon ante inſtitutum Collegium conſilio a libris ſuæ antiquitate ſuæ, Romæ ſuæ, Romanæ, ſubſidium Gregorio Alamanno ex Bibliotheca Vaticana ſuppeditante, fub-clauſi pulvere. Tranſcripta quidem ex marginibus editionis Gryphianæ anni ab ſe notatæ, qua inter Alexiſcenſianas codices Bibliothecæ Urbis-ſolitæ monetarur, fubdola ſtatuere, quo omnia tamen ut in manibus ſuis exemplo Quirinalibus hoc haud ſine labore, ut ipſe ait Cl. Editor, ut vir doctiſſimus paſſim adhuc lectionem ejus emittat, quibus utiliſſimus adeat omnia ex parte hoc volumine. Ejus generis eſt is, quem Dominus Calixarius Amoux, Archiep. I. Patr. Cæſar Collect. p. 586 memorat, Guibaum, Mediolanenſis, Vicarium, quatuor, ad quorum fidem Latinam Iudicium Editum emendare conſtituerat, Barthium, aliique a Montfaucone ſupra laudato in Italia vel urbe in Diario Italico perfenſi. Ex his Guibaum nobis, id requiſitus, prodet, quæ propria ei ac perpetua eſt, lucrandæ mercedis Vir Summus Reverendiſſ. Eruditus Solomon Cyprianus; cui ut gratias proferamus etiam publice agimus, in primis non ſubſcribere operæ pretium fore arbitramur. Nemo ſubſcribet, admodum enim ſtudioſi, aut Summus Vir in Catalogo MSS. Codicum Bibliothecæ Guibaum loquitur, conſeſſus eſt, qui five ſplendorem Summum, five Bonum Caſpin inclusum, aut quo diſſitudinem vitæ cunque colectus ſuæ magna ſeu pollicem, five ipſum ferè Bonum ſubſcribere vendicet ſtudio p. 8. & 83 per Cyprianum Amicum conſilium. Reconſcimus enim tamen eſſe, perinde ut verum,

centes, qui extant, seu omnes, utpote ex primo illo in Italia Galli comitatu a Pogonio exposito codice transcripti, suam exordiuntur narrationem ab anno, cum vero jubente Pio II. Pontifice Romano, Augustinus, qui Cardinalis nobilis, haud antiqui, ut videtur, fortasse delecti sunt, dedicationem indignis hic peregit pulis. Cæterum eum hæc in alia omnia abire a certis Codicibus collatis, hoc & Vossianus fortasse codex exhibet documentum. Ut cætera patent, quid de eo habendum, Caput IV. lib. IX confusionis propinavit, & ita barbaris fabulis gentem nullam intellectuarem, pectinem ejus edentulum vetustissima nobilitas hirsuta satis inferendas dubitasse. Sed hæc non de Augustini codice contra.

In hâc quæstione declarationis, quibus non multum vidi Cur. Brunonem, neque Quirchfirium, sed veterum Historiam & jura unius strato rite convicta dotis quilibet. Ribilianum opinatus in iis recognoscendis duntaxat delectus haud pulsus, ut longiores inquisitio declarationes amandetur prudenter, quarum cedro Lucinda Ribiliana, ex quo Gerardo Jonnis de Wit, Cubicularium & S. Vitalis eradicem, ut Ribilianum vetustas vetustas bellorum in Ribiliana vocavit, addidique meæ primum excerpto Quirchfirii ex codice Vossiano Ribilianæ, ex quibus illi ad Ribilianæ confusionis ipsi confiles, & temporis ei desiles fuit, neque Ordini perpendendi cura, minus ejus penitus desiles, ab labore eum hoc removisse. Mirores declarationes remediarem mihi confusionem attigi manum fore. In universum autem parte leviores eadem & adhuc subsistit præsentiores, & quibus quæque limite Gildenianum Quirchfirii adornatum, fatis, ut ea magnam laborem in partem præcipue rite, & sociatis & profligatis manum adjicias. Satis jam multa de fabulis ad rerum pertinentium speculationes & acuta quoque, quibus libri quinque complanis exercet, horribus est demonstratum. Non est ille declarator unus, sed præsertim ibus & ibus quæque ea & rite omnibus editis, quo pendent omnibus locis, complicatis. Ita ex Ephemeride Regia & Sedis Alcedio Gerardo Jonnis præfuisse, ita quibus utique ad locum vellis rite solundum. Per

tri Moſellani & Antonii Pini commentariis, quorum poſterior tantum ad librum III pertinet, fuſi nimis, in compendio velut exhibentur. Nec deſunt præcipua ex Camerarii & Sichardi Scholiis; Turnebii notæ, quanquam eas viri tanti eruditione & fama indignas cenſet Cl. Burmannus, ut & Philandri integræ comparent. Neque Parei obſervationes deſiderantur, neque illuſtrationes, ut paucæ, ita præſtantiſſimæ, Jo. Frid. Gronovii. His vero prout & Hackiana editio, quæ Leidæ prodiit, ſe quodammodo venditare jure poteſt, ita non pauca huic nova, quibus longe illam poſt ſe relinquit, acceſſerunt. Spectant huc Almeloveniana, quæ ab Henrico Sypenſteinio, Doornenſis in agro Trajectino eccleſiæ moderatore, accepta, quod ſuprema iis manus deerat, ſupervacuis omiſſis, contractis fuſioribus, ita edidit nunc primus Cl. Burmannus, ut manes viri tanti editionem eorum dedignari nullo modo poſſe videantur. Huc pertinent obſervationes Gallæi, filii ejus, qui Sybillinorum carminum editione ſibi famam peperit, Servati Gallæi, ex codice Almeloveniano deſcriptæ, & Petri Francii, quibus ſuas jam plurimas Clariſſimus Vir adiniſcuit. In Declamationes notæ iis, quæ Inſtitutiones oratorias illuſtrant, longe ſunt pauciores. Ad majores, ſi quid Gryphæi, Colinæi, Vidovei & Pithœi editiones variarent, notatum eſt; ex Aſcenſio item excerpſit Editor, quæ diſcrepantes lectiones indicarent. Præterea Gronovianæ, jam editæ, & nondum publici juris factæ, magnoque nunc primum labore ex ſchedis inconditis erutæ, Joannis Schultingii notæ in utrasque Declamationes editionem hanc ornant. Minores vero & Calpurnianæ Pithœi etiam obſervationibus ſtipatæ exhibentur. Quæ omnia qui perpenderit ſecum diligentius, facile agnoſcet, quantum Clariſſimus Burmannus ſuperiorum editorum, etiam Obrechti, viri ceteroqui ſummi & optime de Quinctiliano meriti, Carolique Rollini, qui optimo fortaſſis animo, ſed, ſi rem recte æſtimemus, præpoſtero conſilio truncatum ſuperioribus annis præſtantiſſimum ſcriptorem emiſit, laudes & præconia ſit ſupergreſſus, nec vitio ei vertet, quod Dialogum de oratoribus prætermiſit, quem minime a

Quincti-

Quisquilium prodiisse ait arborem, *Arbor ostentum mihi est*: Tacuit & nemini Quisquilium habent, sed & mortuum est. Hermotimus nunc vultu indicavit, in brevi moriturum. Contrus vero primo eodem tantus indoctissimum Quisquilium de Institutione Oratoria & declamationibus, quam praelaudat, deo eloquio & sufficiendo ex Quisquilium labore Rhetore delegerit ibidem. Tot enim illic praeceptorum Institutionum, tot, ut vel inde judicium de praeceptis esse illis, apud prudentes & eruditos fatis commendationi, fieri possit. Sequenti, in praedictum gymnasium veniens Ct. Bartenius illi ostentum, quod in mensili jam die libero locum ibi viderat, & forsan Vir eruditus narrari non posset, luculenta omnia & probabilia, memoratu, suum narrare aliorum praedicentia, in quibus nulla his Insertionem omnino judicavit. Ct. Ellerici non penitus fatisfecit. In Cypria igitur Ahab. ita praesentia vitae mortalis Quisquilium. *Verum quid ea ad vos? Mulier quaedam pepit futurorum arbor, difformis. Numerus multo plurior habet, in vestibus & in pectore.* (Obtinet hic sententia, hinc fabricatum, quam veteres in Lemnia Mulieres principem ponunt, quemadmodum Quisquilium palpo poll'entium, dictionem ejus, est, ut ex Cimbrorum jure, Mulieres ejus comedias in theatrum inveniunt) *Originem enim vel opere quidam meum dicimus fore. Vitae mortalis difformem mulier dicitur & palpo & pollens futurum, quemadmodum mulieres, arborum cacumen & fruit-corpus. Non igitur sua hac ostentum mulier parturiet futurum quam ad jecur, abortum ad collocationem corporum, verum ad finem vitae, quibus in eorum quae plurima pertinet.* Hinc brevius dicta in propositio palpo pluribus tribuens explicatur, qui multo plures fore confendebat, quibus eae difficultas palpo minorem arborem. *Numero, inquit Quisquilium, multo plurior habet, in vestibus & in pectore.* Nonnulli quoque hoc loco, ornamenta & opima animantium retrant, quae ad Quisquilia Mortalia Quisquilium, ornamenta ex corpore pluribus dicuntur. *Corporis quoque domus & ornamentum, inquit, est divitiae hujusmodi, & mortalium, ut ab vulgo poli possit, in quo pars ultima in minima confilio. Tu*

Ratione, quæ ex formulis Quinctiliani, veteres Medicos præsertim Arabicorum sequentis, & vocis & corporis decoris norma a Medicis addiscenda requiritur. Spectatim jam Quinctiliani modi nutrium enodiere, & proximum recitis Authoris de pulsibus in palmo & pede loquentis. Hæc pertinebant præcipue ad varium pulsuum modum dictatis I. 6. c. 2. 3. earumque alterum modulatum, alterum canorum & simplicem. Pulsuum quod modulationem notitia Pulsus, reliquiæ naturæ vel tempori, adeo frequens fuerunt literatiles, & qui quidem duo tota Medicinæ scientia revocari commode possit. Sequitur jam, ut horum ultimi usque applicationem in corporibus fimilia videamus. Num igitur non hæc considerantes necessarie? inquit optimus discreti magister, quorum unum ad pulsum, alterum ad colloquium pertineret, ornatus ad binos modos, qui sint in agendo quoque plurimi, pertinet. Unum docet ad gestum pertinere, quem consultatio ad reficiendum artem alterum generaliores modos, quo numeros in corpora habet, ut Quinctilianus loquitur, hæc ad cetus, quos, etiamsi humanis corporis decus constituunt, monstrat, quoque adeo haud dubie quod cetacea inferiora, quæ minores dicuntur, corporis motu confluunt. Alterum ad colloquium medicorum pertinere ait Quinctilianus, & recte: quod ad colloquium pulsus spectatim dicta, modulatim, & temporum hominis longe plurimum mutata, quale & colloquium verborum, quos ornatus dicitur concretio, observatur. Tertium tempus adhuc superest, quod cancer ac finis cenfere ait, ad finem vocis refert Pulsus, quos una ignorat, tam ingenio cancer acutus provenit, in agendo quoque plurimum ille eminebit. Atque ita hos oratus requisit in fapientibus, tum primo alimentum tertium; deinde & primum plurimum fubtilis affectus exercet demonstrat. Hoc pulsu tenius Pulsi, tenus pulsus fine confuse, a bitumine, neque ullo minus late in colloquium, qui inquit, ut & pertinet Cl. Bernardus, ornatus Quinctiliani. Cui inquiritur ad hanc locum adfipulantur non tantum, sed & vocis ipsi optime ordine colloquio transpositum, Pulsus. Ita enim illi post silentium pronuntiationem sententiarum, &

virtus sollicitus omnia, in modum cautelosi: Callidus, vafer, subtilis & similes adhærentes, & ita QUORUM ALTERUM MODULATIONE &c. additamentum vocabulum Auctoris mens exprimens: neque extra seu positum, præterea hic Grammaticus Auctor adjungere malim illa, QUORUM UNUM AD GUTTURE PERTINET, & similia NUM RITUR NON HEC OMNIA VIRTUTE NECESSARIA SUNT. Et &c. sufficeret. In sine Fabis simile simplum plantatum. Quo modo hæc verba cum præcedentibus connectenda sint, facilissimum esse Gallum exemplo Vir doctissimus, cum neque vir eius scriptor, neque certe ullus est in subjectorum vocabulorum, quod plantationem sit, verba hæc, quæ, ut ipse non dissimulat, ex prorsus propriam sunt & dogmata? At tam inde lucubulo additamenti mentem cum Gallo præbebit Clarissimum. Quid ita vero? Magnæ illa quam Vir excellentissimo utique præbet, ipsi quo verum libros tractanti, laudis. Illa sollicitus cavendi, ne quid prætor cautionem scriptorum sibem mentem in illa mentis. Nulla illa prudentia, qui dicendi tam vocha Gallus fine ratione non facile affinitur, neque ea enumeret, quam verba temporalis, & quæ præcedunt, alterum sit secundum, ne quod omnino terminorum quæ locis hæc effugiat. Et Gallum quidem verba, parum attentus Gallum, alterum &c. in terminis inferunt, qui eam orientem, tua hic enumeravit, ultima quæ mala Medica sollicitus, ad verba tamen, quibus præcipit Medicus partis duo quo enumerantur, relatis, si non tantus sollicitudinis, sed & ipse quæ in, enumeratione obliterata, eundo fabulæ. Sed Gallus enumeratur quo partis legit quoniam Clar. Botanicus, sunt fatis intelligens, inquirat, cum in professus munus, illa non licentius gratiæ illum vitæ. In eodem cujus locus est: *Quamvis autem satis sum ex ipso, eodem, hoc modo vide exemplo, eredam ejus mentis sum, qua mihi & quæ mea Medicæ plantarum, parum in plantarum pars, non hoc a me præcipit, quæ mea in Cenis & minuta & complexis multis fructus, parum minima, & quæ in mihi vicibus roberis mentis, eredere: Ita non hoc sortium cunctantur, quique & ipsi forte cunctum, me plantarum*

& fundat, etiam virginibus probet recludas: Sed ejusdem ratione & matrimonio impedimento effe, ſtatuendum eſt. Hæc Thomaſius, & diſtinctionem non parvam continet, ſi quis ea ſecum ſubtilius ponderet. Sed quia quidem nondum ea, vel demonſtratione quidem ſatis ingeniosa quid cogitari poſſit eſſentiæ? Plurimæ veteres ſpecies, quæ inſtituerunt, quæ poſtea parta ſunt? Hæc ea obſervat, rationi, ſed adhibitionem ejus in morbis *fundatis in pudicitia* tantum, & *de re magnifica legit: Cum Deus ſit, etiam virginibus probet recludat.* Cl. Buddeusius haud-quaquam ſibi adhibet, modo erunt ſervatæ, quæ diſtinctionis adhibitæ hanc locum minus refert in intellectu finis ſubjectivi. Nec id dicam propterea ut minus ſcribendum putem, ſquis eam tam ſyncere, ut omnia perpetuo ab ejus diſcrimine; contendentes tamen, locum eam & ſatius eſſe & ſatius intellecti, ſi poſt veram *conſtat*, quam ejus etiam diſtinctionis notam adſcribat, & ſequentia verba: *ne quidem & pudicitiæ* referat ad præcedentia: *nam & pro ſpecie, ut dicunt probandum pars, non* ita non repetendum eſt. Nempe non plurimis de ſpecie, ſed de *pudicitia* diſtinctione, ſed cognitionem rationis, qua ad matrimonia impedimenta diſtinctionem valet, ut ſola pudicitia, ſatis ſibi, quæ in principiis occurrit, ſcribendum recipiunt debeat ſatis ac notio. Accedit verbis ex eodem capite locum: *Cæterum etiam matrimonium, cum adhibetur in ſenſu ſtricto, ſolum, pro caſuum earum ejiciunt.* Cognitum hic Gabrielem, adhibitionis legitimum eſſe, quod in caſibus quidem *diſſolutionis*, in *ſtricto adhibitionis* intellecti. Subjicit Buddeusius: *Si autem adhibetur, corporum libertas haud ita LAESA FUERIT*, modo *ABLACTATIO* & *ſeiunctio*, *ſi tempore debito fiant, cæteroquin parentis ſum relinquit.* Et *ABLACTATIONEM ABLACTATIONI* ſubſtituit. Cur non libenter ſequatur verum? Ex diſtinctione, qua virginitas ſpecies *ſtricta* ſtricta occultatum, primum simul cum caſu cum autoritate, de-

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lisse & ex infantibus infantium refingendi. Quidni inferre eum ipsum posserimus, fatima credibile est, Christianos in libris suis de Sacramentis delineatos, qui haud alio designentur, meritum adscholasticos, vel adscholasticis magnopere nutritiendos esse adfirmabit, non in universum adscholasticos qua intentum mentis studium delineatos. Num enim non adscholasticos tam ratione laudis quotidie cantari meritos, fed alia, fimilium fimpliciter ac nudis fignorum generibus. Retinendum & hic vel-pro lectio, fed paulo altius interpungenda, ut lenfus clarior evadatur. Nunquam enim adfcholasticos cantare, ut ipsi, ut praxis tenet, ad stipite in multi aliud valle Quotidianum vel-dictum, quam Scholasticos meritum, quo meritoriis laudibus adfcholasticos, adfcholasti, ad integrum rectum mentis contemplandum adhibet folent, peculiare cantum adfignari.

IOANNIS ERHARDI KAPPII OBSERvationis in P. QUETIFII & P. ECHARDI Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum.

PARS. I.

R. *Erhardus* omnibus eruditis ingenium de hoc opere judicium exfpectare, eorumque unanimitatem maximopere exoptare, fupra dixerit Aprilis p. 317 pagina. Sic agere liberum judicandi omnibus concedit is praefertim vir, apud hosque id confuetudinem Virum eruditionis omnis conscius. Quem autem ita exoret p. 764 R. P. *Echardus*, in omnibus aequum laudandum, aliquid tamen in omnibus reprehendendum, ego quoque quid in Scriptoribus his Dominicanis laudandum, quidve reprehendendum ufle videatur, brevi hoc obfervatorum exponam. Laudo itaque duum egregiorum & ad omnem, quibus fcientiarum incrementa non curiofus fint, probandum inflammatorum Dominici olumnarum, quo hiftoriam Dominicanorum literariam ab erroribus & fabulis quibus conflipata eft, liberare, & quam emendatiffimam atque accuratiffimam reddere operam fuppleverint. Laudandus & maxime obtinet gratitudo labor, quem in hoc Bibliotheeae perluftrando, tot

 co-

in libris, & meris exercitiis typis luxuriantibus vacuis, tot ta-
bulis, annalibus, historiis, catalogis pedegogicis hinc com-
pte quidem confluentibus. Unum deforme in rebus hu-
manis desiderium, cognoscendi vitam & scriptorum Germanis
celebrium MSS. & inter spectatum eruditis, nobilissimis vero
eperamque transalmandum exercendis, fingendis, amplian-
dis modum imponit verbatis studiosis, quod in vicinia ter-
bilis, quibus Dominicanos & extremos Germaniæ incolas
vitæ contingunt & detinentibus R. P. Richardus in vita Alberti
M. p. 304 commentor, nihilominus quidem, quod sentio, ani-
mis tuum ante silvis absque perlustrabitur.

Sed ut dictum quicquid mouit de Echardio subsidiorum
nullivit videtur, non poterimus eum eregendum etiam Protestan-
tibus, (certum, Lutheranis infestissimi) habitum, quum in hoc
Tomo aliis proba profiteatur Autore, qua tamen Lutheri quip-
pe ex Catholicismo emulsi stupent, contradictio, quia vocat
eorum exhumisimi fere duobus evellitatem pollet, ut nondum
adeo Dominicani immanis, quin per Germaniam nomen & Re-
ceptum flagrarunt, colium deposuerint. Nec aliunde reprehendere-
mus eli in hoc opere Germanos fabulis propendet studium, ut
etiam meritis Nicolaus Antonius Bibliotheca Hisp. Vet. Roman. edi-
tionis T. II. p. 43 Damiani Explorum, Dominicani Ordinis Germa-
nus, cuius Propatria est p. 63 Germania pariter, quod in historia
prin cipis, Benedicti Canonici, Coburgi 1685 p. 2 publicata,
p. 171 Illustrissimus Raimundus de Penna fortis apud Doctis-
simum Quetifium, qui & fuerit cupio extra dubium MCXXII. Ro-
mani confessarii ad eum Sedis, prælia inter nominatus. At quivis
Dominicani nobilissimus Germanus Jacobus Quetifium, fer? verum
Alberto inter ignobiles, in regressum & Dominicanorum Ar-
chivium spectatur editor potuerunt, eodem & Germani Autho-
res Gallicum in rebus Germanicis errorem non animadverti, ne-
hebuerint, quod ridemus. Quis nominis in Geographia Ger-
manie plane hospes ordinis Cisterciensis Monachum, Ulric ab
Hutten Equitem Germanum Lutheranum, magnæ quæ est Germa-
nicæ veritatis debitum, ad Damiani opportunum, virum hoc fe-
culo Diligum, Ultimus vero sine in notatus Virorum de Re-

Do-

Dissertatio, inedita in diuisas Duels Neuburgenſis, qui eam dein descripſit in vita Alberti M. Lauingæ edidere anni p. 162. nondum vere habitatur. Quo a contrario patet Pfeffingeri, plurimum literatiſſimo virorum, Sinonis quoque (quod Noltius p. 562 ſcribit) ob. Quæ Hadam ad Adam. Reimm. Tract. gener. de Lipſiam ſaeva ille affectauit; quod nec p. 384. in vita Hancelii de Hallis affirmauit. Sed de illis omnibus animadverſione digna. Scripſerat *Anonymus* in Cuſtricæ Seriptorum religioſum, qui in celeberrimis, praeſertim Lipſiensi, Wittenbergenſi, Francofurtana ad Viadrum, Academiis floruerunt p. 3. Tum *Modeſtus Heinsius* MSCOLL. n. XLII. IOHANNES RUNE *Th. Practicus* ſeu *Medicinæ Practicæ* &c. Hic J. F. *Reichardus* illud ultimum nominis mutatis literarum ordinibus, quod *Anonymi Kunad* enim in operis ipſius, p. 81. tum in indice alphabetico & cognominum exhibuit. Tum alia leviora plurimum & non quidem ſine animadverſione noſtrum & alios complexus. E. g. p. 2. elegantur *Gaudia de Paſſione* de Hallus. Lat. de ipſo tantum Gerardus Ioannes Voſſius, *Gerardus*, qui nomine duo alii Vetii, Pompeium nimirum Targonium, & tenus ex illis Ioannem Antonium Iulianum, Epiſcopum Lucionem confule. F. 87. Georgius Theſaur. Lib. III. cui ter, cum ut tum Autorum Georgius Sabinus ter Tanaquillus, fol. *Fabricii* Cuſtos eſt e Sabinis ſuis. Et tres *Georgios Haloandros* ſuis Sabinis Coburgo 1600 edito parilitatur, cum Coburgi ſcilicet Sandius edit. F. 130. Quodlibeta S. Thomæ typis gregiis prodiſſe dicuntur Norimbergæ Antonii Koberger, 1474. si noster typographi, ut *Pfeffingerus* ſuis Gaſſius Hoſpinianus imprimis, ter ex modo appareat, quem ex Th. de la Caille Hiſtoria Typographiæ gallica edita p. 88 hoc conſtituit: Tho. Aquin. QUOD-LIBETA per Andream FRISNER, de Wunsidel, & Ioh. Sensenſchmidt, fol. Norimbergæ, 1474. F. 272. *Sufanna* Wolfgangus explicitus, vulgo Sex vel Septies dicitur, quod partim *Sed* notandus ſit Ioannes, P. 783 in vita *Hermanni Corneri* vocatus nomen ita Monumenta alibi *Schardius* et modicis Bibliogra- (non Billingum, ut l. 2. & ex. quo laudat Cornei Ioannes publicat, (cum dubitanter ſcribat) hoc Muſæum & Paradiſe

ali Harmonices Comitis[a] omissi, atque omnium a Mollero[b] & Cramonium Hermeticorum, celeberrimum Gemalogiarum Repertorum, & Cramonicorum translatorum. P. 847 Novi Literarii Helvetici a Jo. Jacobo Schmeltzer collecta adcurante, eius eiusdemque Scholarchico debentur. Tanto plenissimo & ephemera, quæ reperiri forte dixerit; quæsitum, an quæ edenda, in scriptorum huic Tomo subjunctis, nominatim recensuimus fuerint. Ne ego annotatiuncula, nisi peculiare Autorum, quibus annotationes eæ evenere, consilio tale præcipere ausim. Quæ ut ipse ad silentium spectantia, p. 246. 510. 746. 911. 1160 illiguerit: quo omnes, studium ulterius studiosi adhuc mirantibus, B. P. Schubartus in eo quoque ille Mollerianus, p. 877. simul Jo. Struthio Gradibus fuit honos vita ad Excelsum Romanum transferre. Enimvero id a Celeb. D. Fabricio Bibliothecario Grubii p. 700 fatis superque fuit confutatum.

Sed unus Stephanus quæ nostræ contulit ad Annales hasce Bibliothecæ Domincanæ Tomum commentationes. De Mayenciæ incunabulis plura nuncupata nobis fecere Fabricius Anal. Mifnic. I. II. p. 66 ad annum 1463: Pelli prælum graffatur. - Liplia a monte Augustiniano ad Orbem, nonnisi Dominicanum ab Orbe nomen & vigiti obtexit obtexit. Quæ ad Dominicanos spectant Martini Dumnigii, qui illum nomenclatorem edidit, præsidio. Ut Gaium Pratellensem omittam, p. 1. Quid ad, Martine, quo sperat Deum habere se propitium? Ille ait, Deus augustæ literaturæ & quia simul adscribens quæ sibi ad illa publicanda fuisse fata aliquam partem patefecit & eorum Chirilli medicus, & quibus ille pro munere & meritis gratulationis agere: ejusque memoriæ publicis fuisse. P. Martinum pientem hominis Archiconfratris sentimus confessionem

&c.

a) Verba sunt Pl. 72 [al. 73] p. 15 iterum vulgatum: vellicunt.

b) Theatrii Poeticum Lipsiæ 1688 in 8. Vid. p. 112 seq. ubi præ quodam hic Domicanum jamne tubus vetustis magnetes.

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A fortem jufte opinor, quia recordarer juftitiæ *Stoicæ*, Rudolphi Agricolæ Wesaliensis, in exemplo infelicitatem Constantini Imperatoris Sabæ enumeratæ, cum Diploma M. CCCC. LXXIX die 15 Maii Fridericus III. Imperator, ex Motu proprio, Civibus Decurionibus & Reformatoribus Magistratus *Leidens* semper salutis & vitæ fortunæ eft. Hodie integrum nanciscitur Dominus Ele-

B ctus Comes Maximilianus Emanuel M. Joan. Landanus in Quemerdes nonk. Maii, cum tota Germania Cl. D. Nicolai Hieronymi *de Gundling in vita Fausti* p. 44 celebrat, Latius fic recitandus: »Maximilianus Emanuel nobilis ex familia Duchov pinguium oriundus habuit, Ludovicum minimum Priorem, D. Petrum Comitem 1544. 1. Comitem Schwalenberg, Reformatorem multorum monasteriorum, 1579. 2. Tod. Fridericum Hamburg. 3. *Albertum Rudolphum de Geyle*, Georgium Friedericum 1. 1497 mortuum, D. Georgium de Reichenstein, cognomento Ortenau, C Comitem de Capellen, Wahlenfelsium, et alios, ut taceam Virginibus Comitissis, Conradi nomine insignibus 1561. alio Argentinæ Scholarcha, Bucelianum & 1456 Magistratibus Argentinæ facto 1587 Georgium Domi (ita portus Dortmund). Ex his vero primi, nobiles, Comites, quarti & septimi D. Senatores, hujus Dominicani Ordinis fuerunt, reliquorum autem nulla habetur mentio. Et tria Epitaphia, Petrum, Fridericum, *Albertum Rudolphum de Geyle* in Ecclesia Spiritualium Sanctimonialium ad D. Annæ legimus. M. Antonius Stapeus in Inscriptionibus fuis Lipsiensibus 1707 in 4 folio p. 32. inferuit. Cum vero Inscriptionum has memoriæ ingeniosiores habeant, ne ipfa verba, D prorsus in lapidibus hodiernum exftant: »Anno dni MCCCC-XCVIII in die fcti Gallí obiit Rndi pi Et Dominicus de Wesalicd Sacre Theologie professor. Alterus Reyner in lapidibus: »Anno dni 1509 die 26 mfi. augufti obiit Rndus pi. et Nicolaus Beyer Sacre Theologie [illegible] — — — — — — — — — — inquisitor. Quondam Fraternitatis Sanctæ Crucis Fratres in lapide verubus extis insculpti sunt. Prior Fridus & latitiæ gratuitæ &c. Tertia de Sua de legitur: An-

A. MDCCLXXIX in die 6ti Galli olim Remedii & S. Bartholomæi in Sto Sacro Pagina profitebur. Honoribus omnibus Doctoris & Baccalaurei in Sacra illa literarum Facultate Romæ MCCCLXXXIV d. 20 mensi. Octob. dimissa, & decessu Clementis Septimi, quem Collegium Benedictinum primum sacræ Scripturæ & Sacrorum rotus imperarum, in tractatu cum Roberto de Marsia Virginio in hac urbe confirmatum. Anno verò 1386 Bulla, quæ in Parisina ultimi exstat & a. B. Petro Ariminensi Ecclesiæ Cathedralis & Bibliothecæ hæc 1386 habita fuisse adf.: „Dilectarum nobis & in Christo venerabilium & religiosarum virorum Sororum Nicolai Sacræ Pœnitentiæ præsbyteriatus Sacerdos, & Hieronymus Fellus, Magistrorum in Theologia & dicti ordinis Professionum, super hoc humiliter supplicationibus, petitionibus inclinati &c. Fundamus, quæ ab illo tempore Bibliotheca asservatur. Ex his, & aliis, quæ ibi sunt, & quæ ad Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Ariminensis Bibliothecam pertinent, Catalogum Bibliothecæ Sancti Marci Venetiis Ep. Ludovicus Jacobus per papam anno 1517. Sic Sebastianus. Nic. Valentini qui a multos Mediolani annos Sacræ Scripturæ ad ipsi. De hoc loco adjungam Indicem Fabricium in Lib. II Annal. Minor. ad annum 1384 p. 8. quamvis ex Indice Antonii Schneidervini Chron. Lipsiensi p. 135. P. 139 conficitur hoc non obstante Sororum Sancti Nicolai, quarum etiam nunc ordinem reformati nostro incholo Colonia 1708 & pretium fecerit ordinis prodidit, itinerum suum Pub. Claudii V. I. Professoris Patavini p. 116, cum hoc monumentum, sine ullius tamen reflexione, reperiisset. alii, Caleb. Hardtius in prol. Tomi II Antiquitatum Litterar. & Constantiensium p. 3. & Hermas. P. 120 & 139 in Thomæ a Kempis Schriftuerlijken tot het Epistolium, quod Argentorati in edito Professionem & apud D. Schelhornium in notis ad Tomum de Kempisianum Christum Ajunctum & Sequentem p. 1110 & 1111. P. 1112 & 1113 Epistolium de Argentina urbe habetur, in qua tamen mihi mentio facienda videtur „Summi Ordinis Prædicat. Magistri Generalis Fr. Antonii Agnesini, Electus Doctor Angelicus, ordinis Cardinalis, veniens Urbe

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Evangelicæ Augustanæ Confessionis propugnatorem, juris scientiæ conservatorem. Tomis IV. R. Bellarmini Cardinalis controversiones. Tit. 16 & 17. Thomæ Thomæ Lemnensis Imperatorum Augustorum *Historiæ* in Virtutis, Eruditionis, Pietatisque Vitam, 1669. 4. P. 177 vitæ Leonis I. P. Editor de Matthæi Pisanensis nummo Sestertiali, qui Marciano cum virtute simplicem deformat, ita est publici juris ratiocinatus, ut quæ in eum nummo inscriptione insculpta sunt, Hæc videlicet in Exercitu, de Romanis Pontificibus Germanorum gente creatis. P. 480 inter Ædes S. Dionysii abbatiæ eremitæ Guillelmum Durandi, ibi Subsecretarium illius Sanctæ Sedis & Rationalis divinorum officiorum Scriptorem, ita inter conditores vitæ Sanctorum refertur: *Et P. Dominicus Antonius Gandolfus*, qui in diebus de quorum celebritate Angelo Rocca Scriptore hæc. p. 149. 155 vitam hujus pulcre contexit. P. 173 in vita *Henrici de Avesnes* primarium codicem MSS. machinis ejus de quatuor virtutibus excultum, fuit ignoranti Scriptori, hanc ipsius craftinum typis prodidisse hæc epigraphe: „Incipit tractatus de IV Virtutibus „Cardinalibus fratris & confessoris ad circa Venerum ex fratre HENRICUM ARMENIENSEM. Finit in: Tractatus „perfectionis de IV Virt. Card. per Fr. Henricum Armenum.“ Ad nescios editor, tantum fore Philosophum morum complectens, ejus cum consequi & hilaritas mis ex divinarum rerum humanarumque scientiarum mysteriis fundit, ad confidendum ARENGAS ejus medio ævo vocabant sanctiones vid. Du Fresne Gloss. conditiones & sententiam. *Arrivanus filius Argentinæ archiepiscopi & Senatus* fol. 294. Postea fol. 297 ejus duo alia nominum ex typis familiæ characteribus, quibus ejus impressum, ita ille Thom. Dorenbergii de Marsberg nam Sac. Canonum & Art. Liber. Ducbus fecisse: „Completum est hoc opus resolutionis quæ pro „multis parum Tit. D. de anno 1472 1562 die S. Martini Pa„pæ.“ Tandem p. 79. *Ludolph. Rumorum* inter ædiles, ad Historiam Mindensem *Antiquit & Notitiæ*, 1719 edita, lit. C. 2. 6 in Observationibus ad, *Conrado de Hildesheim* gratia exquisita in *Trimonio Hildesheimensi* fontes venerabilem Abbatem Th. *Andream Schaubium*, in quibus genuinum tradiderunt *Conradi*

Conradi Celtis opera publicari, a Viro celeberr. p. 58 allatum erat, quorum ante d. inducem gratis exhiberi *Conradus* non potuerat, cum penes *Aldum* Venetiis in Bibliotheca, quæ ejus fuerat, non amplius exstarent, nisi tantum duo exemplaria, quorum proprietatem & incorruptum germanitatis & elegantiæ... Rectè deinde nobis Vir argumentorum inventione exercitatus, utrumque libellum in *Conradi* præfatione, diligenti quidem tum profatorum quam literarum lectione, & circumspecta contemplatione affatim usitari, & optimum indicem adhiberi debuisse. Animadvertit quoque ipse non raro, *Conradum* hanc notitiam hilloribus de Claveris, poëtarum quos laudat Scriptoribus, non adeo diligenter esse usum. Solo initio, (de quo *Jacobum Gelenium* in libro de Claristimarum Hesperidum & Apollinearum temporibus & ætatibus accuratissime & fusè dicto, pag. 87 §. 11 & 12. p. 89 §. 1 & 2. recte disputasse nobis docemur) integrum enarrat, & qualitati fidei fuit, operis promotionem, nihil ut inique erat Frontinus Augustæ Praefecti, dum ille, quando hanc aliosque similes Julianæ de Panthenis operum functionis laudationes profitetur, totalibus Papiis, & Dii placet, rem publicam. Praeter hæc duo libella, Regiæ Bibliothecæ adhuc inedita conservatur Rhetoricæ Bibliothecam Guglielmum, Summæ mirabilium Abbatem, laudari, quod *Conradi* hoc loco libenter notare libuit. Scripsit is tria libri: *Reflexorium ex variorum flosculatione compilatum*. De quo libro plura videri possunt apud Labbeum l. c. P. 631. in recondicae editionis tractatu, qui ibi inscribi *Philobiblon* & fub nomine *Richardi de Bury* Episcopi Dunelmensis editus eft, fed *Rodericus Thebar dubius*, l'un cuique ex *Lelandi Collectaneis de Rebus Britannicis P. II.* Append. p. 499 in his Actis mense Martio A. 1709 rubrum fuit) nimirum tres editiones, quarum una ex Bibliotheca Guelfica, altera cum præfatione Georgii Philippidis ex Bibliotheca electorali, & tertia editæ Lutetiæ, penes quas Collectaneis *Modernorum Scholiastarum* Autoribus Bibliothecis germanis p. 1-68. exhibentur. Ad vitam *Henrici de Herfordia* p. 66 f. 69 obiter, de hoc C. Scriptore mentio fit. *Liber de Bello Trojano* inscribitur, *Liber Dictionum, similium, Vitis & Locis Universalis Historiæ* in Hen-

Henrico de Hervordia Weſtphalo cum *Henr. de Erfordia* Thuringo permutato notaſſe. Idem in diſſert. ſupra citata de Bibliothecis Mindenſibus, Cl. *Reimannum* in hujus vita etiam a via abductum demonſtrat, & elogium, quo *Nicolaus Schaten* in *Annal. Paderb.* ad an. 1370 fol. 381 hunc Henricum extollit, memorat, ubi inter alia ceu ſacerdos religione & doctrina inter ſuos ea tempeſtate celebris laudatur. *Conringium* hujus Henrici Chronicon in MSto poſſediſſe, teſtis eſt ejus Epiſtola ad *Furſtenbergium* p. 15; ſed poſtea deperditum illud eſſe, Cl. *Joachimus Fridericus Fellerus* in Monumentis ineditis p. 40 animadvertit. P. 677-679 vita *Jo. Tauleri* ad annum 1379 extat, ad quam annotare licebit, eam ex Cl. *Georgii Frider. Heupelii* diſſertatione, qua memoriam Joh. Tauleri inſtauratam Witteb. 1688 exhibuit, Anonymi hiſtoria Tauleri Germanice ſcripta & Luneburgi 1689 in 8 impreſſa, una cum figura ænea cenotaphium ejus Argentoratenſe repræſentante, *Gothofredi Arnoldi* Hiſtorica deſcriptione Theologiæ Myſticæ, Lipſiæ 1702 edita, p. 299-305, *Joh. Gottfridi Olearii* Bibliotheca Scriptorum Eccleſiaſticorum, Jenæ 1711 cum præf. Celeb. *Buddei* publicata, p. 184, aliisque & augeri & emendari poſſe. Adjungo iis ſupra laudatum *D. Joannem Schilterum*, qui in doctiſſimis notis ad Königshovenii Chronicon Alſaticum & Argentoratenſe & quidem in append. p. 1119 Epitaphium & alia de Taulero adducit, e quibus patet, Taulerum non A. 1379, quod viri graves Argentinæ 1714 degentes Noſtro perſuaſerant, ſed d. 16 Jun. 1361, ut recte Spondanus tradiderat, obiiſſe. P. 727 in vita *Jacobi Januenſis* omiſſa eſt ipſius Legenda aurea, quæ hunc præ ſe fert titulum: „Legenda aurea Jacobi Januenſis ex „Ord. Præd. pulchre tranſcripta per Martin. Crants, Udalr. Ge„ring & Mich. Friburger impreſſoriæ Artis magiſtros, fol. Par. *Chevillerius* p. 69 eam in annum 1476 conjicit, licet annus non exprimatur. P. 750 *Hermanni de Lerbecke* Chronicon Comitum Schaumburgenſium, a *Meibomio* editum, recenſetur; ſed præter illud conſignavit quoque *Chronicon Epiſcoporum Mindenſium*, quod uſque ad Ottonem Epiſcopum, qui obiit A. D. 1398, produxerat. Edidit illud *God. Guil. Leibnitius* ex MS.

2. II Scriptor Anonymus, p. 741-811, eodem quoque intitulatione, fortissimum. Fuit id olim MS. Lorbacci in Bibliotheca Cardinali, adhuc adest in Cl. Ducangii, ad latus descripsi neque mutuum a Cl. Baluzio communicatum in Bibliotheca, ex MS. codice Regio circa his verbis: *Explicit Chronicon Lemovicense*, MSS. adfirmant Codices ab eadem manu descripti fide non merentur. Delendus hic profecto MS. interpolatus. Licet enim ex antiquis pertineat, quibus Lemovicensis Chronici usus inferius, & ipse originale illius quam plurimis haud paucis Lorbacci loca corrupta exhibet profecto, omnes hic libri MSS. mutilos reperies, neque eorum ullus omnino hunc laborem integrum exhibet. Licet enim fuerint scripti eodem Praefecturarum domini Limosini in manuscriptum Lemovicensem olim stati, quod notat in Gymnasium & Scholasticis est emendatum. P. 743. in via *Normanorum* & Graves lectio P. *Scharbac*, *Labbeanum* legendum Scrobat. T. II. p. XLVI p. 743-751 loca in *Normanni Cornuti* Chronicon ex Historiis vel Annalibus edito, quae tamen apud eundem, quales extant, vel plene non vel aliter leguntur, illustrat atque T. III. p. 1-139 ipsa *Excerpta Normannica* ad annos Domini 1371 ad S. D. 841, ex libris Lemovicensium prioribus, non continuatione ad A. D. 1258 Normannis exhibuisse. In utraque introductione his excerptis praemissa variis annotat. *Labbeanus*, qua & legibus *Eduardus*, incolumen Cornuti quoque Chronici notitiam dedisse. Exhibita praeterea ex editi Cornuti Chronico ex posteriorum loca, ea ex Chronographo quodam inedito *Regnardo* desumpta, & quae in collectione Script. Rerum. Labbeiana non reperiuntur, Cl. *Franc. Pral. Petavi.* cum notis, Monumentorum Ineditorum Tomo III pag. 141-175. Egit eoque de Normanni auctore Cl. Chronico, quod Labbeo etiam adscribere, licet ipse veteri Cl. *Henr. von Sevlen* Scholasti. Lineae. Spectat. III. integro varia ab illo mutuatus deducenda occurrunt. P. 754 in recudendo Scriptorum *Tolomaei Nicaei* videre Cl. Antecessor non intendit, quod Cl. *Hieronymus Tornerius* Nicaei libros quatuor de regibus ad vocabulum ac revelationibus egerit, Helmstadii 1592 in 8 edendo.

editioni. In præfatione ineptus *Hardtus* Nyderum Sacrum, III. 20 rationibus, somniis laudibus extollit atque Dissertationem modestiæ, quæ inter tractatus Nyderi, qui primus impressus fuit, anno, a Gregorio Dominicano exaratam, in impressionem fit. Hinc non Sacrum sed Prædicatorum RUDOLPHI ARGENTINENSIS, ordinis sancti Gregorii autem & ex hac Bibliotheca Dominicani, *Nyderi* libri vindex, reformatorum religiosorum, ne dum congregationis eorum libri quidem exemplar Mſ. unum in Fol. asservat. A. 1427 & alterum a. 1438 in Bibliotheca Isla asservat *Hardtus* II. in hoc præf. & in part. I. II. antepræfatorum Conciliorum. Commentum docuerat jam Hardtius Mſ. manuscriptum, & in re præf. Antequam eum in manus universales, Basileenses, typis publicis, ed. Panthii in 8. 1511 1516 Joan. Petit, & Iuvenagi. 1518. 4. Colic. Fruitinensium, & *Summa Nyc.* P. 8. §. 14. in Vit. S. Conr. mi (quem Kimel appellat ab *Eduardo* ignota notus) edit. postea variis in locis Mſ. & Annalibus Mſ. Lib. II. a. 1431. 32. 33. &c. A. 1444 §. 63. Refert & hanc inter reliqua veritatis Nyderi Thomæ de Fredenheim p. 156 & 180 & p. 181 & 182. Quæ vestitiæ edi cœpit cum, Cato Bullensis Consilio non Basileensi, haec autem facile, ut videtur ligentes quoque de jure resolu. Wolfenbuttel ab illo Concilio confirmatum approbatur. Et 847 nec Religiosos Autores harum Epistolarum Decretalium *Dietrici Petrarchæ* dubitatum eſt, quum dicens, exemplum Nyderum autoremque dedicatis & *Leonardi de Utino* in Bibliotheca Mſ. Ms. Mſ. exemplaribus eſt. Oratione ante sermonis ejus compilat. fuit Sermones, eo anno, quo e prelo prodierunt, anno 1482. Interpret. quem fere bonum Sermonum de præbuisse, docet. Ipsemet hos Sermones verum Hoc interpret. & in fine libri adscita defloppi, qui in his habent: Reprimit Sermones acres de fanctis per totum annum quos compilavit ante hexaedra de Utino hanc eundem ejus dicto sanctitas formam gerebant. Ad Sententiam & complacentiam eum magistri communitatis Ulmensis, & ordinis Prædicatorum. MCCCC. XLVI in vigilia Sanctæ Agnetis Mſ. Dominici Tubingæ. Ad laudes & gloriam Dei omnipotentis & eorum qui eum interpretati sunt. Cum vero hic liber prio exacte cum

illis, quam inter Academiæ Typographicæ Michael Mayerus p. 30 exhibuit, nil quod spei meæ loco vocis nostræ esset; nisi unum L. Ingenue. Unde eruendum putavi, quæ Chr. Lotterianus in Scholio Hist. Litter. oblata X. & C. Rauchenstein differt, de Bibliothecis Mindico-Lucensi & Rudolstadina. P. 833 ad vitam Georgii Gretseri quinta Bibliothecæ huic ad Friedebandum data, mutata sede primum, Ex Fabricii Amalthea Mindensi, p. 73 conflat, Johannem de Schlitte Episcopum Mindensem, Georgium Fabricium Rectorem Dominicanum Lipsiensem contra bullam de ecclesiasticis contionum defendisse, & p. 80 contra Conradum Episcopium librum valde humanum, & Dei concionatoris & patrios confert R. P. Echardo, ea quæ ex Andrea Mindani Carmelitæ Frisingensi T. II p. 33 Illustris Archiepiscopi in Magdeburgensi, ipsum ad aliarum Bibliothecas hujus Tractationis, Rationem Ut. Autor eam fecit, conferri jubet, & pergit, Quibus, ait, ex, Quod ad ejusdem Ut. de Friedebandio contentum, Eum de Interdictis concionatoris Bernæ Mutæ, Wittenbergensis, relatum quidem Hannoverum scripserunt horum Dominicanorum ex Anno Sæc. Fertil. Sacris. Inf. percurrunt, quod ibi Fr. Ambrosii adversarium Schafgrossum Thomæ Bernæ scilicet, fautorem, Ut. Bernam Mindensi Diœcesi, Sacrificulis Scripta in hac controversia non publicata enumerat. Ut colligo primum, Ut. Bernam ipsum: Disputatio pro defensione concionum concipiendarum gloriosi. In sacrosanctum studii Lipsensi. Ita mortis post ipsum studii Lutetiæ originis sedis Parisiorum publice lectis & promulgatum, Anno Dni M. D. LXXX. Johannem de Friedebandi hujus diffinitionem mihi non satis, ex manuscriptis MSS. non reconditis exemplo in Paulina Lipsiensi utilissimis adjecta fuit, puto, Ut. de concionum, contra Mutenses scilicet, conformatione; Ut Bernæ ipsi Anno Vig. Sua concipiendi scripsisse perhibet. Huic disputationi opposita est Responsio. Responsio defensationis de immutatis concionum concipiendi gloriosi in sacrosanctum studii Lipsensi, ita Mortis post ipsum studii Lutetiæ originis. In Parisiorum Academia Anno Dni M. D. LXXXIX. facta cum responsione & replica.

Bertae fundatrix Barbara & theologiae rationalis magistra affirmatur, quod dicta disputatio contrarietatis in se continuerit. Cum Basilea ejusdem. (Lipsiae, p. 114.) Repetitionem disputationis, quae quidem Hannoverae in conventu Marianae Scripturae confessionis contra Calvinianos habita fuerat, commentatus est virginitate matris conceptionem voluntaria per modum tertiam formatam esse qualitatem gratiosam theologicam ac diffusivam, in medicina in subtile verificatam. Alma Universitate Lipsiensis fulta fuit anno dicto incarnationis M. DCCXXIII. (Lipsiae, p. 114.)

*Verum R. Brotherus hoc casu tantum suam defendit thesin, cum tantum in hoc casu determinata qua de immaculata conceptione beatae Virginis virgine, sui generis gratiosa, subtili, supremum hanc formationem fuisse Lipsiensis hic debuit breuibus fulta exstitit corroborata. & nonnulla alia per quam minus evidentium determinationes simul tangunt. Primo: si concursus ac actus Dei vitalis ad entia ex subalternis terrigenis & suis fundamentis eliciantur & reproducantur, (Lipsiae, p. 114.) Hac duo Scripta Brotherodiae impressa sunt Hannoverae. Repetitio, de hodie narrationis qua aliud ab autore fuit intimatum Chymica omnino tanta, quae ex immaculatum virginis Mariae conceptione & visitationis per modum tertium formatum cum quidem qualitate theologica ac diffusiuum facultate, ac subtile verificatum, alma universitate Stetinensi fulta, ab anno dicto incarnationis MCCCC. LXXIX. comparata per fratrem Stephanum Brotherodiensem ordinis praedicatorum fuere theologice profiterum. In qua repetitione endemicalia dominicae, quod praestare dignum ac subtile substantiam insubtile determinatio & fugitiuo corporaliter in se continuerunt virtutis. In fine hac habentur: Ex-Scripta Brotherodiae &c. Impressa Lipsiae Anno LXXIX. (Typis 479) Appellati huic Repetitioni Brotherodiae: Implicationem omnipotentiam conditoris ac munificentiam ex hac Georgii Brotherodiensem. In qua quod solutiones per eum dicta ad evidentiam rei ea qua de creatis omnino subtilis ac immaculata conceptionis virginis & fugax adhaeret, sua tantum debuit & creatas ad eadem formatum ac demonstrandum. (Lipsiae, p. 114.) Ita ea, quae, ut supra memoratum, crebrae Dominicae, observata

sub ab ipso Reformato ad Triplicianorum & Apollinaristarum errores, sub Anabaptistarum & Antitrinitariorum refutationem &c. Utrumque tamen MS. in Bibliotheca Paulina adservatur & illa quidem ibi classibus 2 Rubrae in Catalogo p. 111, hac vero tribus Domini exemplaribus Quartis in classe 1. Cryptar. p. 383 adscribitur. Hic adhuc duarum Epistolarum Fridenthali, quod inedi hactenus latuerunt in lucem habet: *Anno ab M. CCC. XCVII. VII Januarij Qui Deum ex Fr. Georgius de Brickhausen Sanctae Theologiae professor.* F. 334 ad *Hieronymi Savonarolae* virum nimirum pium, celeberrimum Joannem dictorum *Pab. Fran. Basilicum* in ordinem Praedicatorum Florentiae adscriptum, Num. 1690 habitum, qua *Pornographiae Historica Theologica* inscripta est, p. 330. Sed retrahent eandem singulae fere citationes, quae post differentiarum filentium legitur. Atque haec hactenus. Ceterum quum R. P. *Echardus* desiderium nostrum celebratum MS. qui in Bibliotheca nostra Vindobonensi, duo minimorum olim fatis plus vius fingulis monet, extare, notitiam, cum celeberrimus Bibliothecae hodie praefectus *Dr. Burmarus*, pro singulari fuae promotorali, cui dignus, laudis, proxime legendi publici.

CHRISTOPHORI MATTHAEI PFAFFII, S. T. D. & in Acad. Tubing. Prof. P. Ord. Ecclesiae Dei & Illustris Stipendii Theologici Inspectoris emeriti, Introductio in Historiam Theologicam Literariam cum Appendicibus.

Tubingae, sumtibus Joh. Georgii Cotta, 1720. 8.
Alph. 17 plag.

Cum non ignorem Cel. Auctor, quam bene conftituat Reipublicae literariae, qui diligentissime historiam perpetuo sequo ratione ad periodorum rerum cognitionem via facili inventandam perducere studuerunt, luculentissimum hunc, in ordinem postillarum gratum, huc pulcre expedit. Primum hanc rerum latus & diuturn, primus authors, neque omnia, quae ab

a) Sic in ipso MS. scribitur.

et perlegere, exhauriebat, omnia privatim explicationi & periodi-
cis deductionibus adjungendo admodum reformatis, ipse quidem pro-
fessor, famigeratus manet, & eorum autorum nomina, quos ille
allegaverunt, magna tenus non extinxit, qui data opera eam
quotidiano deditus, sed eo peregrine, qui optimum modo exco-
gitavisse, sive de fingendi quodam opere fine alio quidi loco,
modo hoc, modo, ut alter voluit, quasi ab erudito expo-
sitio facile intelligeretur, & non omnia mentis nostræ pabula
tam invenerint. In vero tam intricat ne, pramissis de Histe-
ria literaria universe Prolegomenis, ad historiam literariam
rem Theologiæ partium, Exegeticæ, Dogmaticæ, Theticæ
Moralisæ & Mysticæ, Polemicæ, Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, & Sym-
bolicæ Theol. Pallavicini, recentissimam progrediatur. In illa, quæ Prolegom.
historia literaria & quid literatura, quæ non sit scientia, quis situs, p. 32.
quæ gradatim, qui studia, qui vitia, qui lumen, quæ denique
genuina ejus perfectio, & quæ sit, explicat, ubi tam mores
hodiernæ gentis deteguntur, illam inter Pontificios, quibus ultra li-
bros pietas, methodus ecclesiastica, exegesis sacra, & exegeticum
prægnorum effata fuperne non licuit, aliam inter Anglos, qui
collegia & lectiones academicas pene ignorant, eorum ex-
emplo, sanctissimum in libros sacros studium, qui in Academia de-
cursum ferventissimo calculo excipiendo studium ardentes, sane
illustre invenitur. Ad rem jam ipsam accedens, cap. I. de
Theologia Exegetica, & primo quidem loco de libris V. & N.
T. scriptumque scripturæ, integritate, fatis & concinnate, modo
autorum clarorum & illud summa quidem unanimitate dissen-
tibus de lingua Originibus earumque cognatarum, conservatrice
& Lexicis, poscitur de harmonientia & critica sacra, quorum
etiam rudes conservatores & literarum Ebraicarum & Samari-
tanarum antiquarum, punctorum item & Masoræ, usus apud Ch.
Autorem exigua est sufficitur, vix aliunde eruditæ, de scien-
tiam Ebraïs & Græcis eorumque dignitate, necnon de studiis
& modo earum Ebraeorum, in quibus argumenta sere omnia
hoc nostrum Autorem ductibus fuerint pugnant V. R. Lexicon
in libro de Ebraïs C. I. & 30. A. Fabricius in Delectu argu-
mentorum recensionibus scriptorum hac pertinentium. Neque
quibus

p. 49. quibusdam machinamenti. Idem, quod ipsi quoque, thi Iacobo
Equinianæ facultatis, bibliothecæ, chronologiæ, & geographiæ
facta scripturæ gloriosi. In hoc tam magno negotio, quod
plurimis annorum quinis Noftro fuit Andr. Christ. Leibnitz,
qui Philologiæ & Theologiæ eodem recessit, qui nigrarum lu-
ram in hac controversia literarum literarum pro asserta
gratis exercuerat, quibus aliquot Noftræ addit, simulque oppo-
nens hanc annum, hanc Theologiæ partem tandem facit ele-
ctissimi, quia penitus detulit adhuc nitida librum, quem Syllabus
dixit, quia ignorabat & ultra ingredi & ingredi, quæ ad ipsum
& quidem gallicum dissertationem ejus tabulas, & variantia V.
& N. T. in humanum quæstionis Ioh. I. quæ quæ hoc-
fuit, quibus in ventitio explicandi quæ quæ. Adhuc pofl
hæc de controversia Sacra Scriptura & Versio quidem, Ioannes
Ioannes Rich. Simonius, Jo. A. Rolanus, Jacobum de Long
aliosque pauca. Nostri vero Tubingenses codices manuscriptos
manuscriptos illustrat Leog. Simonius, Jo. Millius, Rolfnus, G.
van Mastricht. De Polyglottis agemus Jo. H. Hottingerus,
Giel. Ens. Ioannius, Richard. Simonius & is quæ. Ad Versiones
latinas pauca scripserunt Rich. Simonius, Jo. Long, Ulstenius,
Wharton, Walkerus, de nobis, Gualterus, Wolfius, Cocceius, de
Iorius, Kortholtus, Pfeifferus, Reimarus; de Græca, quam
LXX dicitur, deinde quæ, Iacob. Ens Ulstenius, Jo. Gerhardus
Vossius, Hodius, van Dalen, Grabius, Fabricius, de Volgata
Ens Lucas, Alexandrinus, Bezæ exemplar, Ephræmi, Colbertin,
Kortholtus, Londinense, Hodius, de Gallicis Arnoldus, Simo-
nius, Indicatus, Theologiæ Salvinianæ tabulæ tertiæ; de Ver-
sionibus Nostrum, Cherubinus, le Long, Clericus, de Angli-
canis, Matthæi Polus, de aliis variis quæ quæ Simonius Simo-
nius, le Long, Fabricius; de Germanicis Fabricius, Zach-
narius, & Megnerus, de Versione Lutheri, Cocceius, Franckius,
Gerdesius, Mayerus, Pfefferus, & Gruffius. De Concordantiis
& Harmonia paucis hæc Clericus; qui se profitetur ella Com-
mentarios Bibliis interpretibus, operam tamen non vocabulo
proferre, nec tantum obtinere, qui in quadam tantum vel de-
fra scripsit etiam Bibliis Scripturæ fatis celebratur. Tan-

dam theologiæ scholasticæ biblicam enucleandi, eamque ver-
sari, grammaticis allata, aliam artificem, rhetoricam aliam,
aliam logicam & tertiam, aliam dogmaticam, aliam polé-
micam, subtilissimam fuisse. Folio igitur cum Cl. Ad-
dante cunctari, si ipsius verbis uti liceat, Theologia Roga-
tiana fugitivo adhuc titulo circumferatur, imo cum eadem
in dogmaticæ magnæ & theocraticæ & morbosæ pedem
pronunciem, ubi tibi animus fuisset amoremque, Medium de
Theologia artibus in ipsissimum formam eandis fequius fa-
dere & apprehendere effatum Theologi quidam Lutherani
scribunt, scientiæ, Christus theologum reformationis homi-
nibus tradidit, quem proferre fine ex diuturno ipsorum. An
vivendi familiaribus colloquiis, dialogis, prout ea ferunt, do-
cumentis longe felicius tradatur, quam operibus illis dedama-
tum & argumum quibusdam scriptis, quod ipsima nascen-
tur. Cæterum Hilarii Partus veteris occidit in vita fuffi-
cit, qui compendium quidam fidei Christianæ est primus
non illitur, donec Nicolai Hemmingii Theologi Jenæ Dani
in libris de orthodoxa fide ipsiusve Theologiæ capite, quem
eum Latini Sac. XII fecuti sunt, F. Abalardus, P Lombardus,
& reliquos Scholasticorum chorus, quorum vestigia prof-
cula legunt Rannaldus, Cano, Canisius, Bellarminus, Se-
nensis, Molinæus, Gregorius Valentia, Arriaga, Lessius,
Lugo; eandem vero, Lutherus, Melanchthon, & fecutæ sui
per partes. Inter Reformatos eorum duo Theologi Cano-
ne eorum familiæ, antehac vero, Gallo Senensi, Cano, Os-
soriano, Marck, Mastricio, obtrectati, quadam & eruditis
inspectus Benjamin Houthyn, Explexus Burgundicus, refu-
tandi est. Pergit enim Auctor ad Cretschmari, Lutheranique
Symbolicorum divertiones religionum latibulum recondi-
tum, eandemque fidei peccatum ignorandæ Theologiæ Mora-
li damnatio, in quibus effectibus in locis illustrat duo-
logia, qua fidelium autoritate & scripturæ, quo tempore & Lo-
cus tum temporibus, & effectibus, dogmatibus & cultum &
Expositionem theologicum cum parallelismo circa & plura-
rum locorum Theologi. Appendix denique de

que litteræ Sanctæ. Postremo adit P. D. Hottingerum, Scripturæ Sanctæ
p. 113. logici contra heterodoxiam adjutorem.

Libro III. agit de Theologia Patrum, Cl. Pfaffius ex ordine dedu-
cit, quæ, & ubi, & quis fere Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Græcorum, &
Latinorum, ad Articulum Religionis vnum vel alterum illustrandum,
214. 215. tempore, qui huic refertur anni: Athanasium, Scripturarum, Dei-
tatis Christi, & Spiritus Sancti, Ecclesiæ, quæ Theologicum Au-
234. 235. gustinum, Anti-Gentilem, Anti-Mohammedanum, Anti-
236. 237. Graecum, Anti-Pamphilum, Anti-Calvinianum, Anti-Semini-
narum, Anti-Socinianum, nec non eum, qui contra Anthropo-
morphitas, Manichæos, Quakeros & Fanaticos tuebatur, com-
plectuntur, quibus in epilogo adhuc Scriptores adjungit Pfaffius
suum nullorum, quorum pertinent controversiæ, Flacium,
Strengelium, Nicolaitas, Osiandros, Cryptos, Calvinistas,
Unquotistas, Hebraizantes, Rothmannianos, aliosque plures, &
tandem nullos sensu infando illa pugnis Pistolen.

Quo breviter autem in hisce Theologiæ partibus exercue-
dis Cl. Pfaffius, vel Auctor, ne prolixior esse videar, dicam, usus
p. 171. 172. sit, IV. Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Scriptores huius ætatis consulit. Ubi au-
tem omnia illustrare Scriptores propositos, qui Sectas hæreticas ha-
buerint, deinde Scriptores Hist. Eccles. universales, pos-
tea illi, qui historiam ecclesiasticam Particularium, aliarum-
que particularium Ecclesiarum, tum nationalium, tum provincia-
lium, seu urbicarum, docent; nunc Scriptores historiæ dogmaticæ;
quique Scriptores historiæ Conciliorum, Canonum, Collectorum
Collegiorum, ubi B. Thomæ Ittigii noticiam ibi habitam &
Scriptis ad nostrum, Conciliorum & Canonum spectantibus inno-
vatam fere inferunt, & adivisio Conciliorum ex B. Hun-
nio S. J. non aliquot annis edita seu edicenda, adjecta hac
libello accelerato Do Pini contra Bellarminum Conciliorum
collectionem confecto, non adhuc ejus editore Cellotio
quam Parisiensium dicunt, tum denique integra complectit ad
215-216. 1716. Ecclesiam Anni 1717. edita. Hinc iidem Cl. Auctor de
Conciliis Canonum, quam hic fere reperit, quæ alio loco, in
libro videlicet de Juris Ecclesiastici Originibus dixerat. Ex-
gredimur porro ad historiam Ecclesiasticam, Cl. Pfaffio, con-

p. 270.

277-315.

314.

316. 317.

324.

326. 327.

360.

362.

367.

gemma, ejusdemque in Ecclesiam Benedictinam, seu summum Imperantem ejus Ecclesiæ Caput, Pio Pauli Bibliorum Interpretem Ecclesiastici scriptis, Ecclesiæ Romanæ Sacrificium, Sacerdotium, Imperandi, Sacrificandi, Interpretandi, Investigationem veterum historiarum, ad ejusdem, qui delectissimus, item antiquissimus, ac humanissimus ecclesiasticus reperiebatur ad eruditos, qui ultramontanos & sacrarum collegere, aut historiam concinnere Reformationis ejus vitam vel Patrem, vel Theologorum recentiorum conscriptionem, vel Pontificum, Cardinalium, Constitutionem, & Monachorum Ordines, Synodos, vel denique qui Lexica Ecclesiastica, & qui historiam ecclesiam Christianam complectuntur conferentem, quæ omnia

Ratisb. 1630. quorum, quæ Liber V. qui de Theologia Pastorali, Jurisprudentia Ecclesiastica, de Theologia Catechetica, Homiletica inscribitur agit, hactenus folus deficiebatur. Hæc Elementorum Series vero, quæ de quatuor ultimis delectis continetur. In Jurisprudentia Ecclesiastica circum Ecclesiæ Bernhardum van Espen, Cuyvertii, Zeigleri, alii; in Theologia Pastorali Bonacinam, Ab. Feldkirch, Bellarminum, Gonthere, alii, imprimis vero S. Gertii Oberlin, in Catechesi Bechenberg, Wittenbergium, Pruckerum, Spenerum, Semlerum, alios. Homiliarum quod attinet, haud magnis illis fere Reuter, quibus Semmlerus ad cognitam quæ ex omnium fermonibus latine non unicum profici. Annotat idem, methodos hominum differre eorum propterea quod hæc habet varias exponit. In fola ad Hispanis eloquentia non infelicem annotationibus ad antiquas in Hispaniarum dioceses publicatas attinet fpectatum, nunc acria distinctio generica & ex quibus ria & circulo conspicuus. Gallorum homiletica fere ad interpretabilis, fine dubitatione plurimique, five naturalem propriamque rationem, five peculiarem eorum, ingenium, quod ejus hac scholæ, ejusque propter distinctionem fuit, perfectus. Nihil hac hinc, quod pedantismum vitet, omnia nexum, ne exulta, eloquentia fuit, nonnulla ne multa desiderat. Hac Ch. Auctor. Ex Anglis unitas, plures ex antiquiore memoria, item Homiliæ, aut Sermones quos prælectos. In Theo-

logiæ Myſticæ ſcriptoribus enumerandis id unice egit, ut ad Arnoldum & Petrum Poiretum provocaverit. Prima appendicum, quæ huic Introductioni ſubnectuntur, ſiſtit Specimen
p. 381. Selectæ Bibliothecæ Theologicæ, ubi librorum nomina nuda & ſine ordine recenſentur, altera ſex Programmata Academica, & ultima denique catalogum ſcriptorum, quæ Pfaffius vel edidit vel edet, continet.

SCHEDIASMA IRENICUM, HOC EST, neceſſaria Eccleſiarum Proteſtantium in fide conſenſio, ex propriis principiis doctorum Lutheranorum eorumque rigidiſſimorum, unica demonſtratione evicta.

Ratisponæ, 1720, 4.
Plag. 6.

AUtor hujus ſchediaſmatis celeberrimus Chr. Matth. Pfaffius, Theologus Tubingenſis, eſſe perhibetur. Ac eum quidem nonnihil de uniendis Proteſtantium Eccleſiis vernaculo ſermone conſcripſiſſe novimus, quod & viris nonnullis illuſtribus, qui comitiis Ratisponenſibus interſunt, approbatum fuiſſe ferunt; & in Syllabo operum Autoris, libro modo recenſito addito, vernaculum ejus generis ſcriptum memoratur. Jam vero hoc ipſum ſchediaſma, ut titulus nos docet, ex mandato illuſtriſſimorum virorum ab ipſomet Autore e vernaculo in latinum converſum fuit, idemque viris illis haud diſplicuiſſe p. 43 gratus teſtatur Autor. Ut adeo nihil fere dubitare nos ſinat, niſi quod p. 10 B. Joh. Chriſtoph. Pfaffius Soceri nomine appelletur, ipſeque Chriſtoph. Matthæus Pfaffius magnum Academiæ Tubingenſis decus ac ornamentum ab Autore p. 41 allegetur. Quisquis tamen ille ſit, quum aliquando de diſſenſu Eccleſiarum Proteſtantium fundamentali certus reddi vellet, in ipſa diſcuſſione rei ſe contrarium deprehendiſſe fatetur. Ac quidem, quod colloquia, totque ac tanta conamina fruſtra hactenus fuerint, inter alias hanc inprimis dicit cauſam eſſe, cum, quod plenaria conſenſio exacta fuerit, nulla habita ratione momenti

eiusmodi unio, ac fundamentum intimum eorum, quæ circa Verbi Dei articulos controversiæ versantur, vel adversantium contributum erat. Proponunt nimirum confessiones fere, si, quod fieri haud facile potest, omnes articulos, circumferentiam cum fundamento fidei spectantes. Hinc autem ad Verbi Dei articulos confitium fecisse, intendisse eum, et ad eam mire, ex ipsis Lutheranorum, contendimus præcise talem, ac relatione fuit persona, principiis nonnullis confessi, ut literæ Pontificiæ Recipiendæ in fundamento confessum, pauperibus adeo & scitatem tantum perfidiæ debere videri. Quæ igitur formam nostram: I. Unicus & qui Ecclesiasticus unus fidelium in suis Nationibus, neque diversitatem retinuisse, fuit, fidei fidelium differentia in fundamento debere obesse. II. Illud esse fundamentum fidei, videlicet: Deum esse quem gratia propter meritum Christi vulte fidei individuo intuetur, personis illi resistere, sequi ad scripturæ dictum perhibeant. Ubi observatur, neque omnibus dicere rem diversarum sibi ad salutem cognitionem necessitatem. III Fidei confessum de ea, quod fidei fundamentum, fuit, tantum ab Ecclesia fidei existere, confessionem vero minimi pertinacia, contumaciam autem ex diversitate confessionum fidei fundamentum, quod ad salutem cognitionem sacrificia haud esse. IV. Ipsius declarum declarationem fidei fundamentum fidei non pertinere, adeoque errorem ita se cognitus existere nunquam esse impedire non debere. Atque ex illa propositionum, quæ Declaratio & Confessum dogmas fui parte Nic. Hunnii & Joh. Hellmanni, item de alterata, Calovii, Quenstedii, Musæi, Deutmanni declaratio proluit confitium, declarationem dentem unicum unius declaratione Autor, quæ id ipsum, quod fuere inferiorum, existere. Itaque vero & ea, quæ ad adversa parte citati pofsunt & fidem. In primis loco scripturæ non posse omnes eam doctrinæ partem inter, qui fundamentum indicatæ exstruat, cognitio ad salutem fecundum. Reliquorum vix duo fidelium, non debere autorem Ecclesiam fidei, ut ab ea fidei fidelium, quemadmodum fuere, & inter non ex ea differentiam. Differentiam Theologorum, ac pastorum, non debere pro-

Mmm 3

mutuæ inter se tendentium, ignota illorum, quæ sunt Christum amplectentium fati, enarrentur. Amplissimum esse illo ex argumento existimo laborem, propter exclusum Theologum, instituta longius quam per ætas, perlustrationem. Quodsi nonnulla negare, quæ pluribus enarrantur modum nimis excessisse causam pravitati dabunt: reponam, me Nobis, prælimine ita tanta præfationis meæ initia, impetum ab ea potius causa vera & longius fida in Christum prædicata fundasse quam fecere. Intro vero, quod ad ipsius libri & controversiæ istius ortum & Reformatos attinet, non hujus modi, ut eisdem negotii articulorum, qui in disputatione sunt, dissidii ratio haud sit, adeoque fundamentalis quæ oriretur. Fluitante enim partium altera in disputationes de vocibus, de controversiis ipsis quam expertissima, quæ quotidie contingere cernitur, Johan Cheilius hic illius, disputationem nobilem apud Reformatos, negare licet controversiam ullam extare ex, quæ discrepent vere, ardentissime cæ, neque potius eam quæ ex nudis verborum, qui propter particularium dogmatum disputationem adhibentur, Cadet ad ratiocinia hæc, quod homines non per ratiocinationem ipsius illas ac speculationem, sed per verbum veritatem divinam amplectantur, quod Lutherani & Reformati ex hac ratiocinatione non a multis opinionibus, sed ab ultimo fonte discordia fecerint. Certissimum autem Spiritu Sancto nullam regulæ infallibilitatis meminisse Scriptum S. id quod dogmata ipsa, seu universali fere quæstionis, quæ hic tractatur, & licet ecce, quod gratia & universalis, non plures fuerunt, ne ulla discordia, tum ecce, quod particularis ea, fuerit, aut esse reperiatur. Miserum autem est, si quis unicus circulus cerebrum non lædit, quibus dedicatus & discordiæ nullus Evangelii conservatori quandam Reformati, certa enim conservatione non prosequitur. Ad hæc non ea fit judicia facilis, sed privatorum, quæ conciliatores istos Reformatos cæteros, fuisse legi. Constituit autem doctrinam istam hoc solemni modo Formulæ Concordiæ, ne gratiam in necessitate omnibus ejus declarat, atque controversias reliquas non in conciones, sed in scholis, atque modestos, studiosi pertinaces.

2036.

COMMENTATIO IN PROPHETIAM Ezechielis & Chaſmal præſertim Ezechieliticum, Autore D. GODOFREDO LVDOVICI P. P. illuſtr. Caſimiriani Coburg. Direct.

Lipſiæ, apud Heredes Lanckiſ. 1720, 8.

Plag. 12.

QVem divus noſter Lutherus A. 1530 integrum, ex ſententia Maxime Rev. Dn. Autoris, donavit vernacula, Ezechiel denuo, qua *δυσνόητα*, quibus abundat, hic pertentatur, nodisque hinc inde ſolutis, in *Chaſmal* denique illud Cap. I, 4 ex inſtituto inquiritur. Integrum, quod dixi, Ezechielem vertiſſe Megalandrum Coburgi, ſecus, quam B. Mayero de Verſion. Luth. p. 14 viſum, hoc ſtatim ab initio, ſubjectis per tractatum univerſum, typis minoribus prolixis annotatis, aſſerit comprobatque Autor, Mayerum, quo dixi, loco emendans, modo recte ſic conciliari poſſunt ex Epiſtolis Lutheri loca, a Mayero, Maximeque Reverendo Autore vel ipſo allata. Die namque 29 Jun. A. 1530 Gabrieli Didymo *abſolutum Ezechielem* nunciat; poſtea vero d. 25 Aug. tædio, corporisque morbo *poſuiſſe ſeſe Ezechielem*, Melanchthoni memorat. Funckius peculiari paragrapho capitis ſeptimi *Hiſtoriæ Reformat.* p. 331 ſeqq. facta Lutheri & ſcripta Coburgenſia promens, eum *in verſione* Prophetarum *omnium* Coburgi laboraſſe, hosque *eo anno* vulgaſſe itidem, de Ezechiele ibidem abſoluto nihil addens, tantum aſſeruit. Operæ itaque omnino pretium exiſtimarunt antiqui juxta & recentiores Interpretes, Ezechielem diligenter perquiſiviſſe, Prophetam ſcilicet, ſecundo in quibusdam Ebræorum MStis loco inter majores repoſitum, atque hic tum univerſe, tum obſervatis temporis illius rationibus, deſcriptum, immo Grotio vel cum ipſo Gentilium Homero, ob *εὐνοίας* & Architecturæ peritiam, comparatum. Quo magis acceptum fore Lectori, credidit Autor, ſi potiorum totius Prophetiæ Ezechielis, *Scripturæ oceanis & myſteriorum DEI labyrinthi*, ex Hieronymi deſcriptione, cujus initium legere & finem non facile concedebunt Ebræi priſci, ſi potiorum, in-

p. 3. 4. ibid. ſeqq. 9. 7. 15. 16. 26 ſeqq.

imprimis, Iesum, deificatorum Deum inuocabile. Sic de eiem
p. 13 sqq. Eucharistico, allatis pro more ritualium commendationibus ex
Catholicitis, quibus confert Irenæus, parce illustrat & compa-
rans Iustinc. Martyrem, in gratiis DEI celebrationem,
17 sqq. 26. sqq. Eleazar Iudæ, de meræ Prophetiæ cessatione, & ideo ma-
iore diuersitate fidemque Patrum, ac circa Hæreticos Thaumatur-
70-74. 76. gos, præsertim, promiscuo ordine juxta, Cabbalistam,
sqq. 80-87. pacificum vero Hæresi, exponens Ecclesiæ regulas; pugnacio-
91-97. rem hinc Nouatia & Iulii, reduces Iudæorum de nova Ca-
naan, frequentationis a gratis impetratis, differentias, ma-
gicis & cæteris, alliteratis disjungitur pulsus, in forma simul
100. gens distinctius aperiuntur. *Quibus pulsis* Prophetarum
Scriptis distinguitur differens, quo vocis origines & signifi-
cationes, tum ex, confusis pulsus Iudæi, partim ex Christianis
110. ex Doctoribus, perquam feliciter examinatas, qua prae Ana-
phoram Antiq. ex Chaldæi quippiam ab ea remotis, quæ-
nexuum, mos, sermo penes & colores reflexerit, quod Dia-
dema quoque sacerdotis appellatione, revelarit; minime fe-
gnificatum adhuc simul, quam, quod Mantum quoque Pallium
118 sqq. in Onomastico largo vitæ, *Saligoti vocabulum* [ ] ex
Pallio, Deus; ambesis frequentia fabricia, decorum.
Cum singulare attributum videri queat, Spectra ex Chaldæi
vibri in sacris, fecundum quæ pulli Cognitionis Dei ex
facri ipsorum difficili, nempe cum figuratum, DEUS ipse
127 sqq. *ex & pars*, separatim; cum hoc ipsum impressionis ad-
quot fabricatur, immo arcana quoque, interior & recon-
dita ad Chaldæi fignificatio, qua ancientes personam in
Christo, fanctique in extantiorum radios mater pulli,
179 sqq. cum in partes Diauhaseren & Corporeis, fabricæ.

EXERCITATIONUM SUBSECIVARUM
Primo-tertiarum

Tomus III Sectio I.

Francofurti ad Viadr. impensis Joh. Godofr. Conradi, 1720. 8.
Plag. 13.

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Ut Eurus, ita gelu certus meridiem Septentrionemque obtinet. Occasionem præbuit Observatio Hallesii de Turri. Vbi enim ventus meridionalis in terra nascitur, ortus Septentrionalis non probat Auctor, ex parte origit ex oriente illatum. Aggravatæ positionem de gelu nondum indole ac natura. Quotiam ventum plenior ingruere fuerat, eum cum imo vehementi quam experiendo addidit; plura de ipsis verba sint superacuum videtur. Quæ Auctor Meteorologica palmaria dicit, nodo in Eurois, præsertim ad gelum, certus spiritualium & distinctum contra Astrum & Scepticos hoc loco Scriptorum, ut Auctor privatim certa fundata dicit, adeoque a Remedio prodicta. Agitur in eo de Remedio falsi adversus Politicum, ut scripsimus, & contrahitur ex scriptione hanc, qui Politicum movet, qui regulis. Probatur inter alia quod Optimus dicens medicus, Politicum compone, politicum & de bona fide adhæsimili & curiosum se scribit & tradita. Quæ, ut integra quæstionem discutit fabulatur, solum 1) de falsi alterum a Pythagoræ & diis & diligentia interdicit, 2) de falsi remedio non venerat, non necessarium. 3) de more eiusdem hominis Salomonis integrum Scriptis, Pythagoram fuisse de abstinentia ad discipulos dogma a Scriptoribus Politicum, non accepit, atque adeo hujus interdicti fuisse absolute rationes fuisse, falsum & negligendi in Indio ingenuis Politicis nec-
tantur, nec turpi mente corpora commendantur, quæ in-
dicum Historici locuti sunt. Reprehensum falsi Politicum
monumentum nostri. Disciplinæ alias de bonis me-
diis confirmat dedit. Intra verò Scientiam, dic dignitate
hic remedio tale dicitur. Mores, discimus bonis artem-
de laudes in debentibus artificium: Colloquium rationes
dare Respondit: Disciplinam ipsa deputatur in dignitate
mercibus hodegetis. Colum dicitur in capacia: Pe-
nam Caufa, vetis Minimum quod Remedio rem, prodi-
tum est, quod ipsorum non fessus experimentum operis,
quibus hominum vitiorum cupia & ignorum dicit. De
argumentis artis publice sibi applicatum, quam laudans The-
ologus adipisci percipitur: ubi fama de qualitatibus modus

prius hoc fum Sectionum exponit Vir Reverendus. *Barrow*. 2. Cubicarum Curvarum, *Formarum*, conditionum varietates duntaxat continet, quibus egregium ipsius opus plurimum etiamnum haud parum illustratur. Tractat autem hoc vltro genus generatim, modo resolutorii methodo, modo compositi, tam circa curvam nullis, & curvam etiam nullam, quam curvam vllique propriis in hac collectione hypothesi tractatum debeat. Habemus ergo analysin problematum quod ab Angle quodam propositorum fub-Cal. *Barnabite*, nondum jam bellum per ipsi *Formarum* in Phoronomia. Subsequitur problema appendicis nonnulla de motu chordarum tractatum. Sollert in Actis A. 1716 p. 479 innotum in Exercita. Alt. 3. Sect. 2. Exercitat. Infecutorum adversus Solutionem *Taylorianam* duo objiciuntur, 1. quod chorda vibrans figuram curvae ellipticae ita prohibitionis minus, 2. quod in aequatione fin $m\left(\frac{\pi}{n}+\delta\right)$ $\sqrt{\left(\pi+\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}$ quantitatem $\frac{\pi}{n}$ perperam evanescentem pro nihilo quantitate. 3. Sed veritas autem hic problema, objectionum illam aliorum inde fluxilla, quod credidit, aequationem $\sin \frac{x}{2n}$ $\sqrt{(\pi-x)}$ falsam ad ellipticam pertinere, fequo argumentum hoc dictum examinantem comperiet, hanc aequationem *Taylorianam* hac in re pro aliena adhibendam esse in hypothesi, quod chordae vibrandi figura curvae ellipticae omnino. Meminerimus, hanc rationem problematis *Solutionis Taylorae* in Methodo incrementorum Prop. 11. atque aequationem *Taylorianam* problematis altera, quod ad figuram ellipticam, simul demonstratam, in Is respectu a curvam ita debere, quod facit *Taylorio*. In hanc Solutionem, quae huic circa Dubit., per inclementiam irreflexae agnoscit hypothesin, quod exactis realitatis, qua chorda vibrandi ad, vibrare consuevisse tandem rationem habuit, quam vis eadem chordam habet ad longitudinem sine quam motus debeat omnibus pulsis ignorat. Subiecta Solutionem alium ad *Taylorianam* propius accedentem, in hypothesi, qua chordae figuram parabolicam tribuit. *Euleri*, a bilustrat ordinis equalis *S Hubert* confignatur *Bernoulli*, obiectionis fabula, quae & *Hubert* circumfluxit, occidentem refutat in ipsa honoratis alio tollitur ad

memorat ac inprimis renovationem ejusdem novasque leges fuſe deſcribit, equitum catalogo ſubnexo. Prima inſtitutio dubia: ſed eam renovavit A. 1708 *Johannes Wilhelmus*, Elector Palatinus. Idem *Exercit. 7* in ortum *Petronellæ Florentii II* Comitis Hollandiæ Conjugis penitius inquirit atque hanc tandem Genealogiam exſculpit.

BRUNO
Ux.
IDA

Bruno Epiſcop. occiſus
Burchardus
Gevehardus
Conradus Archiep. Magdeb.

Gevehardus Comes Querfurtenſ.
IDA
Gevehardus Comes Supplenb. & Querf.

Gertrudis alias Petronella

Lotharius II Imperator.

Gertrudis Ux. Henrici Duc. Bavariæ.
Hedwigis Ux. Ludovici I. Landgravii Thuringiæ.

In ultima demum *Exercitatione*, quæ *octava* eſt, *Reinholdus* de Autore Publicionæ in rem actionis & de hujus neceſſitate diſſerit.

G. B. BULFFINGERI COMMENTATIO in Theoremata quædam Bernoulliana, exhibita in Actis A. 1719 Menſ. Jun. p. 269.

QUæ VIR vere Maximus & promovendæ Geometriæ ſublimiori natus, Jo. Bernoulli, Theoremata Analytica in

his Actis Menſ. Jun. ſuperioris Anni cum orbe litterato cõmunicavit, illa, dubium non eſt, quin vehementer placeant intelligentibus. Venit itaque in mentem experiri, quid in iisdem demonſtrandis mihi liceat proficere, atque iſtas meditationes breviter hic exponere.

DEFINITIO. Per q & l intelliguntur Numeri qualescunque, integri, fracti, affirmativi, negativi, rationales. Per k, n & p integri affirmativi, ita tamen ut p & n poſſint eſſe $=0$. Per δ integer affirmativus vel negativus. Per λ dignitas binarii quæque. Per e & f quantitates conſtantes.

THEOREMA I. $\int dx : (e+fx^q)^{k+l:q}$ eſt abſolute ſeu Algebraice quadrabilis.

DEMONSTRATIO. Aſſumatur $x = (\frac{y-f}{e})^{-l:q}$ erit $\int dx : (e+fx^q)^{k+l:q} = \int -\frac{1}{eq}\left(\frac{y-f}{e}\right)^{k-1} y^{-k-l:q}\, dy$. Jam ſi q eſt affirmativus quicunque, vel integer negativus unitate major, ſinguli termini hujus formulæ evoluti erunt ſimpliciter ſummabiles: ſin q ſit fractio negativa, vel unitas negativa, ita ut $k-\frac{1}{q}$ fiat integer affirmativus (adeoque neceſſario minor quam k) formula hæc evoluta continebit Logarithmum; quem ſi devitare liceret, quadratura Hyperbolæ abſoluta foret in poteſtate.

THEOR. II. GENERALIUS: $\int x^{pq} dx : (e+fx^q)^{k+p+l:q}$ eſt algebraice quadrabilis.

DEMONSTR. Si feceris $x = (\frac{y-f}{e})^{-l:q}$ habebis $\int -\frac{1}{eq}(\frac{y-f}{e})^{k-1} y^{-k-p-l:q}\, dy$. De qua formula evoluta eadem valent, quæ de prima diximus, ſi hic $k+p+\frac{1}{q}$ fuerit integer affirmativus $=$ vel $< k$.

THEOR. III. $\int x^{kq-1} dx : (e+fx^q)^{k-l:q}$ eſt abſolute quadrabilis.

DEMONSTR. Fiat $x^q = \frac{v-e}{f}$, & habebitur nova formula priori æquipollens, & $= \int \frac{1}{qf}(\frac{v-e}{f})^{k-l} v^{-k+l:q} dv$, quæ evoluta,

Lo-

Logarithmum includet, quando q eſt fractio affirmativa, vel unitas poſitiva, & $k-\frac{1}{q}$ integer affirmativus: ſine Logarithmo autem integrabitur, ſi q fuerit negativus quicunque, vel integer affirmativus unitate major.

THEOR. IV. GENERALIUS: $\int x^{kq-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^{k+p-1:q}$ eſt algebraice quadrabilis.

DEMONSTR. Sit denuo $\frac{v-e}{f}=x^q$, erit hæc formula $=\int\frac{1}{qf}(\frac{v-e}{f})^{k-1}v^{-k-p+1:q}\,dv$, ſimilis priori, &, ſi hic $k+p-\frac{1}{q}$ fuerit affirmativus integer = vel < k, Logarithmum complexa.

THEOR. V. $\int x^{pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ dependet a Quadratura hujus $\int dx:(e+fx^q)$.

DEMONSTR. Equidem hujus Theorematis demonſtrationem quæſivi aliquando ex formula $\int\frac{rdx}{q}$, poſitis r & q rationalibus, ex conſtantibus atque x utcunque compoſitis: quam ſummare docuit idem, qui cetera pæne omnia, Jo. Bernoullius in Actis A. 1703 Menſ. Januar. Communicatis autem poſtea hiſce meditationibus cum Viro maximo, ille qua eſt humanitate prorſus ſingulari, & defectum illius applicationis aperuit, & ſui ex fratre Nepotis, Nicol. (ſit etiam hic pro encomio nomen) Bernoullii methodum, ſequenti ſchediaſmate expoſitam, atque in primis theorematis meæ ſimillimam, transmiſit. Cujus deinde in hoc noſtro theoremate imitatio ſequentem, tanquam filiam matri conſimilem excluſit. Eſt vero $\int x^{pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n=\frac{pq-q+1}{(n-1)fq}\int x^{pq-q}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}-\frac{1}{(n-1)fq}x^{pq-q+1}:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}$ & $\int x^{pq-q}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}=\frac{pq-2q+1}{(n-2)fq}\int x^{pq-2q}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-2}-\frac{1}{(n-2)fq}x^{pq-2q+1}:(e+fx^q)^{n-2}$, & ſic porro, donec habeatur $\int x^{pq-(n-1)q}dx:e+fx^q)$. Quod ſi forte $p=n-1$, perfecta erit operatio. Sin $p+r=n-1$, habebimus adhuc $\int x^{-rq}dx:(e+fx^q)=\frac{e(1-rq)}{}$

$\frac{1}{e(1-rq)}x^{-rq+1}-\frac{f}{e}\int x^{-rq+q}dx:(e+fx^q)$ & $\int x^{-rq+q}dx:(e+fx^q)=$ $\frac{1}{e(1+q-rq)}x^{-rq+q+1}-\frac{f}{e}\int x^{-rq+2q}dx:(e+fx^q)$ & sic porro, donec fiat $\int x^{-rq+(r-1)q}dx:(e+fx^q)=\int x^{-q}dx:(e+fx^q)=\frac{1}{e}x-\frac{f}{e}\int dx:(e+fx^q)$. Eadem ratione, si $p-r=n-1$, erit $\int x^{rq}dx:(e+fx^q)=\frac{1}{f(rq-q+1)}x^{rq-q+1}-\frac{e}{f}\int x^{rq-q}dx:(e+fx^q)$ & sic deinceps.

SCHOLIUM. Si $p+\frac{1}{q}=1$. & $n=2$ erit $\int x^{pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n=\int x^{q-1}dx:(e^2+2ef+f^2x^{2q})=-1:qf(e+fx^q)$. Eademque ratione si $p+\frac{1}{q}=1$, & $n=3$, erit $\int x^{pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n=\int x^{q-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^3=-1:qf(e+fx^q)^2$. Ex quo intelligitur, formulam Taylorianam $\int z^{(\delta:\lambda)q-1}dz:(e+fz^q+gz^{2q})$ fore absolute quadrabilem, si $\delta=\lambda$, & divisor quadratum, vel quadrati multiplum. Itemque $\int z^{(\delta:\lambda)q-1}dz:(e+fz^q+gz^{2q}+hz^{3q})$ si $\delta=\lambda$ vel 2λ, & divisor Cubus, vel cubi multiplum. vid. Acta 1719 p. 268.

THEOR. VI. $\int x^{-pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ pendet ab eadem $\int dx:(e+fx^q)$.

DEMONSTR. Dividatur fractionis Numerator & Denominator per x^{qn}, ut fiat $x^{-pq}dx:(e+fx^q)^n=x^{-pq-qn}dx:(f+ex^{-q})^n$ = (positis $p+n=r$ & $-q=t$) $x^{rt}dx:(f+ex^t)^n$ quod pertinet ad Theor. V.

THEOR. VII Generalius: $\int x^{pq+1}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ dependet a Quadratura hujus $\int xdx:(e+fx^q)$.

DEMONSTR. Coincidit cum demonstr. theor. quinti, modo unciis & exponentibus Numeratorum inseras $+1$.

THEOR. VIII $\int z^{(\delta:\lambda)q-1}dz:(e+fz^q)^n$ quadrabilis est per Circulum vel Hyperbolam.

DEMONSTR. Fiat $z^q=y^\lambda$, & erit $\int\frac{\lambda}{q}y^{\delta-1}dy:(e+fy^\lambda)^n$. Factis vero $\delta-1=l$, & $p=0$, per Theor. VII reducitur ad $\int y^{\delta-1}dy:$

$dy:(e+fy^{\lambda})$. Hanc autem formulam dari posse per Quadraturam Circuli vel Hyperbolæ docuit idem ipse Bernoullius in Actis Mens. Jun. Anni super. p. 264. Ibi enim in $\int x^r dx:(e+fx^p+gx^{2p})$ est $r=\delta-1$. & $p=\lambda$, $g=0$, ut fiat $\int x^{\delta-1}dx:(e+fx^{\lambda})$ formula nostræ æquipollens. Itaque $\int z^{(\delta:\lambda)q-1}dz:(e+fz^q)^n$ reducitur ad Quadr. Circuli vel Hyperbolæ.

NICOLAI BERNOULLI DEMONSTRATIONES Theorematum Patrui sui, in Actis 1719 p. 269 editorum.

IN 4 prioribus Theorematis non solum q & l, sed etiam p potest significare numerum quemcunque, etiam negativum, fractum, irrationalem; & quia scribendo $-q$ pro q, atque e & f invicem permutando theorema secundum mutatur in quartum & vicissim, hinc omnia 4 theoremata, sub uno generaliori comprehenduntur, quod *ita pronunciari potest*: $\int x^{kq-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^l$ est Algebraice quadrabilis.

DEMONSTRATIO. Ponatur $e+fx^q=y$, & erit $\int x^{kq-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^l=\int\frac{x}{q}(y-e)^{k-1}f^{-k}y^{-l}dy=\int\frac{x}{q}(y^{k-l-1}-\overline{k-1}.ey^{k-l-2}+\frac{k-1.k-2}{1.2}eey^{k-l-3}-\&c.)f^{-k}dy=(\frac{y^{k-l}}{k-l}-\frac{k-1}{k-l-1}ey^{k-l-1}+\frac{k-1.k-2}{1.2.k-l-2}eey^{k-l-2}-\frac{k-1.k-2.k-3}{1.2.3.k-l-3}e^3y^{k-l-3}+\&c.):qf^k$, quæ series ob numerum k integrum & affirmativum finita est, & post substitutum valorem ipsius $y=fx^q+e$, secundum dimensiones ipsius x ordinata, evadit $=(\frac{x^{kq-q}}{qf.k-l}-\frac{k-1.ex^{kq-2q}}{qff.k-l.k-l-1}+\frac{k-1.k-2.eex^{kq-3q}}{qf^3.k-l.k-l-1.k-l-2}-\&c.):(e+fx^q)^{l-1}$. Si q mutatur in $-q$, e in f, & f in e, erit eadem series $=\int x^{lq-kq-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^l$. vide Neut. de Quadr. Curv. Prop. 5.

SCHOLIUM. Si l fit = numero integro affirmativo non majori quam k, $\int x^{kq-1}dx:(e+fx^q)^l$ pendet a quadratura Hyperbolæ, & terminus aliquis seriei $\frac{y^{k-l}}{k-l}-\frac{k-1}{k-l-1}ey^{k-l-1}+\&c.$ fit infinitus.

THE-

THEOR. 5 & 7 $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ dependet a Quadratura hujus $\int x^l dx:e+fx^q)$. Hic p & n significant numerum integrum affirmativum.

DEMONSTRATIO. Ponatur $A=\frac{1}{n-1.ge}$, & erit $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n=Ax^{pq+l+1}:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}+(\frac{\mathfrak{B}}{e}-A.\overline{pq+l+1})\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}$. Dependet igitur $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ a $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}$: & simili modo $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}$ a $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-2}$, & ita porro usque ad $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$. Fiat $B=\frac{1}{pq-q+l+1}$, & erit $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)=\frac{B}{f}x^{pq-q+l+1}-\frac{e}{f}\int x^{pq-q+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$; Dependet igitur $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$ a $\int x^{pq-q+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$ & simili modo $\int x^{pq-q+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$ a $\int x^{pq-2q+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$, & ita porro usque ad $\int x^{pq-pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)=\int x^l dx:(e+fx^q)$ a qua per consequens dependet $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$. vid. Neut. de Quadr. Curv. Pr. 7.

SCHOLIUM 1 Si $\frac{\mathfrak{B}}{e}=\overline{A.pq+l+1}=\frac{pq+l+1}{n-1.ge}$, hoc est, si $\frac{pq+l+1}{q}=n-1$, $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ est Algebraice quadrabilis: similiter si $\frac{pq+l+1}{q}=n-2$, $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-1}$ est algebraice quadrabilis, & si $\frac{pq+l+1}{q}=n-3$, $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^{n-2}$ est algebraice quadrabilis, & ita porro; Hinc si $\frac{pq-l+1}{q}=$ numero cuicunque integro affirmativo minori quam n, $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)^n$ est algebraice quadrabilis.

SCHOL. 2. Si $p-q+l+1=0$, hoc est, si $\frac{-l-1}{q}=p-1$, $\int x^{pq+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$ includit quadraturam Hyperbolæ; similiter, si $\frac{-l-1}{q}=p-2$, $\int x^{p-q+l}dx:(e+fx^q)$ includit quadraturam Hyperper-

perbolæ; & si $\frac{-l-1}{q} = p-3$, $\int x^{pq-2q+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$ involvit Quadraturam Hyperbolæ; & ita porro. Hinc si $\frac{-l-1}{q}$ = numero integro affirmativo minori quam p, vel = 0, $\int x^{pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$ & per consequens etiam $\int x^{pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n$ involvit quadraturam Hyperbolæ, ultra quadraturam hujus $\int x^l dx : (e+fx^q)$ exceptis casibus scholii præcedentis.

THEOREMA VI GENERALIUS. $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n$ dependet a Quadratura hujus $\int x^l dx : (e+fx^q)$.

DEMONSTR. Ponatur $A = \frac{1}{n-1.ge}$, & erit, $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n = Ax^{-pq+l+1} : (e+fx^q)^{n-1} + (\frac{x}{e} - A.\overline{-pq+l+1}) \int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^{n-1}$; & ita deinceps usque ad $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$. Fiat $B = \frac{1}{-pq+l+1}$, & erit $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q) = \frac{B}{e} x^{-pq+l+1} - \frac{f}{e} \int x^{-pq+q+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$; Dependet igitur $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$ a $\int x^{-pq+q+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$ & simili modo $\int x^{-pq+q+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$ a $\int x^{-pq+2q+l} dx : (e+fx^q)$; & ita porro usque ad $\int x^l dx : (e+fx^q)$, a cujus pro-in quadratura dependet etiam $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n$.

SCHOL. 1. Si $\frac{-pq+l+1}{q}$ = numero integro affirmativo minori quam n, $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n$ est algebraice quadrabilis.

SCHOL. 2. Si $\frac{l+1}{q}$ = numero integro affirmativo non majori quam p, $\int x^{-pq+l} dx : (e+fx^q)^n$ involvit quadraturam Hyperbolæ

THEOREMA 8. Sumtis δ & λ in sensu Taylori erit $\int z (\delta : \lambda)^{q-1} dz : (e+fz^q)^n$ quadrabilis per Circulum vel Hyperbolam. Sequitur ex collatione Theor 7 cum Probl. Taylori.

COROL. Si fiat $\alpha . \beta :: -1 . \frac{-f}{e} 2p+1 \times \frac{pq+q-1 . pq+2q-1}{-pq-1 . -pq+q-1 . -pq} \cdots \frac{\cdots . pq+nq-q-1}{+2q-1 \ldots -pq+nq-2q-1}$, erit $\int (\alpha x^{-pq} + \beta x^{pq+q}) dx : (e+fx^q)^n$ algebraice quadrabilis.

CORNELII VAN BYNCKERSHOEK C. & Senatoris Opuscula quatuor de cultu religionis peregrinæ apud Veteres Romanos.

Duplex Dissertationis hujus subjectus hoc tomus; non pariter obvium. Primo obtuli, rationi religionis semper præ-stantiæ ad eorum Legum, & JURIS Romanorum. Scilicet, ut Scipionem JURIS de facti distinctionis fertilitate, eloquentiæ, horum fecundum commentatore Gellio Lib. IV. cap. 20. ita nec pro veris Romanorum religionis norma facile fuisse Pontificia JURA, ullius ætatis Veterum Pontifici Lib. IV. Hist. cap. 4. ait: Ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἐκεῖ διεσῴζοντο τὰ περὶ τὰς θεοὺς ἀπόῤῥητα καὶ ἄῤῥητα, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς βιβλίοις ἐγέγραπτο. Ipsius etiam veteris Christianæ, tum subscriptionis, tum expressi fidei vinculum ad veteres Romanos, JURA, necnon per dispensationem aliquid Legibus, Lib. I. de indict. c. 2. Fundatum notum illud, Romani mutant leges, quæ Alexandri Severi ævo celebrantur, non ideo Conditoribus Romæ, quorum nec exercitio, nec, quod superius patuere, JURA pro antiquis quantitate acta & facta, & hinc notum eorum cæcitatis. Ipsis etiam Legis Romanorum cæcis, ut quid nova vel peregrina religionis admitterent, quod Romulus Quiritium Regem, Cyprum duplex superstitionum, Romanæ & Græcæ, in Insula fecundo SCto Marciano fere Pythianum consecrandum, (quia contra id in Asia 1653. p. 248. & 1654. p. 341. & in Editio Decadicensi opus Maximianum non Maximi-cianum. In utroque tamquam ingressus simplicissimum exercitium copiam dimittam ingenii ad emendata fontes petitum. Inquisitio scriptum peregrinitas. Primitiæ autem Dissertationis II. quid Romanis Romæ de peregrini religionis, & an eorum cultu ad civitatem licuit? Odium religionis non pervasit animos generis humani in civilibus, ut notat Ictus ad L. 24. ff. de Relig. & Sumpt. fun. eatenus facere despicitus Juvenal. Hoc odium inde derivatum, quia Deos in Syriam: illis autem Deos Romanos, ut ipse Ictus ad Sabinum, apud Tacitum. Christianos partim a Judæis orti, etiam hi ab omnium hodiernis quæ sunt differentiis, Græcis, Græcos, Romanos, hujus mali fere immunes fuisse. Fere

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enim potestas, & ejus quoque populus colatur Deus, & facta, quamvis a suis dentis, non mora peragatur. Romulum Sirte primus ille & singularis erexit peregrinus Deus: nec publice quidquam eximium Aegyptius, ut divinus diceretur. Nec tamen eandem inopem Romani finibus exemit. Meminerunt enim fundare Asyla quod Dionysius, accensa ede peregrina fa-cra, eum publico etiam peregrino jure sollicitarunt; inde colo-nos suscepisse & tenuisse. Victimas dulcibus Romanos, pro-fecto ritus nostros, & omnes fere sacrificiorum, quamvis ex ea, quæ illi dicuntur, Regum ætate meros Marianus [C. in L. 3. §. 2. D. de collegiis & corporibus. Regulum consule cures (collegia & corpora) non prohibentur. Exceptionem adde, dummodo non sint ad-versus Rempublicam, quæ dictata collegia arcentur. Interpretatur Jure Vir illudens collegia peregrina, publice quidquam ne coeant, necnasse. Inter Romanos adhuc vetita. Alienæ autem ab hac mente patet, quæ tuetur Cicero Lib. II. Legum, & Cæs. in C. Thrasil. de pago, & famil. & templ. de Fundanis deadscriptis, illis. Hoc etiam confirmat collegia sanctissima, quæ Numa, qui nihil peregrinum & exoticum religioni peregrinæ, vel tan-quam Marianus, Dionysius, apud Livium Lib. 40. & plerique alii facit accessisse putant illicite: minus autem licebit, quam pro-fecto licuit Romanis, Deos Romanos recipere. Marianus, quem JC. per Sc. consultum collegia prohibuerint, intelli-gere ipsos illud Senatus-consultum Claudii, Sp. Tullio Ahe-no, & Q. Mattio Philippo Coss. propositum. Nec tamen ap-probat eadem ratio Petri Petani, apud Schultzium Jornalis Se-pt. Tit. 2. pag. 1028. Ingenio, ut Mos. Et, nec desunt ex-gestor monumentum, de quo firmo nil, hactenus a curatore explicatum, neque utilissimum, tacendi a vanis, Jac. Gronovio, Raph. Fabretto, Jo. Clerico, editum. Sic porro illius genius & ingenuis illustrari interdum solet, nec non dilucidari, cum horrunt. SC. ARRT. ejusd. & scripturam, ad extrem. art. a. &. adapt. pr. a. Adhibet hic præterea obliquum, quo magis pig, qui non facilius quam conscientiæ lux accenditur. Excudit enim hoc documentum ante Petrum, & interpretatum non se-mens cognitione: qua amplectere oculos delinquendi, & ne-

bandi Remp. non autem, ut omnis religio peregrina aboleretur. Tertiam partem noviter exponit Noſter: eum virum, qui inter bacchantes ſit, excludendum a Senatu tunc, quum deliberaretur, an quibusdam permittenda eſſent Bacchanalia, nec ne. Ea enim ratione conſtare, cur de viro, non de fœmina hic ſermo ſit; quum fœminis alias æque ut viris interdicta hæc fuerint. Atque hanc lectionem ut tueatur, *vir bacchas* eſt ipſi, qui inter bacchantes. In quarta parte minus occurrebat dubii. Parte quinta prohibentur omnes conjurationes bacchanales, quæ fieri dicuntur etiam convovendo, conſpondendo, compromittendo, & fidem inter ſe dando. Additur, prohiberi hæc tam in publico, quam privato, & extra Urbem, niſi fiant cognita cauſa. Pro *in devoto*, maluit Noſter, *inde voto*. Fabretti ſcripturam nemini intelligi. Extra urbem etiam vetari; quia jam pridem tota Italia perſonabant Bacchanalia. Liv. *L. 39, 15*. Parte ſexta: *Cenſuere omnes*, (pro homines,) *pridie Id. Quintil.* deinde, *inter ibi viri plus duobus, mulieres plus tribus*. Pars ſeptima iterum nihil habet eximii. In parte autem ultima occurrit locus valde obſcurus: *in diebus X faciatis, uti dimota ſint bacchanalia in agro Turano*. Fabrettus, & ex eo Clericus ediderant, *ut. eidis. mota*. Sed ager ille *Teuranus* vel *Turanus* ecquis fuerit, *nondum*, inquit Noſter, *potui ſcire, eumque juxta Romam, quin vel in tota Italia fruſtra quæſivi*. In illo autem agro, quisquis demum fuerit, potiſſimum videri conveniſſe bacchantes. Amovenda autem, & diruenda fuiſſe tam bacchanalia, i. e. coitiones bacchantium, quam omnia inſtrumenta, quæ ipſis inſervirent.

Diocletianum & Maximianum, Impp. Gentiles, ſimiliter caviſſe contra Manichæos, ne quid novæ religionis turbaret Rempublicam. Manichæorum enim ſecta cum in Africa primum cœperit in Africa etiam oppoſitum illi eſſe hoc edictum, & ad proconſulem Africæ datum. De appellatione iſtorum ait ſe quædam jam annotaſſe *Lib. 1 c. 12 Obſervationum Juris Romani* ad *L. 4 pr. C. de hæret.* non quod Arcadius & Honorius imitentur adoratores ſectæ iſtius voce *Manichæorum*, ſed quod indicent, duplici nomine eos paſſim vocari. Utrosque autem meritiſſima ſeveritate dicunt ſe perſequi, quomodocunque ſe appellent.

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Originem hæreſeos arceſſi in textu Edicti ab otio. Ipſum enim conditorem, qui Manes vulgo audit, cum opibus per hereditatem affluereret, otio ſe & ſocordiæ dediſſe, & cum non haberet aliud quod ageret, condendæ novæ ſectæ autorem fuiſſe. Otium ergo hoc hortabatur eum, modum excedere *in communionem conditionis naturæ hominum.* Ubi non videbatur Noſtro *communio* & *turpitudo* dici eodem ſenſu. Per doctrinam ſuperſtitionis intelligi ipſum Manichæiſmum, non Chriſtianiſmum; ceu putaverit Marqu. Freherus. Religionem Gentilem recte defendi hic ab Impp. procul omni ratione, ſola autoritate cum ſua, tum majorum, (quamvis veterem Romanam Theologiam præ aliis Gentibus laudet etiam Euſebius, *præparat. Evang. L. 2 c. 10.*) Religionem enim Gentilium non potuiſſe rationibus perſuaderi. Quin ipſos veteres Chriſtianos non tam diſputationibus, quam ſuaſionibus putaſſe congrediendum cum adverſariis a religione diſſidentibus, & ſæpe plus profeciſſe piam ſimplicitatem, quam rationum acutam ſublimitatem. Veriſimile eſſe, Orthodoxos, quales ſibi eſſe videbantur, plurima Manichæis affinxiſſe; quæ, ſi verum quis amet, non uſquequaque fuerint vera, vel alia tamen mente prolata. Pro, *deterroribus religionibus*, retinet Noſter *veterioribus*, forte ex conjectura Cujacii. In iis quæ ſequuntur: *Hi enim, qui opponunt, quæ divinitus conceſſa*, ſupplendum cenſet, *vetandi vel prohibendi ſunt.* Reſpici autem ad illam doctrinam Manichæorum, qua abſtinerent a matrimoniis divinitus conceſſis, & uſu variorum eſculentorum, potulentorum. Statim: *quoniam nobis, de quibus Solertia tua Serenitati noſtræ retulit, Manichæos eos nuperrime* &c. Refert hic Noſter *nobis* ad antecedentia, *quæ divinitus conceſſa ſunt nobis.* Deinde transponit *eos: quoniam eos, de quibus.* Satis autem mirari nequit, Suidam in Νέρβας, Manichæorum dogma temporibus Nervæ tribuiſſe; nam ipſe Manes extinctus Noſtro eſt circa annum demum CCLXXX. Et nihil adhuc ſuccurrere, quo Suidæ autoritati poſſit conſuli. Quid ſit in textu Edicti, *iſtebas Leges Perſarum*, deſperatum fere videri. Reliqua ita collocat: *ne forte conentur per execrandas conſuetudines & iſtebas Leges Perſarum, innocentioris naturæ homines, Romanam Gentem modeſtam atque tranquillam,*

& universum orbem colorum, vitam omnia molestiis leviorem, sequiorque solum obtentum, quibus in eundem? Et quia vo-mita, quæ tandem prudentia tua in relatione religionis, parum manifestorum, illorum fratrum eruditissimorum, exequias & extremum honorem tuæ [illegible] Ideo quum nemo tam pa-latus & contiguus tibi fuisset. Unicum illud, mortui, cre-mo hominem, inquit, facile intellexeris. Dicat, qui habet ora-tionem. Porro, rerum patrimonia sua nobis adjecisti fatus: nefas quando PORRINUS sui Protonotarius mutatio dari. Modo hic amicitiæ Pithoeus, ut lectionem fecunda. Pulchre ingressus, sulfuris Vir illustris, vel Fecundius, ex Epi-phanio de Thaumaturgo, ut non Patricius Pallantius, ut amicitia Eudoxio. Frisi Eudoxus: Et virtus Spiritus amputavit mihi. Ne impatiis de Eudoxo pugnis, decem tua pugio ac Patricii. Tranquillitas mihi mortuorum ostendere. Quod ita cum-dat silent. Iudex hic inquisitio, & numerus dicendum.

Quæ ad me hujus opuscli scripsit vir quondam Cæsiodi. Wachterus, Spanheim. Tom. VII Selecti operis.

HERMANNI BUSCHII VALLUM HU-MANITATIS. Accilii Vita ejus posterioris a JACOBO BURCHARDO, quam Illustrisq. P. P. Augustæ Vindelicorum Gymnasii Rectore, Commentatio publice proponentur.

Formosiani ad Menanum, apud J. M. Linde, 1719. 8. Alph. 1 f. 4.

Q. Vitus Hartmannus hortensiarum delectorum indicem A. 1717 p. 430 & A. 1718 p. 134 recensionem, eidem non leves suis ab initiatis literatis laudatis gratiam, idem nunc *Hermanni Buschii*, non posterius inter patriotarum immensa in-formatores, sua benignitate fecundari potuisse ab eruditis. Hanc fecerat, eo magis incitatum se inde, quod inter Teutonicæ Germaniæ Reformatores Lutherum nominavit, non Melanchto-nem: huic enim non immerito, inquit, Ch. Autorem, in Germania principatum, Superiorem nullum agnoscendum, Lutherum vero, ita igitur elaterum virum humanitatis & bonitatis, quæ ipsius

de Exercitu Cl. Burchardus, quod post ultimum Sigeum Memoriamque de Bafilii vita scriptique Narrationem ipsi bina Basilii Epistolæ. Scilicet haud parva, & Regiorum penetralia, scitu, hîc ab ingenuo Bafilianum redditæ perfectionis: præterquam quod ex Basilii scriptis, maximam partem locus communissimus Bibliothecæ Goldastinæ, hanc Vitam confecerit, & integre Centuriæ, Prædicatores & Epistolas inierit, ut quibus præsidia quæ virtutibus & eruditio. Nostro hinc diffamo ejus Vitæ Scriptori cum interea 1568 à Gerardo Mercatore, vitæ suæ Scriptore, hæc subdit. Pelopum Dynastiæ in Asc. Regio Basilides milenarii, conditionibus ita facilis me- p. 141. morum illum Evolutum, hæreditarium petit, ejus Basilidæ Agricola magnifice obtinuit. Quo monitoria Basilius & cum- bi, Isthæc ratio hæc quæstiones libros edidit anno annis vi- quinto fecundo. Declarant ea Hegio præceptor hic, nunque Hi dulcitate Basilii Magni non fecundum ingenii & horum ab Interum attendens. Etiam carmina hinc aliquot exhibentur & quibus reprens libri varietatem Porta anno à Basilio Basilicum Scriptor inquimus. In eo pulp. p. 1281 edito cognitus occinat Basilius:

Cum genus omne tuum peruix, nec vulneris ullo,
Nec ferro fallis pectora fama tua,
Hanc tu, quam primis evasisse superbiis dixi,
Et potis dolla laus sinistrum ipsa.

Cæteri quoque Basilidæ hîc nomen recenseretur, ex quibus eminentiora eam librum Epigrammatum, præsertim laudis urbis Lipsiensis, Commentatorum in Arnem Donati de octo partibus orationis, Declamationes Placitus five Oratoris Patavi sectis Infratus, Commentatorum in Perfii Prologum & Sermonem primum, Annotationum in Claudiani Raptum Proserpinæ, in Sedulii Scotum, in Persium, in Martialis librum primum, in Virgilii Æneida. Id quoque dignum est memoratu, Basilium 111. non contulisse quidquam ex autorem *Basilicorum officiorum* autorem, Cantum in Basilii perpetuitate perpetuitate, in hoc vero peregrinationem locum Interpretationis ejus terminum generum Basilii Basilica, Interminique, quo vocem, Theodosii Rolandi, Rolandi, Cbi Herselingen, Professorem publicum, tuchus ad observationem, in quos edidit *Digestum* seu autorem

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Epigrammatum libellus, Gryphiswaldiæ, Literis Mevgerii, 4. alph. A. 2. Sollicitâ Reflexione indicio Veli Gothici non latet, quin Epigrammata, A. 1717 nonum dum Sueſſæ late quique tyba Dalmonum tumbam è cumulo, Montaliſiorum certe copiâ ſtatuta, Hippo, 1719. 1729 ſebri tonuerunt die 8. Junii ſexcentiſimo à C. Ruhnkenio depoſitionibus, utroque orationum compoſitionibus, quæ Bibliam adſtruxit, dum in appellatis: *Verum, Bibliothecam Publicitium*. Si conjectura id licet adipiſci, præmittit, Bibliotheca illi omnibus ſtudiis ac Iudia. Scilicet Iudia ſtudia ſuperiorum Germaniarum nomina, emollita ex non dubitabunt: id genus, quod Bibliotheca ſuperiorum Germaniarum, Bibliotheca Rubenianum mentionem ſibi *Germaniæ*, parvulique famuli. Pal. inimque *Bibliotheca Wolphiana* tumultuaria ſuſtinet, quæ *Bibliotheca Publicitium*. Sed hanc conjecturam ipſi dimittamus periculo, quique tuum ordinem ſuperiorum Germaniarum.

Virum hanc *Bibliotheca* ſuperiore tum e principiis publicis, *Publicitium* nuncupatis inſtruxit, quæ nitore humaniorum, bibliothecarum ſuperiorum inſtituta, dominus ſcilicet ſuperiorum, tumultuque cauſam ſatis differt ex ſuperiore pro illa ante emollit.

Quod autem ad CL. Ernſtii Differtationem de Indice Germaniæ Epiſtolico, in ea, poſſimum præſtem eſt, nobilitatem magis ſtudiis Bibliothecis prodeat, quam a nutritione, ſuperiorum ac ſtatu emollit collectis eſſe ſolidi, ſibique nobilitatem modo XVI emollitione laude conſtituere. *Summum Germaniæ Bibliothecarium*, magnum eſt hic Monumenti, ſuſtinet nomen Epiſtolium Wittenbergenſe; *Theodorum de Hemmingii Bremenſium Bibliothecarium*; *Joannem ex Lapide Hermannigium*; *Bibliothecarium de Lapide*, cujus Vitam & Meleti, Adversariorum ſui Vitam ex JUNIUS; *Bibliothecam Longium*; *Ulricum Huttenum*; *Conradum Mutianum Rufum*; *Bibliothecam Pirckheimerum*, *Germanum Sturmarium Comitem*; *Conradum Hermannum Bullium*. Ceterum ſunt intrinſeca in hac Volumine politicis eſt Cur, Bibliotheca, & proprie etiam *Hermannus Conradus Mutianus*, ſi tua dubitatione, non emollitum, nonnunquam eſt appellatum. Vitas Illustrium atque Bullialiorum

Erudito: *Mesh Sapientum, gallice, ex ipso* JOANNES NICOLAUS.

Eruditorum Acta Mensis Septembris. Tomus VII. Tertius III.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipsiæ

Calendis Novembris, Anno MDCCXX.

HISTOIRE DES PROVINCES UNIES des Paisbas.

i. e.

HISTORIA FOEDERATARUM BELGII Provinciarum, a tempore Pacis Westphalicæ, Autore Domino de WICQUEFORT.

Tom. I.

Hagæ Comitum, apud Thomam Johnson, 1719, fol. Alph. 12 pl. 15.

REs Fœderati Belgii ab origine ejusdem dudum consignaverant Scriptores celeberrimi, desiderabantur autem, qui gesta a tempore Pacis Monasterienſis accuratius posteris traderent. Provinciam hanc Status Hollandiæ demandabant Wicquefortio, civi suo, ob peritiam linguarum exoticarum, maxime vero negotiorum publicorum, ut & politum scribendi genus, huic rei expediundæ aptissimo. Vir iste in Gallorum, Anglorumque Regnis ærumnas varias perpessus, redux in patriam anno 1659, a Pensionario Wittio benignissime est exceptus, cujus & commendationi debuit, ut historiam patriæ conscribere juberetur, asfignato ipsi salario haud illiberali. Nec nostri solertiam destituit ipse Wittius, documentis quippe huc facientibus ex Archivo publico prompte exhibitis. Verum Wittiis cruenta cæde sublatis, in Wicquefortium quoque tempestas illa detonuit, A. 1675 in custodiam raptum ac publica sententia perpetuo carceri, bonis etiam fisco addictis, damnatum, e quo demum A. 1679 solerti filiæ cura evasit.

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Emmin Noltenius Am. 1669 Senatorio, Bibliopolis Hagenſibus, locarunt huius Commentarium prodiit primi publici facinoris, quod quo modo tum ſtetit, indicia Autoris ſatis oſtendunt. Et quamvis haud ita multo poſt Bibliopolis, reditio exemplo Wittenbergenſi aeuum exercuit, Interdictum conciliabat Tranquo Amicum, & Heidianae Ordines, quos ipſum abhorrere, dum enumeris quoque hinc inde in eum ſcriptis publice damnabant. Hinc communitatis, attamen, duas in qui ex Sanctiore ſuperbia erat, Amicianus ne interrupta opera quam impenderat vel ad Ordinibus, impreſſis operis in diem illius fidi, duae Semeſtre, ruptaſſe penitus eo familiaris cura, omnibus fere ad rem ſpectabat diffidium, A. 1777 vetera dilata. Hae ſtus tuit ratio, quae opus deſiderantibus omnium vota ſatis Autoris publicum ſignis, ut eruere adeo interpretandi, ſed, decreto propterea promulgato interdictum ejus publicatione ſtatuit annuam. Sub emolumento operis quod dedicatum Lit. p. 16. 80 & regimen Federati Belgii, hinc acutiora inſtitutae conſtitutionem, ſuerit ſtatus Exemplo nempe ordo Ordinibus. Et his itaque quo publica eveniunt, nonnulla vel ob- 30. 34. ſervationibus, ſuffecerit. Cum Ludovico Galliarum, publicae a Regina Anglorum Carolo I. corrupto minus reverenter fuit. Ne habitus, verba quoque inſtituta in Academia quae ſuperiori, poſtmodum vindicta femper iuramus, tyrannidem ver- tua indicaſſe exiſtimo eaſtella ſolendo ſuis circumſtare. Societas 36. 111. Indicis Occidentalis apud Belgas tum & illis levi agendo ſtet 233. electis, quod, indicia licet cum Lutheranis partim, qui operis modo beneficio, tempore interim inſtituere penitus negligerent; licet ab omni periſtitis non tam Lutheri plane fuit ab- Schwenckfeldi. Remotum tunc temporis Ignoramus Ordo, Regis Hiſpaniarum filium Regi ſuo reponeret, eique Belgium Hiſpaniarum ſtudio omnino concedendum, in quibus etiam Hiſpani Catholicorum cum Comitatu Rudolfinum ellum exemplum. Vo- rum dum Ordo alios fidem utrumque, dignum ſe ita ſuo excidere rent, Belgio quippe his remotius adeo periculo, ut, Auctore Maximum tantum inſtituere, primum Hiſpanici hos magis Lit. p. 64. illorum monumenti. Haud parum illud promotis augmentis, quod

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quod Hiſpani honores eosdem Belgicis Legatis exhibuiſſent, quibus aſſici ſolent Veneti. Ulturi facinus, uti jactabant, Gal- p. 81, 232.
li, legem inſtaurabant, quondam ab Henrico III latam, ſcilicet navem amicam, in qua ulla res hoſtium deprehenderetur, diripere licere, quo obtentu plurimas Belgarum onerarias in poteſtatem ſuam redegerunt. Notari deinde meretur, Hol- 82.
landiam præ reliquis Fœderatis gaudere jure denominandi Virum in Galliam ablegandum; nec injucunda, quæ de Com- 408, 110.
mendis Ordinis Teutonici & Johannitici in Belgio multis commemorantur, quas maximam partem in uſum politicum converſas fruſtra reſtitui poſtularunt Equites. Legatorum Ab- 119.
legatorumque nomina ad diſtinguendos primi vel ſecundi ordinis Legatos medio Seculo XVII primum adhiberi cœpta. Excellentiæ vero titulus Seculo XV ferme finito Legatis demum eſt tributus. Infauſto quodam ſiderum influxu Noſtro 129.
videtur contigiſſe, quod ſpiritus rebelles uno eodemque anno 1648 Moſcuæ, Londini, Lutetiæ, Meſſanæ, Neapoli, Conſtantinopoli, civium ingenia occupaverint. Motus civiles inter L. III. p. 136.
Arauſionenſem Wilhelmum II & Amſtelodamenſes ſolertiſſime recenſentur. 187.
Cum Condæus Egvillonium poſſeſſione 167.
Portus Gratiæ dejiceret, & Richelium a connubio neptis Mazarinianæ dehortaretur, maximum ſibi odium concitavit. Hiſpani &
Fœderati Belgæ invicem ſe neutrarum fore partium anno 1650 174.
promiſerant, in cujus pacti legibus animadvertendum, merces neutri parte addictorum in navibus hoſtilibus repertas pœnæ commiſſi ſubjiciendas; res hoſtium vero in illorum navibus inventas liberas fuiſſe dimittendas. Wilhelmus II Arauſionien- L. 4. p. 201.
ſis exitioſum ſibi morbum contraxerat immodico venationis uſu, autumni imprimis tempore ſanitati maxime adverſo. Princeps fuit, ex Wicquefortii ſententia, præclaris animi do- 253.
tibus excellens, quibus tamen ſic uſus eſt, ut timoris ſibi plurimum, amoris parum in libera Republica conciliaret. Atque hic finitur hiſtoria Wicquefortiana. Sequuntur Documenta illuſtria, ad quæ antea paſſim in margine Commentariorum provocaverat Autor, eaque plusquam dimidiam operis partem efficiunt. Collegerat equidem & antehac Aitze-

ma inſtrumenta ejusdem generis authentica in Hiſtoria ſua Belgica, at ea Wicquefortii ſolertia ſemiſſe ferme ſuperavit. Imprimis eo Aitzemiana parum accepta fuerunt, quod non niſi Belgicæ linguæ gnaris inſervirent, cum Wicquefortius & Belgica, & Anglica, Luſitanica, Hiſpanica omnia, ex altera ſtatim pagellæ parte idiomate Gallico donata, exhibeat.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE firſt Entrance of Julius Cæſar and the Romans &c.

h. e.

HISTORIA ANGLIÆ AB ADVENTU Julii Cæſaris & Romanorum usque ad Regnum Jacobi II, & inaugurationem Wilhelmi III & Mariæ; Autore LAURENTIO ECHARD, A. M. Archidiacono Stowenſi.

Tomus I, II & III.

Londini, apud Jac. Tonſon, T. I 1707, T. II & III 1718, fol. Alph. 32½.

OPtime de civibus ſuis meritus eſt Cl. *Echardus*, qui, cum plerosque univerſalis Angliæ Hiſtoriæ ſcriptores vel ſteriles nimis, vel partium ſtudio deditos, vel morosos & ob ordinem, quem ſervarunt minus decentem, parum lectu jucundos eſſe intellexiſſet, novum opus condere atque coævos pariter & recentiores ſcriptores tum editos tum in ſcriniis latentes conſulere, hiſtoriarumque ſtudioſos tot ſcripta volutandi labore levare conſtituit. In eo ita verſatus eſt, ut neutri parti favere videretur, nec quicquam extollens nimium, nec vituperans, præterea vero id operam dedit maxime, ut rerum geſtarum periodos rite diſtingueret, nec quadrata rotundis miſceret, tum ut frequentes depingeret & Regum & Primatum characteres, (in quibus tamen exprimendis non usquequaque felicem fuiſſe Angli cenſent,) & argute dicta ſubinde interſereret, conſiliaque prudentum ſtudioſe rimaretur. Et jam ſpem de

de se conceptam satis impleverat, edito duodecim abhinc annis Tomo I, quem a Julii Cæsaris potissimum ætate ad mortem usque Jacobi I deduxit, præmissa etiam Introductione, quam vocat, in qua de veteri Britannia ejusque incolis disseruit. Succesſere huic demum nuper Tomi duo, alter ad restaurationem Caroli II, & tertius ad inaugurationem Wilhelmi III & Mariæ productus, quos quartus deinceps, Wilhelmi hujus auspicatum regimen comprehensurus, excipiet. Etsi vero eandem fere ubique rationem servaverit, id tamen animadvertimus, Cl. Autorem in posterioribus Tomis sub finem cujusque anni eruditorum aliorumque virorum celebriorum in Anglia demortuorum mentionem feciſſe, quod id, ni fallimur, optarent, qui in primo Tomo eam plane prætermissam dolebant. Ut igitur aliquid hinc speciminis loco in gratiam Historiæ literariæ cupidorum depromamus, eos ex eruditorum ordine hoc loco producemus, qui apud Ant. Wood & in Lexicis eruditorum hactenus excusis haud memorantur.

A. 1625 decessit *Johannes Fletcher*, Episcopi Londinensis filius, annos natus quadraginta novem, qui Dramatica excelluit, & Beaumontio, quem socium in hac arte habuit, decem, Shakespearo vero novem annis superstes fuit. T. II. p. 31.

A. 1627 *Johannes Hayward*, Legum Doctor, sed rerum Theologicarum peritior, qui Jacobi I Historiographus, in Collegio Chelseensi degens, scripsit historiam Henrici VIII & Eduardi VI, stylo quidem satyrico magis & dramatico, quam historico. 55.

A. 1633 *Henricus Ferrars*, Varvicensis, Heraldicæ, Genealogicæ & antiquitatum Anglicarum ingens lumen. 111.

A. 1634 *Georgius Chapman*, Poeta Dramaticus, versione etiam Homeri & Poetarum minorum inclytus. 113.

A. 1636 *Thomas Goad*, Theol. D. & Rector Hadlejensis, in Theologia, humanioribus, critica, historia, poesi excellens, qui a Jacobo I ad Synodum Dordracenam missus. 222.

A. 1641 *Richardus Montague*, Episcopus Norvicensis, Arminianis favens, sed Puritanis admodum infensus, ob varia scripta, imprimis quæ Seldeni Historiæ Decimarum omnium plausu oppositi, celebratus. 277.

A. 1642 *Johannes Suckling*, Regio ærario præfectus, ob summam ingenii vim, tum & poeseos & 372.

p. 173. enumeratis lustrorum cognitionem, *Delrio* vitæ & *Scriptorum* Chronologi *Mariana* libellos. Anno 1644 *Richardus Redmayn*, London in carcere suum statum & post varias tentationes examinatus, ut in Theologia posthumus excelleret, ita quoque Historiam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, quod tamen libri manuscripti ejus declarant, commentatus collectionem, quam ex sua librorum deinceps emit. Eodem anno *Thomas Fuller*, ex Apostatico Ministro exercitus, & Britannicæ historiæ gratia peregrinationem, duo Locumtenentia in Hibernia fiorentissime, globo rapsodiæ accedunt. Anno 1646 duo Theologi doctissimi, *Samuel Hartlib*, & *Hieron. Worthington*, Scotus, quorum ille ob eruditæ Scriptæ curam Fortificiæ editæ, deque exigendo compendio *Patrum* singulare studium, hic vero ob maximam notitiam Scriptorum ad Syrorum Derelictorum manuscripti.

678. A. 1649 *Edwardus Symmonds*, caussa ob defensionem scriptorum suorum Vindicias modo Caroli I. scripti, sed & ipsius Regis *Iconem Regiam* primus vulgavit, quem librum, studio obtinendi hactenus absque, quinquaginta jam annis latentem, impensius fuisse, *Nero* testatur. A. 1650 *Simon Dewes*, de Ruinis antiquitatis Selectus eques Hibernicus, ad Parliamentum comitiis Parliamentorum ad Elizabetha, & Bibliothecam Majestatis Britannicæ reliquit. A. 1651 *Thomas Farnaby*, Medicus, Mathematicus, Cyniens, Politicus, in Pandem contentus & cum egregio verborum, qui Regni Publici Scholarum in Collegio Grashamensi Londini & Geometria Oxoniæ fuit, pro Regio caussa mortis perpessus. A. 1652 *Elizabetha Hesketh*, Johannis vidua, & filia Comitis de Caernarvan, supra sexum eruditæ, modesti & excelsi animi fœminæ, quæ multis scriptis comprobata, dolorum cum spiritu methodistico, prodiit.

770. A. 1654 *Rogerius Dodsworth*, cujus cura maximum partem adhuc servata monumenta e Dugdalio in Monastico Anglicano edita, & *Henricus Spelman*, cura Londinensis, qui Parliamentum habuit, in Hibernia, ubi Scriptorum Hibernicorum ingens fuit cura, edidit, feliciter pervenit.

III. p. 9. A. 1656 *Laurentius Rooke* Scotus, Professor Astronomiæ & Geometriæ in Collegio Gresshamensi, in primis Societatis Regiæ

Regia Socia ob variam eruditionem, amicitiam & familiaritatem celebratissimum. A. 1667 filii Spectat., nata Cathar. Cantabrigiæ Fredo, Presbyterianis damno, qui librum emittebant *Sacrosanctum*, quo Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ fundamenta ab Ecclesiæ Romanæ, cum Stephano Morfelio, Edmundo Calamy, Thoma Young & Matth. Newcomeno, quorum intuitu hic limen ipse libri titulus confecit, ad compulsi. A. 1673 *Thomæ Brittan*, Cancrorum Vindefortiensi, fed ob Cath. 2144.
postea, Confessionis inde Principio Semiarii Arianissimis in Belgio Theologis Regiis perfamiliaris, Carolo II ostentatus, Ecclesiæ & ipsi, Civitati, Orbi, Catholicæ & Theologiæ dedicatus. A. 1675 *Gualterus* nunc Comes Glarornbiæ, Hiberniæ Confessionis Anglicæ, non paucos annos edita, insignes, Rothomagi & ejus urbis & pene Normandiæ civilium olim, nunc antiquæ Historiæ modo memorarum scriptor, cujus tamen postea gens a reformationis Gallicæ & impugnatæ Fundamenta Dei & non fine Augustorum adhuc delideratur. Certum est ex Edmundi Waltoni, 1676 defuncti, Gradu in Philosophia ille inquisita adornatum fuisse Autore tellante, Thomæ Jo. Mabbotio, nunc cum Clarendonio amicis & amicissimo, nec nunc memorato, cujus libri aliqui publico decreto, poft reformatum Clarendonii exilium. Ubi de Rhetorica, Regiorum Commentar. Historia Anglicana. A. 1677 natus, ne 4021.
quisse Artem, celebrat, tum exemplo libri sui ad A. 1667 conscripti, quem *Vitæ variæ Scholæ ad publicum usum scriptæ, ejusdemque usus ostendit, and the relations mean partible*. A. 1676 è vita excessit Johannes Scipio, Senior, artis Scholasticæ primum magister, qui Poetarum inde vetustiorum & antiquis valuit scholiastes Regii & alibi favorem meruit, ut autem fit, cum fine alia inditutione res operibus parum fuit. A. 1677 *Gulielmus Sheldon*, Archi-Epis. Cantuariensis, 4091.
cujus munificentia celebratissimum Theatrum Oxoniense defluxit, & *Gulielmi Barretti*, Cantabrig., Gracæ linguæ & Matheseos in Academia Cantabrigiensi Professoris, ut & Oratoris Regii, & Collegii Trinitatis Lectoris & publici Cantabrigiæ Cantabrigiæ Fredo, vir in Theologia & varia erudizione non

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tiffimi, quos Græcia concluſos continuerat, quam exſtant; ita exhauriatur, ne vacuitatis loco alia ſuppleat. A. 1670. p. 170.
Item, Parerga, Raſtæ excuſa Kenigsmondi, 1670. in 8vo, in qua Societ. non minus ſcripta de revelationibus S. in Apocalypſin, quam variis literis ineditis, reperiuntur, ſpecimina, tum de Medicis, & omnibus transferendis linguarum, tum aliquot adagiis. A. 1670 *Regnum Poli*, Roberti Estæi, Hebræus, ædicus, tum, Poeta excellens, cujus ingenium tragicum celebratur. A. 1670 *Sanctæ Bibli*, Versificatio, ante quibus, Medica & Poetica, impreſſa ſeſquiſimo nomine Abrahami Scultetus, celebratus. A. 1643 *Thomæ Herbertus*, Comitis cum Pembrocia familia, qui poſt vocat in Europa, Asia & Africa itinera, quorum deſcriptiones edidit, a Patriarchis Ecclesiam, in Annalis I. Reg. captivo cum patre & collega ejuſ, cum ingenium ejus hoc ſcriptione optime explicetur, Commentatio in eorum, qua hinc ante cæcum Regis mortis ſpectant, multa ab omni partium ſtudio olimo conſcripta, reliquiis, & Nicholaus Lidi, Medicus, qui ob ordinem Medicinæ inſtitutionem illius, variaſque conſilia non Phyſica & Astrologica edidit, & ad Silliacos ſcripſit, in quibus Vitus Riedlin I. & Caſuli I annotationibus in his Acta Sinopſ. T. VI. Sect. XI. p. 413. A. 1697 *Georgius Hieronymus Welſchius*, Conſiliarius Norici, & Commentatorum ejus ſcriptor probus, Historiam omnium & Formarum contentus Provinciæ. A. 1698 *Antonius Marchetti*, Decanus Glocuſienſis, & Criticus ineditus, Gnomicum ſcriptum & Anglo-Saxonice linguæ probe gnarus. Denique A. 1683 Fortunatus meſſiſſimum per ſimilis, *Sebaſtianus Walter*, & *Thomas Harmer*, quorum illi observationes Anglicanæ pertinentes ſe ſervitiæ, obſervationes, quæ annotatis ita quæ ſcripturæ poſt notis elaborant, annexa ſuæ: hæc vero Ecclesiæ vitæ ad populi ritus & omnibus Adriani. 1683. p. 943.

ERNESTI SAL. CYPRIANI DISSERTATIO de Propagatione Herejeos per Continuas. Accedit CUNR. THEODORICI Oratio de Matris Hæreticarum profectu.

Lon-

Londini, apud F. Fayram, 1715. 8. plag. 5.

NOnullarum rei hist. capitularium, in Germania nobis notarum, atque Anglis, item & aliarum gentium literatis haut, existimo, cum hoc tractatu, sed optimo potius consilio eruditi nobis laudatorum virorum. Alterum enim præsentis temporis mente haut incommode præcipue hoc spectat, ut quæ temporum cum contrariæ indolentiæ & vitia nos parere haut invitet exemplo. Hoc vero jam diu inter eruditos quoque, sed longius, quam tempus desiderat, patuque nobilium, in mentem hoc obtinuisse, ut omnia in artis veteris, perspicuos vellem, Conradi Uberlinii, Leo ut fragmenta non aspici sat audax, Dominici, Philosophia ac Theologo Gessnæ, de-lineatus. Erat autem & non inelegans commentatio, Vito Ca-beserino, Emilio Salomone Cypriano, Confiliario Confisto-rali & Ecclesiastico in Isola Comitatu, qui ut meritis ex ope-ribus suorum fama decus illi dudum comparavit, ita vi-res adhuc Excellent. erant, atque ut fortunam, longius omnes vehementer optant, ita desiderii. Et equidem quæ hactenus, tenuem ille tum absentis ingenii. Prima collectio, materia excolens meum quidem, idque Theatri atque ut ministros conficere, qui & nominalia & modos positionum inter se non omnes ipsi reperiebat vitam, & non tam opera cuncta ne-cessarii, ut ne quidem ad ea, quæ ad ea, quæ ad ea, quæ ad ea-mente. Altero capite eandem indagat, ut mutatio ea cau-sam mutata ad mutandas vestes pulla, quæ ad ea, quæ mente & animorum, quam ille etiam, quæ sunt ad ea, quæ Gratia qui ex laudatore nobis, cum exprimendi ejus Chri-stum declinet, eandem ingenium ad fidelium vocem, quæ vita atque utilitatem ipsorum adverti cum, Colendi & ante ejus Ecclesiæ facta nobis redeunt. Tertium capit ad antiquitatis Ecclesiasticæ, quæ non minus Vito Caberino illa nullis ante annis interpretari videbatur, ubi non dolo-ciat quæ ex Patris, Terminus & Julius Martyr, mente ca-nendi Christiani propositum pertinacia fidelis, cum, hoc-tumque tulit. Quadragesimo, cantus ex cultu divino pro-

reformatum, & vltam eorum invitis rationibus demoliendi. Quanto jam cupite ad eorum quidus fer pergit Vir Summus Reverendus, & quam facile laudatis tam propere vim vultumque concentus, tam ob gravitatem notionis per cautelasque propugnatas, docti exemplo eam in rem illis Viri Venerandi Ecclesiastæ Arti & Paulí Samuelem. Quantum capere parturiscimus eft, quo circulator, aere facile nervi cantionibus solitus ad fraudem parcitudinem, fel venere potius retinendus, atque, si exercuit, magis fastidio eft. Nervus cantionibus circumdatus & fauleri exemplo audacium fuam enervationis reprobat, Lutheri cantionibus ab Ecclesia receptis & approbatis nihil, verbiosus quique plumarum Plautorum, quos Lutherus flatim quasi exemplo nitidis pervellas compagi eft, & aperte verus in cantibus nova nihil, cur veteribus præferendi fint, requirit. Subjecta eft catalogus cantionum recusarum longus nimirum, Lutheri superstitiosissimum, nec magis bibliothecæ Lutheræ libro multo, cui titulus eft: *His cantionum Ecclesiasticarum liber ad Magistratus Principis Saxoniæ, Ducis Brunsvicensis imperii Electoris Dn. Joannis Friderici, ex hujus arcis meæ Ecclesiasticarum ab Johanne Gerhardino, carnalium ecclesiasticarum cantionum moderatore, conscriptus: item ab eodem ordinis multiplex explicatio cantionibus eadem, quæ in libro.*

Alterum jam explicandum horum eft omnia pragmatica Gissæ A. MDC. IX. habita, quinque, & prolusionibus Academicis, non paulo plenius explicatum, *ipsum ordinem & meta Secretorum, qua in pertinentibus, dicendum hac perfuadendo ac nihilo minus intricatorum, diligentiæ & propriæ quasi rei conficiendæ, prudentia.* Promittit quoque ea cum prudentia vera & Theologiæ veritate pugnare, porro eas Secretus explicaturus, in, ut ejus humanis dolosus dicitur indicetur in genere, & simile & exemplo exhibitis Ecclesiarum antiquiori temporis illustrare. Nempe ut Secretus ambitus sua quæ omnia dictorum loca concutiant, suo colorandum, Petrum Autoritorem, Marcionem, Arium, Lutherum, Rituum Papisticorum Pelagianorumque instituta, contagione ejus corruptissima veritas, quæ

mitate hominum, non modo adfuturum, temporis occasione & occasionis, quidquam ut magnum hoppellitat, fecit. Neque autem perpetuo placita hæc, sed ad tempus tam occultant, atque interim maiores expectant opportunitates, quas nulli minore principum, post ipsa principia, concedunt quo alias, inferiora forte hominum, ad parem pertrahant fortunam, ne hic ultra certamina præludere eosque fidibus fuis explere, pellitos cuique, modo non ibi adducbant, videbantur. Hæc omnia, exempli non inscitiæ fama polita, fub finem orationis ad præfentia temporis paucis applicat rectore, & exhortatione pia de cæruulis hortationem artibus claufit.

DISSERTATIONUM THEOLOGICARUM de religionis Christianæ præfantia ac divinitate duarum, una oratione de cruce trophæi ac Christi triumphis & populorum ad Christianismum conversione, Auctore Benedicto Pictetio, *Pafi. Lect. Genev. & SS. Theol. Prof.*

Genevæ, typis Fabri & Barrillot, 1713. 8. Alph. 1 plag. 13.

NOn omnes in his Actis ad *Sanctidis Pillotii*, Genevensis Theologi celeberrimi, enim Theologiam Christianam pulcherrimam in Actis A. M. DCC. II. 72 commendavimus. Jam prodeuntem ejus Decadem differtationum de religionis christianæ præfantia & divinitate, de qua quædam commentati, & cum laudatis rerum divinarum disputando exercere, in animum inducti Vir. Cler. ejus fpectemus, quibus vires eruditas in partem hujus laudabilis, ut in præfatione docet. Viam autem ad ejus expofitionem fibi parat *differtatione prælimineri*, in qua de exantiæ religionum agit. Conquerente G. quod homines id ut plurimum negligant, qui nemo ei. Habeant autem, vel judicandi prudentiam, concurrentes hos examinat inflar lapidum examinandorum in gravitatem aeneam incidant, & fibi permittum dumni ad

forum. Quare contendit ille, tantummodo oportere de vera religione loquendum, non autem de falsis, omnium in omnibus religionum vera, tum illi periculosa, & inde, ut Veritatis fingenti amanti, eximendum esse religionis finis inditutus, hocque dudum latius probe credunt, aut illud, ex V. quod scripsimus ex-tam a falsis distrenat & a doctorum examine, quod publicum & difficillimum nullus remanserit fit difficilium, literarumque referam, etiamsi ea, & VI. mutuum laudi earumque promotionem, quia nemo chimericam veræ religionis, quam cum, & VII. nella ratio differt, tum Scripturæ Sacræ, & VIII. dogmatum, ac moralis est. Dum ad vera ipsius mentis & Veritatis, quæ fidei, christianam religionem non tantum causa id vero hæc ipsa, quod a naturali, ultimus, Judicia & Mahometanismo, ut datur, continere & approbare, fed etiam falsa & corrupta ejus ejus habeat, rejicere & damnare. Ut vero pateat hoc, paucis illa vera religionis characteres indicemus. Ea nempe Ex-Patrarchæ [Judaicum etiam antiquum cum Christiano Cod. hor jam antiquitus convenire, in differt. Annotationes libera, vero utraque de Deo habet, prudenti, qua nec dogmat, nec malitiæ, nec fallitatis, nec negligentiæ exemplum, nec moralis exercitio quid dici poffit, aut hodie differt. rerum historiam, ex Novo, & N. T. eft. contemnendum, quæ ad religionem dirigendam & accommodatum, tum veritatem elevandi & de ea judicandi, ac Moloe & Apoftolos a Deo de eadem revelata, ab illis fuiffe demonftrari. Pari modo fe gerit in differt. contra, & qua de prophetiis tradit, & primum ea, quæ de Meffiæ hujus inftaurantes, de Cyro, de Hierofolymarum & Tyri exidio & de Imperiorum in Perfico Germanico monarchia fecundum in libris V. T. & inprimis in Daniele contingentibus, quæ, ante & ejus, quæ Meffiam fpectant & in libris N. T. habentur, exhibet, poftea omnia ea, quæ ad eandem dignitatem veritatem que immutandam vel a veteribus, vel a recentioribus excogitata funt, breviter ftudio inftruxit & differt. pofterior defendit ad utrumque religionis V. & N. T. dogmata, quorum quædam mira quam luculenter dirimit, quidam, & magnopere propter, quidam adhuc adverfantur & methodi principia a ea-

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ritus meritus impetrandi, ignorat, solum ab ecclesiæ conditore requiratur, quodam peccandi, quæ cum ratione habitum vocant. Sentire & communicare cum Ecclesia fragmentum membrum incorruptum, quatenus gloriam Dei maxime illustrat, quadam ratione meritum & vitalem non evidam, quidem, sed tamen influxum dicunt, & quidem denique minus contestationem affirmant; quæ omnia in compendio sunt, ut sanctitas ex fidelium vitiosa intentione. Quibus in dictatis, *fiata locutus* hæc, quæ, ut ipsi loquuntur, divinum reliqui, ut veneranda gravitatem, vita venera, & ut quis ergo Deum, ergo alios, & ut ego ipsum recte & gravabere, qua omnia in decisum ut dictum, ut illud, quod, quod & gentiles magna pietate, tum communicare, leges habitus communionis fide obligare, & Christus etiam legis relatus, qua non interiorem fide nova fel verum Medicus tantum dilatum. In dilatum, *Sentire* regressum pro profundi religiosi christiana. Ut, *Sentire* pro religionem Ecclesiæ, quod sui interiora, fer impetrum in ordo, est exteriorum, jam formalitatem pœna Christum, jam ecclesiæ, quod enim Ecclesiæ interiora. In dilatum, ordine fuerunt, hoc pœnitentia dictata certa, verbo tuebantur in ea fuerunt ex fuerunt ex ecclesiæ & hominum imbecillium? Deus facturus relatu, & in dilatum: non potest, quæ, Deus impetrandi, tum pœnis declaratur, qua credentibus pollicetur, promissa Deus denique & zelus & & meritum permanent. Extremo in eadem differentiæ pœnam mirabatur, non pœnitentiam conveniebant, nedum interim præfert, quibus quidquid de veritas religionis christiana diserta in minus habuit, dogmate. Appendix loco confitebar avare, quam ex ratione A. 1717, non magistrorum academicum scilicet, habuit, in ratione nonnumquam, ego hominis ad vanam falsitatem ex explicatum pœnitentiam. Salvatoris perdoctus fuit, progrediamur, quas illa in tantum urbe per ædificium deinde tenere, dictatis tuendi. Certum ego omnibus satisfactio videbitur Cur Autor, dum christiano Athanasium, hominum tantum Deus & quod meritum nihil, dum Deum eorum eadem curam, non illi occurrit, non qui probabile, Deum fa-

pientiſſimum, ſanctiſſimum & optimum, qui homines creare voluit, & qui conſervat, non curare, ſive ab iis colatur, ſive ab iis ludibrio habeatur.

CORNELII VAN BYNKERSHOEK, JC. & Senatoris, Opuſculum quintum, de Captatoriis inſtitutionibus & ſextum de Legatis pœnæ nomine.

PRiſca Gens interpretum, ait Vir illuſtris in præfatione opuſculi V, partem ſcivit, partem ignoravit, quid rei eſſet *captatoria inſtitutio*. Sed ipſa Gloſſa omnibus palmam præripuit. Nemo tamen integre omnia, quæ huc ſpectant, explicavit & emendavit. Præmittamus autem hanc veluti regulam: nullas & inutiles eſſe inſtitutiones Captatorias; quia eſt contra bonos mores, ex calliditate & fallacia, & per machinationes doli, atque improbam ſimulationem benevolentiæ, inſtituere aliquem captioſe, i. e. ſub conditione reciprocæ inſtitutionis, adeoque ſub ſpe aucupii, & lucri ex aliena hereditate per hamum eliciendi.
c. 1. Ortum prohibitio illarum habet ex SCto quodam, *L. 70. L. 71. de hered. inſtit.* Conſules ignorantur. Seneca *Lib. 6 de Benef. c. 38*
2. notat Arruntium & Aterium, artem profeſſos captandorum teſtamentorum. Senecæ tamen Suilius, Senator & Advocatus, idem objecit. Tac. *Ann. L. 23, 42.* In Baſilicis *Lib. 35 T. 9 c. 70* captatoriæ inſtitutiones dicuntur *ἐνεδάσεις, αἱ χάριν ἀμειβόμεναι*. Et apud Harmenopulum *Lib. 5 Tit. 8.* Quum autem verbum *ἀμείβειν* ſit ambiguæ ſignificationis, non debuiſſe verti, *gratiam rependentes;* rependere enim gratiam licere, & eum viciſſim ſcribere heredem, qui me primum vero amore & ſincera voluntate ac bona fide ſcripſit: ſed *gratiam mutuantes, gratiam mutuam petentes, de futuro.* Ita de gratia futura intellexiſſe Cujacium: & allegare in hanc rem locum e Sophoclis Electra. Sed id duriuſculum eſſe. Gaji textum in *L. 64 de Legat. 1* paulo melius exprimere Baſilicos *Lib. XLIV Tit. 1 c. 20, αἱ χάριν ἀνταμείψεως γραφαὶ, ſcripturæ hoſtimenti ſive remunerationis gratia: ſere enim futurum reſpicere.* Textum Papiniani in *L. 70 de*
3. *hered.*

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Acred. infit. in interpositi Vir illustris, *inflantiam*, *quæ Capitaria fuit*, *tanta cupiditate*, *tam ac. que immisi affectionibus prosequimur*. Memoria X. II interpolata, *quæ tanta conditio conferitur ad alterius* [qui capitaria infantiam], i. e. tantam voluntatis fuit. Alib. *tanta inclinatione*, *& indulgentia*. Quæ vero & inutilia, qua in compagine, vitium est? Nostro interrogat Ed. 1. c. *dic, quo pro sen. feript. Aub.* uti contra L. Cornelium. Quæri ideas, an ii cognoscens infirmitio scripti aliquam interpositam, hæc autem fine, qui scribebat ea in libro illum, *nulla tamen ad ejus confirmationem*. Negat Noster, & adducitur Donellus. Deinde ex separatis valle conditionis illustris hæc dicebat Dialogi Lucianei contentum, Demonax & Diogenes, Cynicis & Diogenis. Quæri porro, an in nostra Paulli l. c. *pr. de herod. infirm.* recte legatur Mentor, an non? Et an apud Gratium interpretes, atque Hunnicum plures ita affectior Paulus? Interpositum Augustinus putabit, eorum Dadar in Hermogenianum, & fortia addimus. Remanebit autem, inter Noster, in Basilicis, periodo de Mentor in *Sch. pr. h.* Debuit Joseph Augustinus haud immerito scripsisse. Exposuit jam Vir illustris mentem Paulli l. c. *pr. & de herod. infirm.* cum veteribus interpretibus in *Sch. 7. & 8.* Ab enim non est exponentis, si nobiscum dicat: *quæ ea pars est ex Thesi Sententiarum inducta? quæ pars sententiæ nobis hæreditas?* Allatis varientis opinionibus exponebat conjecturalem esse interpretationem cum veterum Ed. 1. c. 6. & 7. 7. 8. Ruinarii, tum aliorum Eutropii, qui ex diversis locum discutiebant. Utrum ea referendum ad præcedentia, diffusa plurium perfectum fabularum, *proinde* Ed. Et hoc locum verba Paulli Ultima, *si talium voluntatem fe revitatur, defecto conditionum*, & veterum ab omnium etiam infirmitatem repetendo. At hoc pellit tabulas, testatorem, quod fieret imperio erit, hoc esse *exponentium*. Pergit Vir illustris ad Paulli quæ sententia l. c. *de herod. infirm.* Titius & Sempr. Videndum ille *infirmitio* esse, an cognitio: cum ea pars non hæredum *Sempronius* fuerit, an ex hæredis status aut publicorum interesse non esse & aequitatis. Reliquum Noster, *scriptum habuerit de substitutione* in parentem, non ab habente in furore. Sin fatetur, stet cognitio.

Quæ ipsa quidem ſi ſubſignum, tabulas teſtamenti tuæ fidei commiſerunt, & tempore illarum aperiendi. Caſum ſingulorum hominum Tritus vel Seius prius, quam ea ipſius poſtea ſe remuneraturus, mittere eſt ſingulis explicare, quippe tenet Labeonis de L. 116. §. 2. ad. de cond. & dem. vti ſum mouet Vir illuſtris, *vti indebiti & ignoti indicauit grauitatem, & eandem non ſentiens.* Quare cuique notum, ut idem ſententiæ ſuæ ſtatuat *temperamentum*, Paulo de Cadoin de L. 16. §. 1. ad. Trebell. *Quamuis Seruium & Labeonem, qui putant, ſi quis, quamuis remouendum teſtamentum (ut ſuprà) dixerit, non deferre ei, ſed illi mentitum eſſe, non grauius, quam ſi ad remouendum captatorem referatur.*

Interim, animi propoſitum ad concludum ultimum de LEGATIS POENÆ NOMINE. Nulla fere Juris Romani partitio Viris illuſtribus jam à pueris habeat magis familiarem, quam hæc ipſa. Cur enim vetus Jurisprudentia, quam ita Legis, cum omnibus conditionibus, quæ a mera voluntate pendent, ab hærede parendum ſit, eo cur non in pena ſpectata inolenti conditione quadam, oppoſitis multis, Mevio cedere, quibus tamen iidem tenerentur de ſuis, vti quisquam reperit, qui dignitas veterum Oratorum delendi, & Jurisprudentiæ corrigendi, ſtudium? Quæ ſane prior Auctor Legum *pœna* nomine apud veteres Auctores, & exempla, quæ ex eorum ſcriptis ratione impropriorum, ac ſæpe ſuperfluorum & nonni Jurisprudentiæ hoc parte quæcunque emit Interim, Iſidoro Cupiditatum reſtigatori probationibus Antonius Fa accuſſem. Subitum tamen diu ante annos hos ſe- mum vidiſſe, à ſub. L. de Legat. Alius tamen interpretis in Iſidi Pandectis adhuc deprimebatur, approbatus quidem etiam penas hi tum in hereditibus non in Legatis, ex re- tere eiam Jurisprudentia, donec Imperator Justinianus Leui omne C. de his quæ pœn. nom. relinqu. Eruditum non tentari argumentum hoc, quem in eadem ſibi ſua Antecedit regi- enim dignoſcitur, ad L. ult. C. de his quæ pœn. nom. relinqu. Jurisprudentiæ ſenſum exhauſtiſſe. Hi ſunt, qui Jurisconſulti exceſſerunt. Penæ cauſa in primo legati, quod con-

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mus, nullum hactenus casu reliquisse, ut Ulpianus Tit. 24. §. 27. & primo loco Nunc & vitæ nostræ parum accedat. L. 39. de rit. nupt. L. 30. de R. J. C. Scribendi propositi, dum tempus, insigne Imperator d. §. 28. jure fecisset Pandectarum. Intelligunt autem hoc additamento interpretem de jure antehac facto, & Francisci Balduini comicio, dissidium præstitum quandam venustiorem juris observationem, quo quamvis legata donationesque, nisi certo testatorum Imperatorum vita posita deberent. Patres hoc primo anno nostræ ætatis agunt videnti. Sed alia quo- 3
que consulta, quæ ad Veteres Juris Romani leges hic non tractabo, & dubitandum fuit, obiterne Vir illustris. Theophilus, scripturus ad §. 28. hoc primo anno nostræ ætatis, hæc ad illustrandum eo §. 28. fragmentum & indicialiter pertinere ad legata prætor nominis, etiam ea contra Imperatorem. Multum interesse hæc conditionis & personæ. Nec penitus ideo ad legatum, quæ ad ultimum elogium, pertinere. Nequeunte hæc Juris Romani perfectionem ex fola textuali affirmandum & comprehendi verborum. Et facile illas differentes reflexiones ad ultimum elogium, & legatum ideo esse Juris prætorii & simplicis. Si interfuit testatoris vel legatarii vel alterius cujusquam, quod ad ultimum vocetur elogium, quod ad mille interim non facit legatum posse, vel posse, & tenuis, quia utile est, contra Imperatorem. Et ideo, ut dixi, non quæstio ideo dissimilis ad legatum prius esse? Theophilus primo loco quæque quæ ultimum elogium competere haberem, ut facias ad magis vel non facias. Nam & hæc genus legati, vel ad Capitulum ejusdem rei non dissimilem facere, Semper non Centumviros: vel ad Capitula rerum, vel Materiæ saltus Juris Consul. Adjicimus hæc conditione in mandum prorsus, nec tantum facilem legatum prius. Tertius hoc fa- 4
cit noscatur definiri. L. 80. §. de furti. Idcirco quid facilem, facilem, non ad ultimum elogium, legatum. Hæc omnia nunc ex eventu Scientiæ veteribus in Pandectis. Ulpianus tam ordinatus? Tit. XXIV. 27. vero de legatum pertinet. Malim Vir illustris, non de legatum pertinere, vel, ut legatum non pertinere. Pertinet quæstio, & Libri ad materiæ, & de hæred. infti. Nunc tamen differre pronuntiat Vir illustris

Iuramentum istum, dignum prae effigiandi in patria re, Romuli prae patrum titulis vel proceres dantem, adeoque immixtum & nullum, ne mediocriter quidem, peculiare vel illo quae tribuit Regia auctoritas effe, quod ea omnibus in hereditatibus permanent. Hactenus enim ex de concessi patres, quod ad Legem, quae ad Senatus consulta pertinet, nil alimenta negotiis pe-
e. f. rentibus, nil filiam accedit, & quae huc familiae, decimo quinto Titio. Maxime enim his labori ac concurrit manus pertinet, & vindicia, & delegatae cuncta nihil Regiae. Hinc aut contra legem, aut quae legis viam celebrant. Sed & ex multitudine omnia bonos decreta interest, dicit, dicit, Ecclesiae, aut hisumodi, quae praeteres improbationem, atque impedire fines, & de jurantes, absque nullius consensu. L. 8. tit. 1. L. de condit. inst. Ratio prohibitionis ejus aliam, & Templo, fides & vera eft Noftra, quod eximiam fuisse praedicatum. Tum ex Indice sub Gloria eft vero sub Indulgentia, aliis ex eft absque, hemodiernis & vera amicitia erga legem. Quae, & ibi hereditatis. Et odio omnis fit pro Ecclesiae, & ita tradita. Ita patris Deo non. Tribunitium valuisse non haud videri juris nostri autorem, ad contendendum, & Ecclesiae, & etiam eruta non fanctis, & caedes, id ipsum veteres jure omnibus, & ita non casum, certe plurimum. Ita ejus haec Ecclesiae, & L. 17. de Legat. collatorum erat. L. 2. de rel. ad exhib. L. 71. § pen. de Legat. 1. 17. pr. & ff. D. L. quae ff. quae ad Ecclesiae, ad. Cumque de Legat. & fideicommiss. Sin ipsum enim pondi te cumulo exaedificatum, cum hic, quae praemia vix videtur, quamque fit ad. L. de Legat. translatae. Quod unde proprio loco afferuit, etiam & quo fortasse: hoc non, & filium Iam Titio in matrimonio celebrarent, aut non, hoc dicere autem datis, & hereditate si in tanta latitudine loquimur, consequam fint legatum patre Ecclesiae, inquo adeo, unum. Utrumque enim conditio potuit eft, & homini & interdum quod ex praesentem & constitutionibus quibusdam ad Ecclesiae in Titio rubens, an Titius indigna magna illum fit, & ipfis judicandum. De his quoque ibidem interpretem, & enim ita L. 2. de ipse pro, cum, Semplon Legat. pulsi, aut

nem nullus unquam, dicit Liuius, *ex S. C. se dimittit, & domum abit.* Sed hoc violatum potius, ut non licet semper violabit mihere. Quæritur enim in Lege 3. *de Senat. cuiusmodi, & quibus non magistratu. Actio, quæ pœnam postulat, Reum ad obeundum & exhibendum, Iudicium, Lex 6. cap. 3. Valerio Maximo, & 2. c. 10 Sen. Scen. Nero*, non potuit facit alio inuenire exemplum, quod ita habuerit, ex quo erat grani natus. Sinat, Liuius, & tuitior Iosephi, *Iosephus*, *Nero* *Sabinum* *Sabinum* *Sabinum

& *Epist. 85.* Hadriano tribuitur laus prima ab Ulpiano *in L. 1pr. si quis aliqu. testar. prohib.* ubi captari dicitur etiam legitima hereditas. Diocletianus & Maximianus anteriorem prohibitionem præsupponunt in *L. 25 C. de transact.* Domitianus etiam,
C. 2. cujus ætate Scripsit Quintilianus, *declam. 325.* Criminatio Suilii parum nocuit Senecæ; damnabatur enim adempta bonorum parte & in insulas Baleares pellebatur, utpote pridem venalis & ferox animi, etiam extrema senecta. Eidem Suilii prævaricatio & perfidia plane venalis notatur *Ann. XI, 5.* Dio Cassius contra nihil tale de Seneca *f. 752.* Xiphilinus autem, cum nihil omitteret, hoc tamen de testamentis captandis non objecit. Et cum ad alia respondisset Seneca *de Vita beata*, hanc calumniam ne tetigit. Mea sententia ἀμείβεσθαι apud JCtos in hac doctrina non est ambiguæ significationis, neque accipitur de gratia futura compensanda. Apud Sophoclem Electra *v. 33, 34.* chorum fœminarum, ipsi optime cupientium & consolantium eam, alloquitur, ὦ παντόθεν φιλότητος ἀμειβόμενον χάριν, *O, quam multifariam amicitiam mihi rependitis, ac velut mecum permutatis.* Scholiastes, *Φίλη γὰρ καὶ αὕτη ἦν τούτων, nam & ipsa fuerat amica earum antea; amicorum enim communio & permutatio est inter se.* De compensatione autem præteriti eadem Electra *v. 574,* ὡς πατρὶ ἀντίξαθμον τῷ θηρὸς, ἐκδύσει τὴν ἐδίδε κόρην, *donec pater pro compensatione mactatæ feræ, suam mactaret filiam.* Par est ratio in textu Gaji. ἀνταμοιβὴς enim est permutatio duarum rerum præsentium. Fabrotus ipse vertit, *scripturæ, remunerationis aut compensationis gratia factæ.* Quæ fiare non possunt cum captatoriis de futuro, neque cum versione Cujacii, *repensatio beneficii ante beneficium.* Graci interpretes poterant appellare ἔνσασιν ἀγωγευόσαν, δολεάζεσαν, θηρευτικὴν vel θηρευτικὴν, ἐξευτικὴν, *institutionem venatoriam*, quæ fit τῆς θήρας χάριν, aucupii gratia & per escam. Martialis 6, 63 *munera magna—sed misit in hamo.* Lapsi autem sunt Græci etiam alibi, & titulum 54 Libr. 60 inscribunt περὶ παραγγελῶν, ubi tamen agitur de *interdictis aqua & igne*, non de *interdictis prætoris*, Lib. 58 Tit. 14. Melius iidem Lib. XI T. 2 c. 42: διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι τοῦτο τὸ σύμφωνον θηρεύειν τῆς

τῆς ἐσομένης κληρονομίας ἕνεκεν, *captandæ hereditatis futuræ causa. L. 25 C. de transact.* Captationis verbum in *L. 70 de hered. instit.* generalius est; etiam de captione licita usurpatum Ulpiano *L. 1 pr. si quis aliqu. testar. prob.* de eo scil. qui satagit, ne sibi ex faucibus eripiatur hereditas legitima. c. 3.

Secretum voluntatis nostræ opponitur hic testamentis mutuis, quæ de præsenti fiunt simul. Institutiones enim captatoriæ pendent adhuc a conditione voluntatis nostræ, an captatorem velimus similiter instituere, nec ne. Et quia voluntas illa nostra adhuc incognita est captanti, conditio institutionis suæ dicitur conferri hactenus in secretum nostræ, ceu alienæ, voluntatis. Ratio Donelli non movet. Si enim conflare potest, testatorem captantem simulato officio & non bona fide provocare voluntatem meam ad mutuam illius institutionem, conditio hæc hamata non est amplius tacita. Nec movet, animum illius non obstrinxisse me ad illam: nam ne tunc quidem obstringit ac cogit me, si hamo adhuc apertius fuisset usus. In priori Dialogo Luciani Cnemo omni studio ac consulto proferebat testamentum suum non bona fide conditum ἐς τὸ φανερόν, ut Hermolaus invitaretur ad similem ardorem ac zelum captationis. Scripserat etiam Hermolaus testamentum reciproce, sed cum illud non publicaret, putabat Cnemon, jam captum eum esse: post obitum autem Cnemonis instar lupi cujusdam hamum ipsum cum esca, i. e. omnia bona ad se rapiebat Hermolaus; plane contra intentionem legis. Ex captando fiebat captator & ex decipiendo deceptor: nulla ergo erat & inutilis scriptura Cnemonis: utrobique enim fuberat amor non verus nec sincera voluntas, sed mera simulatio & improba captio, quæ pulchre exequitur Noster *c. X p. 341.* De altero Dialogo idem dicendum. Hic enim aperte captabat uterque alterum mala fide; nec allegari poterat secretum alienæ voluntatis, quum utriusque testamentum, turpi conditione nixum, publice prostaret, atque miris cavillis laudandi, quæ pessimas conditiones mentis involvunt ac produnt, atque omnem benevolentiam genuinam ejusque remunerationem excludunt, inter se certarent, ὑπερβαλλόμενοι τῇ κολακείᾳ. Credo, nil peccasse Ant. Augustinum. 4. 5.

6 & 7. *Mendosus*, inquit, *est liber Harmenopuli in verbo* Παῦλος, *& in verbo* ἔβδομαι. *Alterum enim*, (Παῦλος) *deest, alterum additum est.* Utique ergo voluit, Παῦλος addi n, 5. Additumque est in Editione Dionys. Gothofredi 1587, qua utor: & ibidem omittitur ἔβδομαι, intellectum sub δὲ, pro ἀλλὰ. Neque mendose apud Paulum scriptum est *Mevius*. Non poterat enim in hoc principio aliquid præmittere de captione in alterius personam directa, quia nulla hic est captio. Papinianus dixerat *L. 70* de captatoriis. Commode Paulus *L. 71 pr. illæ autem tales non sunt, ubi institutio non est collata in secretum, meæ voluntatis*, quid de futuro velim vel non velim. In exemplo poterat dicere, ex ea parte *meus* heres esto, quod fecere Basilici in L. το ἴσως μὲ γλυκονόμος. Fabrotus omisit *meus*. Poterat etiam simpliciter, *heres esto*, sicut §. 1, potuit tamen & personam mutare, quod fecere Basilici iterum. Mevius enim nominatur contemplatione Titii, ejus forte filius vel nepos. Porro sicut institutio, quæ non in testatoris, sed aliam personam confertur, non ideo fit captatoria, *pr. h.* ita institutio, quæ in aliam personam dirigitur, potest utique fieri captiosa. Utrobique enim persona ista
8. est conjuncta & cara. § 1 *b. Recitassem*, & *Recitavero* indicat sane præteritum cum aliquo tractu; sed habet simul significationem futuro coalitam, etiam apud Grammaticos, & vocatur a Varrone *futurum exactum*. Plura Vossius *de Analog. L. 3 c. 13, 15.* Apud Gellium *L. 17 c. 7.* Scævola dicebat, hoc verbo, *quod subreptum erit*, non minus præteritum tempus ostendi quam futurum in Lege veteri Atinia. Sic & Paulus ad conditionem futuram respicere potuit, quasi dictum esset: *inanis esto Sempronii institutio, si non ipse ego (L. 38 §. 7 de pœnis) recitavi testamentum Titii cum illius institutione*, a qua conditione pendebat mea tota institutio. Eludere enim Titium non poterat aptius, quam invento hoc schemate. Dispar est sensus *L. 1 de his, quæ pro non script. hab.* Oblata enim hæc institutio, sed & rejecta fuit statim a Titio, ceu captiosa, atque indigna,
9. cujus mentio fieret in ipsius testamento. Mens Pomponii hic & ubique suprema lex esto: ad eam enim perpetim respiciendum potius, quam ad apices Grammaticorum. Mens illius

inda-

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indagatur ex cohærentia teſtamentorum. Idem ait Marcianus *L. 2 de his quæ pœn. cauſa relinqu. Ex voluntate defuncti apparere, an pœna ſit, an conditio.* Non morabimur igitur, utrum ab *habuero*, an *habuerim*. Nam & tempora in *rim, ris, rit*, perinde ut in *ro*, nunc deſignant ſimpliciter rem præteritam, nunc habent ſignificationem futuri exacti. Exempla iterum apud Voſſ. *Lib. 3 c. 15.* Tum vero certum eſt, eo tempore, quo ſcribebat teſtator verba hujus teſtamenti, in *L. 81 §. 1 & L. 29 d. t.* eum nondum recitaſſe teſtamentum Titii, (alias non ſequeretur ſtatim, *nullam ſecutam recitationem*;) neque accurate cognitum habuiſſe, quanta ex parte Titius & Sejus inſtituiſſent ipſum; alias eam partem non ſuſpendiſſet usque ad publicationem teſtamentorum. Analyſis igitur inſtitutionis fit demum poſt mortem, & eo usque eſt in pendenti. Labeo præſupponit in *L. 20. §. ult. de condit. inſtitut.* Cajum inſtitutum a Titio fuiſſe bona fide, ſed gradu forte ſecundo vel tertio, aut ei legaſſe pro viribus patrimonii tenuiſſimi centum, Titium vero a Cajo deinde ex generoſo affectu inſtitutum primo gradu & ex aſſe, aut ei legaſſe mille; Reſpondit: ſufficere, dummodo aliquo gradu id factum comprobetur tabulis Titii, & vel tantillum Cajo legatum eſſet. Mens enim Caji non fuit alia. Caput 10 habet quædam miſcellanea. Ultimo capite recenſentur ſententiæ aliorum Interpretum, antiquiorum & recentiorum. Paulum de Caſtro laudat Noſter, & reſpondet ad dubitationem ejusdem. *Aliud eſt, ſi in futurum collata ſit conditio*, & quæ ſequuntur. Ea quomodo ſuccincte cohæreant cum iis, quæ traduntur *c. X p. 341, nullam eſſe utriusque ſcripturam captantis & captati*, ſimul & pari paſſu, eruditi lectoris relinquamus indagini. c. II.

In argumento de LEGATIS POENÆ NOMINE deſituimur præter textum Sabini & reſcriptum Antonini Pii, etiam reſcripto D. Severi & Antonini, cujus fit mentio in *L. 2 de his quæ pœn. cauſ. rel.* Si ex uſu artis loquimur, fatendum, legata *pœnæ nomine* non definiri accurate & integre, ne quidem hic a Juſtiniano, collatis veterum fragmentis. Non enim omnis conditio coercens heredem, facit legatum pœnæ nomine, nec inu- c. I.

inutile. Bene sentiunt, qui de jure etiam ante Pandectas loquuntur; sed inexplicabile illud nullibi evolvunt. Adacti autem sunt ad istam rationem dicendi; quia videbant, non aliter conciliari posse textus Pandectarum, per varia ἐμβλήματα, non ἐμβλεμματα, accommodatos ad jus recentius. Noster contra felicissimo ingenio eluctatus, omnia illa, quæ hic occurrere videbantur dubia, secure prænavigavit. Vocabulum τιμωρίας, Theophilo usurpatum, rem quodammodo intricavit: neque enim pertinet hic ad usum artis, sed ad locutiones populares & criminales. Hinc τιμωρία κεφαλικὴ, & κεφαλικὰς τιμωρεῖσθαι, Harmenopulo 1, 4, 28 & 3, 5, 95. Rectius Theophilus ipse vocat χρηματικὴν ποινὴν, quæ cogit heredem aliquid facere, καὶ παρὰ σκοπὸν, Jacobus Curtius, *vel contra animum suum.* Potius ad mentem testatoris referas; heres cogitur facere, etsi ad scopum intentionemque testatoris non collineet, vel penetret, sed inde aberret. Ποινὴν habent etiam veteres glossæ Juris. Atque iterum Theophilus, τὸ πένας νόμιμε ληγάτον. Sic enim plane distinguitur vocabulum artis ab usu vulgi. Harmenopulus etiam πρόσιμον τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν συναλλαττόντως συμφωνίας καὶ ἀρεσκείας de V. S. 42. Popularius porro loquitur Ulpianus Tit. XXIV, 17: *Pœnæ causa legatur hoc modo, si filiam tuam in matrimonio Titio collocaveris, X millia Sejo dato.* Neque enim hoc est legatum pœnæ, nec inutile. Quidni testator, filiæ heredis consultum volens, invitet eo modo heredem ad nuptias cum alio, quam Titio? Libertatem ergo adhuc habet heres, collocandi Titio vel non, *non ut legatum pertineat.* Nam non aufertur ei, metu pœnæ, libertas eligendi matrimonii, sed ad testamentum certa lege tantum invitatur. Papinianus *L. 71 §. 1 de condit. & demonstr.* Ita *m* pro *n* monstrat mentem Ulpiani. Conditio hæc coercens non facit legatum inutile: neque adeo sit legatum pœnæ. Contra non valet institutio, si *Mevius voluerit*, Sempronius heres esto. L. 68 *de hered. instit.* Nam satis constanter veteres decreverunt, testamentorum jura ipsa per se firma esse oportere, ait Gajus *L. 32 pr. d. t.* non ex alieno arbitrio pendere. Voluntas defuncti regit conditiones, non voluntas aliena. *L. 19 pr. de condit. & demonstr.*

c. 2.

3.

Per-

Perſpicue idem dixit Marcianus, *ex voluntate defuncti apparet*, an pœna, an conditio ſit, an translatio. Quia voluntas teſtatoris hæc inter ſe ſeparat. *L. 2 de his quæ pœnæ cauſa relinqu.* Dubium non eſt, Theophilum integrum habuiſſe Africani librum illum quæſtionum, e quo ſumpta eſt *L. 1* noſtra: certe integrum Africani locum illum, unde fragmentum noſtrum decerptum. Si vidit Theophilus igitur ibi τὸ *illicite vel probroſe*, qui potuit omittere promptum illum & nobiſcum natum λογισμὸν, & ſubſtituere aliam, tanto anteceſſore & in jure veterum verſatiſſimo indignam ratiunculam? *Lex improbat, inquit, odit legatum, quod in arbitrio heredis poſitum eſt.* Atqui omnes illæ conditiones, de quibus actum c. 3, erant in arbitrio, & parendum iis tamen eſt. Legiſſem, inſerta negativa, τὸ ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπ' ἀποκείμενον, quod *non* eſt in arbitrio viri boni poſitum. Sed vel ſic corrigenda eſſent etiam reliqua, quæ ſequuntur. Altera ratio Theophili utique ſtringit cauſam. Sumpta eſt ex Gloſſis verborum Juris, λεγάτον ἐξὶ δωρεὰ — εἰς ὀφλοῦσιν ἀγάπης, ἵνα ὁ λαβὼν αὐτὸ, ἀνάμνησιν ἔχῃ τοῦ τελευτήσαντος. Omitterem ἢ κληρονομίας, ſed ſupple ex Harmenopulo ἢ κοδικὸς λόγου κληρονομίας. Firmat nunc λογισμὸν Theophili Pomponius in *L. 54 pr. de Legat. 1: quæ legata denotandi magis legatarii gratia ſcribuntur, & odio ſcribentis, pro non ſcriptis habentur.* Quæ verba ſi in mente habuiſſet Africanus, tuto omitti poſſet τὸ *illicite vel probroſe, & talem.* Ac tota hæc lis eſſet compoſita, ſalva in reliquis Juſtiniani conſtitutione. *L. un. C. cod.* Nihil enim ibi de odio vel teſtatoris vel heredis erga legatarium. Ad c. 5 addo, conditionem poſſe etiam eſſe plane indifferentem, & tamen ei parendum, per ea, quæ dicta ſunt c. 3. Nam & hic licet teſtanti, pro implenda ſua voluntate, præcipere pecunias Titio dari, ſi minus diſpoſitionibus ſuis pareretur. Exemplum legati de ſervo longe pejus priori videbatur Noſtro, ac plane novum, & ex penu Triboniani profectum. Ulpianum *Tit. 24, 17* illud non habere, parum efficit; unico enim contentus erat. An nec quisquam veterum id habeat alius, grandius poſtulatum. Si jubeat teſtator alienare Stichum ſibi ſuſpectum, utique de eo hic noluit cogitari a nobis Tri-

c. 4.

5.

6.

bonianus. Si jubeat non alienare ſervum *ſtudendi cauſa* alio translatum, (de quo Paulus *Lib. 3 Tit. 6 §. 52*) decem aureorum legatum, Titio dandum, jure Pandectarum certe nunquam fuit in dubio, ſecundum ea, quæ ſupra vidimus. Juſtinianus autem eum noſſet, ambiguum ſaltem tunc fuiſſe vocabulum *pœnæ* & nunc populariter, nunc technice uſurpatum, de iis etiam legatis egit hic, quæ etſi non ſint vere, videntur tamen eſſe pœnæ cauſa facta; quia pœnam adjectam habeant. Nullam manumiſſionem ſervi in teſtamento neque juberi recte poſſe neque prohiberi, itidem non putem dixiſſe Tribonianum. Id enim pugnaret cum Gajo *Lib. 1 Tit. 1 & 2* & Paulo *4, 14* multis modis,
c. 7. *add. Collat. LL. Moſ. & Rom. 3, 3.* Alibi etiam veſtigia occurrunt, Triboniano placuiſſe, ut Principem ſuum plusquam alios ſapere intelligeremus. Nam & D. Auguſtum ſuperare eum contendebat. *§. ult. I. de fideicommiſſ.* Quumque legata quædam pœnæ nomine ne Principes quidem agnoſcere vellent, cum poſſent, cogitandum eſt, an impune tunc licuerit teſtatoribus ſcribere, *heres meus X millia dato Principi*, niſi patriam prodiderit, niſi filium Principis vel Auguſtam occiderit, niſi crimen læſæ Majeſtatis commiſerit hoc vel illud. Quod ceu durum nemini in mentem venerit. Ex plurimis igitur Principalibus illis Conſtitutionibus fragmenta ſaltem quædam adhuc ſupereſſe optaremus. Ac tutius eſt, abſtinentiam illam Principum intelligi de caſibus capite 3 commemoratis, quibus adhuc poterant legata agnoſci. Contra Principem autem utique ne cogitandum quidem. Si agnoſci poſſet ab ipſo legatum infame, res ipſa heredi injuncta etiam non eſſet amplius illicita, nec probroſa, nec legibus interdicta, ſed plane poſſibilis: quod iterum repugnat.

ONUPHRII BONFIGLI DISSERTATIONES de Plica Polonica, de Peſte ac ejus Contagio, & de abuſu in Cura Febrium putridarum ac malignarum.

Cracoviæ, typis Franciſci Cezary, 1720, 8. Plag. 8.

Diver-

Diverso tempore Dissertationes hæ a clarissimo Bonfigli, Medico per totam Poloniam famigeratissimo, natione Italo, conscriptæ, nunc vero conjunctim luci publicæ expositæ sunt. Quod primam dissertationem de Plica Polonica attinet, cum inter veteres Medicos præter Herculem Saxonia, Thomam Minadoum, Rodericum a Fonseca, & Danielem Sennertum, eam nullus explicuerit, de ejus vanitate Davissonus contenderit, ac inter recentiores Christianus de Helwich in Historia morborum Vratislaviensium veritatem vindicaverit, operæ pretium se facturum judicavit Noster, quid in Polonia, ubi maxime endemius existit Plica morbus, proprio sensu & praxi de ea sibi comparaverit, exponere. Plica scilicet ex Autoris mente, quanquam in Lithuania, Russia rubra, & Tartaria minore, ubi non solum ad humanum genus, sed etiam ad sues, canes, equos & alia bruta diffunditur, in Hungaria, aliisque terrarum locis observetur, Polonica tamen dicitur, quia nullibi tam fœcunde propagatur, nec indolis tam malignæ tyrannidem exercet suam, quam in Polonia: ubi quousque intacta religiose servatur, ac vegeta, corpus incolume a symptomatibus præservat; sin vero aut pectendo irritetur, aut tondeatur, subjectæ partes, in quas causa morbifica deponitur, periclitantur. Distinguenda autem est sincera Plica ab imaginaria; plebs enim rusticorum impura caput plectere nescia, cum in gramine sæpe degat, inter asperas herbas intricat capillos, quorum retortæ extremitates naturaliter intersecari variosque nodos formare debent; hinc ubi illius implicationis principia observant, germen veræ plicæ ad salutem pullulasse putantes, diligenter colunt, ut in fœdum & Medusæ simile ornamentum excrescat. Alii, dum difficili quadam vel longa infirmitudine vexantur, ipsam a Plica foveri suspicantur, & quia tunc caput pectere cessant, & lotionibus ex decocto brancæ ursinæ cum lupulo & musco terrestri utuntur, aut vino oleoque inungunt, quousque emplastrati crines consulto conglutinentur, arte tricas efficiunt, ut satisfaciant opinioni, morbum ad extra alliciendi, qui secum omnem causam e corpore asportet. Hoc tamen veram inter & imaginariam Plicam discriminis intercedit, quod legitima semper viscido quodam humore madida

sit, præcipue in stipite; & ubi immediate implantatur, turgidiusculos foveat capillos, ac statim e cute prosilirens mirabiles intersectiones inchoet, gravemque spiret odorem; cum vicissim in spuria, ab impuritate procedente, palæ, vel similia aliena simul cum crinibus intricata utplurimum abscondantur, sieque non in caudice, sed potius in medio & circa extremitatem complicatio subsistat, atque capilli naturalem temperiem proportionemque non amiserint. Legitima igitur Plica erit pilorum, utplurimum capitis, irregularis complicatio, vel tricis funiculorum ad instar productis, vel ad galeri formam super calvariam compressis, propter ipsorum alimentum dyscrasia peculiari alteratum a communi potissimum regionis dispositione. Quodsi ergo in vera Plica salia oleosa minus volatilisata sed alperam visciditatem adepta in bulbis capillorum conveniant, ac inde per tubulos subintrent ad illam usque distantiam, quæ latiorem locum penetrationi concedit, ad extrema vero angustiora propter crassitiem pervenire non possint, rerardantur in via, & prope stipitem cum majori concursu subsistentia, canalem in latum taliter extendunt, ut dilatatum capillorum fissile corpus tandem cum rima crepare faciant, unde resinosus liquor, haud secus ac ex arbore fauciata, emanat, qui cor binatus cum illo ex cutaneis poris exiliente præ copia adaugetur. Extrema interim capillorum pars a subtili consuetæ irradiatione non satis refocillata, paulatim extenuata exsiccatur. Atque hæc sunt Plicæ primordia, quæ a capillis incipit simul agglutinatis in immediato limite capitis, dum eorum retortæ cuspides adhuc a pileo vel jacendo compressæ, ut una cum stipitis viscediate adhæreant, illuc admoventur, & duplicantur, inter quorum intersitia multiplices aliæ intersectiones insinuatæ variis nodis intricantur. Augmenti præbent modum veteres capilli, quia radice foecdentes cum plicatu concatenati semper retinentur, & relictis bulbis, virtutem nova emittendi germina non amittunt, quæ tenellula vix foras exilientia inter adultorum tenacem transsudationem agglutinantur, & quia ex cute excrescendo adhærentem extremitatem elongare nequeunt, sed corpus contorquere debent in ar-

arcum, cum aliis continuo succedentibus irregulariter intermissi deformibus & spurcissimis connectuntur tricis. Remotam Plicæ causam rejicit Autor Clariss. in abundantes particulas sulphureas cum salibus volatilibus non rite digestas nec subtilisatas, sed in asperam & rancidam visciditatem ad instar olei amurcæ concretas. Ab hujusmodi enim humorum dyscrasia, fixam & continuam fovente mineram, heterogeneum illud, quoties ad fermentationis gradum exaltatur, toties sub capitis cutem utplurimum deponitur, & in capillorum radices penetrando successive foras amandatur. Sin amurca plicosa intro retinеatur, vel ob internam fermentationem minus attenuatam, nec satis concocta heterogenea expellentem, vel ob extrinsecam excisionem, quæ aeri causam præbeat condensandi affluentem humorem, ad extrema relictorum crinium oscula, tunc rancidus sanguis evadere solet, qui vel effervescendo vel aspere circulando modo has modo illas excitat turbas, quantas diversa particularum heterogenearum combinatio in dissimilibus temperamentis commovere potest. Talia morborum fermenta, quæ semel in sanguine radicata multiplicativam virtutem pollident, eo difficilius de toto supprimuntur, imo non tantum cum seminali spiritu patris vel nutrimento materno specificum idearum ordinem retinentibus, in filiorum hæreditatem transfunduntur, verum etiam expansiva eadem efficacia per contactum pilei aut pectinis a plicoso tractati sano capiti communicantur. Ubi autem nullus contactus neque hæreditaria infectio conjecturæ, nullam aliam procatarcticam causam dignoscere potest Clariss. Bonfigli, quam specificam aquam in hac singulari regione, crassam licet & pinguedine refertam. In terræ Poloniæ enim visceribus oleosam materiam foveri, ex bituminibus, & petrolei scaturiginibus, fontibus, thermis, ac mineris sulphureis atque montibus ignivomis, in multis locis patentibus, deducit. Cum autem hactenus Plica, quia raro aut difficulter sanatur, inter morbos incurabiles reputata, & quia paucis & inefficacibus fulta est remediis, soli etiam prognostico quasi desperate relicta fuerit, pietate sincera ductus Autor veram ejus medelam submistrare non dubitavit. Quoniam macula sanguinis oleosa sta-

tim & facile deleri nequit, ideo placidis & appropriatis abſtergentibus prius eadem præparari debet, quam purgantia lenia, balnea, ſanguinem purificantia ſpecifica adhibeantur, qualia hic variis ſub formis commendata leguntur. Hisque præmiſſis Plica tuto abſcindi & caput abradum ſemel quotidie ablui poteſt ſpiritu vini aut frumenti rectificato, vel cum lixivio communi, in quo foliaſa ponariæ, parietariæ, radix cyclaminis, & ſemina ſtaphiſagriæ fuerunt incocta. Quæ lotio non eſt dimittenda, quousque capillos excretos pectine poſſimus colere; imo mox a principio eadem conducet, dum Plicam a contagio timeamus. Et ne ullus remaneat ſcrupulus retentæ reliquiæ, canterium in brachio ſaltem ad tempus aperiatur. Contra inveteratam vero crudeliori ſymptomatum ſyndrome ſævientem Plicam magis aptum & efficacius non datur remedium, quam ſuffumigium cinnabaris artificialis: dum enim hæc accenditur, mercurius minerale ſulphur, a quo fixabatur, relinquit, & in corporis poros penetrans novam ſanguinis ſulphuream rancidiratem amplectitur, quam ſimul raptam placide cum ſudoribus extrahit, absque ullo ſalivationis diſcrimine, dummodo tali methodo adminiſtretur ſuffumigatio, qualis ab Autore deſcribitur. Sed quoniam plurimi inveniuntur, qui timent, ne Plicam contrahant, aut jam contraxiſſe ſuſpicantur, præſervativam & incipientis morbi eradicativam eſſentiam commendat, atque pro aquæ correctione in qualibet ejus olla pauxillum turionum ſeu ſtrobilorum pineaſtri vel abietis bullire jubet, divitibusque ſingulis potibus parum de ſpiritu vini aniſato vel de pulvere quodam compoſito addere commendat.

In ſecunda Diſſertatione Clariſſimus Bonfigli peſtem definit per morbum endemicum, vehementiſſime acutum, maligniſſimum, & contagioſum, præcipitanter ex uno populo plurimos afficientem, quorum plerosque interficit, & ſæpius intra quatriduum; ejusque cauſam procatarcticam acidum eſſe nitro-aereum langueſcens, a denſo miaſmatis extranei concurſu ſubjugatum, dicit. Sive igitur a planetarum influxu inter ſe oppoſitorum, ſive a putridis effluviis vel mineris venenoſis

aeris

aeris syſtema pervertatur, certum tamen eſſe putat, corpuſcula, quæ aeris balſamicam conſtitutionem in peſtilentem pervertunt, alia eſſe non poſſe, quam ſulphurea, cum ſpiritu alcalico corroſivo ad putrefactionis gradum digeſta, & taliter exaltata, ut arſenici volatilis ſuperent indolem. Peſtis enim formalitas conſiſtit in motu tam inteſtino quam locali ſpirituum vitalium ſpecifica putredinali alteratione perturbato ab alcali urinoſo, ſulphur pingue ſanguinis diſſolvente, & vinculum ejusdem balſamicum corrumpente, poſt acidi nitri volatilis depreſſionem. Inter phænomena, quæ in Polonica peſte occurrebant, obſervavit Autor in primo morbi inſultu faciem inflammatam, & oculos igneos, ſummam laſſitudinem, vomitum, cephalalgiam, & viſcerum ardorem, dum exteriora frigida convellebantur; deinde maximas anxietates, conſtrictivum cordis dolorem, deliquia, ſingultum, phrenitidem, petechias utplurimum ſolito latiores, lupini granum æquiparantes, maculas per cutem late extenſas vibicum inſtar livescentes, bubones, & carbunculos. Quemadmodum igitur Autor Clariſſimus, ut alia, quæ prognoſin concernunt, nunc præteream, multiplici exemplo comprobatum refert, illos, qui cauterii aut habitualis ulceris aut hæmorrhoidum expurgatione fruebantur, vel ſcabie, aut morbo venereo, (propter acidum, etſi vitioſum, iſtis morbis prædominans) veneno peſtis rarius fuiſſe obnoxios; ita, ut a peſte præſerventur homines, æthereum acidum, tam aeris quam ſpirituum vitalium præcipuum conſtituens, in ſtatu ſuo naturali conſervare ejusque inimicas diſpoſitiones removere jubet. Præter munditiem igitur, annonam boni nutrimenti & laudabilem diætam, ignem luculentum, nitroſum, ſulphuris ſuffumigia, aceti vaporem & odorem, interne Elyxir Proprietatis cum ſpiritu ſulphuris paratum commendat; ſuffitus vero ex lignis odoriferis, reſinis, aromatibus, fumum Nicotianæ per tubum hauſtum, Theriacam, Mithridatium, & ſimilia, tanquam noxia: ſcuta, ſacculos, odorata, & plurima periapta ac amuleta ex bufonibus, arſenico & mercurio paranda, ceu ſuperſtitioſa damnat. In curandis tamen ægris theriacalia quidem, ſed cum acidulato liquore diſſoluta, aſſ

aſt in phlogoſibus, excandeſcentiis, nimiis hæmorrhagiis, & ſudoribus colliquativis caute, adhibenda permittit; venæ ſectionem vero & purgantia exulare jubet, in humorum tamen turgeſcentia & plenitudine ſtomachi emeticum ex croco metallorum ſtatim a principio conducere putat. Qua ratione vero acidum vitæ volatile ſuſcitari, & per ſudores id, quod vel corruptum, vel corruptioni proximum eſt, expelli debeat, ſymptomatibusque occurrendum ſit, variis adjectis formulis docet.

In ultima Diſſertatione, ubi de abuſu circa curam putridarum malignarumque febrium agit, eos taxat, qui in principio iſtorum morborum purgantia propinant, qui in augmento venam aperiunt, qui in ſtatu frictionibus ægros, cucurbitulis, veſicatoriis, epithematibus, cordialibus miſturis, confectionibus, pulveribus, julepis & mille aliis ingratis pharmacis vexare non deſiſtunt, iisque vel omnem potum denegant, vel gelidum concedunt, aut juſto citius ſudorifera propinant medicamenta; & qui in declinatione, ubi vires potius paulatim ſunt refocillandæ, has ſuperfluis catharcticis denuo peſſundant.

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Francof. ad Mœn. apud Jo. Beckium, 1720, 4. Alph. 4 pl. 8.

AUtor Experientiſſimus non novis commentis & rationibus Eruditorum ingenia laceſſere, ſed collectis Obſervationibus Phyſiologiæ capita præcipua illuſtrare conſtituit, in quo negotio ipſis Autorum verbis utitur, ut diverſe ſentientium *mens* eo melius dignoſcatur. Orditur nunc a *Spermatologia*, ubi Cap. I de ſeminis eſſentia & materia, modoque ſecretionis, item de præternaturali ejusdem colore, odore, conſiſtentia, petrificatione, vermiculis, defectu, involuntaria & vitioſa excretione &c.
p. 41. tractat. Cap. II ſeminis officinam ſecretoriam, nempe Teſtes cum eorum appendicibus & involucro proponit; ubi arteriarum

rum & venarum Spermaticarum tam defectus, quam abundantia, Testiculorum varia denominatio, structura, statusque vitiosus considerantur. Ratione numeri quandoque apparenter tantum, vel revera alter vel uterque Testiculus, & quidem modo a nativitate, modo ex variis causis deest, quandoque etiam plures, quam ordinarie, in triorchidibus, tetrorchidibus, & pentorchidibus, annotantur; & interdum in nimiam molem excrescunt vel etiam contabescunt; nonnunquam dantur quoque Testiculi calculosi. Circa Scrotum consideratur ejus structura, magnitudo excessiva ejusque defectus ex variis causis, item calculi in eodem reperti. Caput III ea sistit, quæ circa Penem Anatomia, p. 89.
tum analogice, tum præter analogiam suppeditat: agitur scilicet de varia Penis denominatione, derivatione, structura, erectione, rigiditate in mortuis, satyriasi, priapismo, naturali & extraordinaria penis magnitudine, retractione, privatione a veneficio, defectu ex variis causis, abundantia, substantia ossea, de penis glande, & quæ circa ejusdem perforationem extraordinarie occurrunt; item de pene nigro in infante albo, & albo in nigro; ut & de mentula in fronte, in naso, occipite & mamma, ex matris impressione: denique de penis cultu. Cap. IV usum semi- 152.
nis tam ratione ipsius subjecti quam propagationis, atque diversas Autorum sententias de generatione, an scilicet ex vermiculis fiat, necne, considerat, adductisque conceptuum tubariorum & ovulorum imprægnatorum exemplis, generationem non ex Martini Nabothi, sed Testiculorum ovario derivat; ad quam virile semen non materialiter sed tantum ratione spiritus genitalis concurrat. Et quamvis ad generationem certa ætas requiratur, multa tamen tam puerorum, quam senum, liberos generantium, exempla ibidem adducuntur. Mediante autem semine non modo vita, sed etiam sanus atque morbosus parentum status, virtutes item atque vitia liberis communicantur. Quo pertinent etiam morbi hæreditarii, ibidem allegati, qui quomodo non modo in proximos filios, sed etiam, his intactis, in remotiores & nepotes descendant, ratio & modus adducitur. Quamvis etiam ex semine humano homines, & ex brutali bruta ejusdem speciei, secundum naturam generentur, nihilominus etiam

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contra naturam non ſolum a brutis differentes inter ſe ſpecies, ſed etiam homines, imo ab ipſis quoque hominibus bruta producta leguntur in citatis exemplis; circa cujus rei cauſam diſſentiunt, vel de veritate penitus dubitant nonnulli Autores. Cap. V
p 222. coitus neceſſitatem, differentiam, tempus & modum in brutis, & ratione hominis coitum adverſum & averſum, utriusque ſexus in coitu voluptatem, manuſtuprationem nimiamque ſalacitatem, flagrorum & urticationis ad venerem uſum deſcribit; deinde nimii coitus noxam ex amentia, cerebro exſiccato, apoplexia, cordis palpitatione, ſyncope, epilepſia, teſticuli ſcirrho, memoriæ defectu, cœcitate, canitie, ſudore unius lateris, febre acuta, podagra, cholera ſanguinea, lue venerea & ipſa morte probat; e contra etiam a coitu intermiſſo anorexiæ, delirii, rhaniæ, impotentiæ, epilepſiæ ipſiusque mortis exempla allegat, ideoque coitum moderatum tam præſervative, quam curative in catarrhis, dyſenteria, nimio menſium fluxu, melancholia, paſſione hyſterica, furore uterino, chlorosi, fluore albo, gonorrhœa & lue venerea, in teſticulorum tumore, odontalgia, ſcorbuto, febribus, epilepſia, gutta roſacea proficuum allegat, atque diætam in venere, inter alia ob longævitatem, cujus plurima adducuntur exempla, commendat. Denique ſequitur coitus gravi-
316. darum, anque ſit licitus; item cohæſio in coitu. Cap. VI ſigna ex genitalibus, arteriis ſpermaticis, teſtibus, ſcroto, pene, item ex ſe-
327. mine deſumenda exponit. Cap. VII primo ſpermatis virilis uſum medicum ad impotentiam, inſenſibilitatem in tortura, ad philtra, menſes nimios, Lapidem Philoſophorum, item ad Homunculum Paracelſi; deinde uſum teſticulorum, tum variorum animalium, v. g. apri, aſini, canis, cervi, equi, leporis, vulpis, lupi; galli, anſeris, cati, tum ipſius hominis; demumque brutorum priapos hominisque penem pro variis ſcopis inſervi-
358. re, ex Autoribus probat. Cap. VIII, *cum plerique Herniotomi* teſticulos, tanquam feminis officinam, ſæpiſſime absque urgente neceſſitate, caſtratione reſecare ſoleant, de hac operatione, deque caſtratis, eunuchis & ſpadonibus prolixe hoc loco agitur, & primo quidem de variis caſtrationis modis, circa quam Autor ſententiam ſuam, ſcilicet Herniotomiam absque caſtratione fie-

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ri posse, & quæstionem, an Eunuchi ab Ecclesia sint excludendi? annectit. Cap. IX aliquot quæstiones Medico-Legales, circa testiculos occurrentes, scilicet de castratorum, monorchidum, triorchidum, tetrorchidum & κρυψόρχιδum potentia generandi & matrimonio ventilat; quarum prima est, an castrati cum fœminis coire, sperma effundere atque generare valeant, atque ita ad matrimonium sint admittendi? II, an monorchides æque ad generationem sint habiles, ac alii duobus, tribus vel pluribus dotati testiculis? III, an triorchides & tetrorchides monorchidibus seu diorchidibus ad coitum & generationem sint potentiores? IV, an maritus, uxore ad coitum inepta, ob copiam seminis conenbinam substituere possit? V, an κρυψόρχιδες ad generationem & matrimonium apti sint? Denique inquiritur, an maniaci, leprosi seu elephantiaci ac podagrici curationis gratia castrandi? Cap. X Quæstiones medico-Legales circa penem ventilandas continet, I, an Phimosis generationem librorum impediat? ubi Phimoseos species tam rari ne præputii adhærentis, aut tumidi, aut nimis longi, quam frenuli, cum earundem cura, hacque occasione varia atretarum nihilominus concipientium fœminarum exempla recensentur. II, an viri, quibus penis non in glandis parte anteriore, sed vel circa frenulum, vel in media urethræ parte vel circa radicem perforatus est, coitum fœcundum exercere possint? III, an penis nimis magnus, & quantæ magnitudinis tam erasities ejus, quam longitudo, quarum hæc ob certam curam non æque ac illa divortium causatur, coitum, generationem atque matrimonium impediat? IV, an nimis parvus penis congressum & matrimonium impediat? ad quam quæstionem rationibus, autoritate & exemplis negative respondetur. An vero ex publica inspectione de penis magnitudine & parvitate, tam ratione longitudinis & brevitatis, quam erasitiei & gracilitatis, possit judicari, dubitat Autor. Cap. XI de circumcisione, recutitione, atque infibulatione agit, & primo quidem de circumcisionis ortu, scopo & modo. Deinde an Judæi seu circumcisi recte dicantur recutiti, & non potius repræputiati, dubium movet Autor, tum recutitionis seu repræputiationis modum seu operationem chirurgicam, possi-

p. 387.

451.

528.

bilitatem & ſcopum, in decore, voluptate ac fraude conſiſtentem, explicat. Ratione præputii annectitur quæſtio, an ex ejusdem frenulo ſignum virginitatis virilis deſumi poſſit? Cap. XII continet quæſtiones coitum ſpectantes, an ſcilicet morbi cujusdam curandi gratia coitus indifferenter ſuadendus vel etiam diſſuadendus ſit? e. g. cum uxore phthiſi laborante, qui affectus contagioſus eſſe exemplis probatur. Cap. XIII varias Hermaphroditorum ſpecies & conditiones variaque utriusque ſexus exempla comprehendit. An autem dentur Hermaphroditi perfecti ſeu utroque ſexu perfecte inſtructi, ita ut utroque ſexu potentes ſint, plerique equidem negant, alii tamen per exempla, non modo in hominibus ſed variis quoque brutis obſervata, affirmant. Porro de Hermaphroditorum cauſis, Baptiſmi nominisque impoſitione, de maſculi, fœminei & dubii ſeu incerti ſexus ſignis, deque ipſorum matrimonio contrahendo, & Juramento circa ſexus electionem deponendo, item de aliis quæſtionibus Politico-Juridicis agitur. Huic materiæ denique annexa eſt quæſtio: an detur conceptio hermaphroditica, ſive an Hermaphroditus ex utroque ſexu perfectus intra & per ſe ipſum, absque alterius perſonæ cohabitatione generare & concipere poſſit? Item, an Adamus fuerit Androgynus? Cumque ſecundum hactenus dicta, membra ſexum alterutrum diſtinguentia quandoque ex occulto emergant, & in conſpectum veniant, Tractatus hic materia de ſexus permutatione concluditur.

De cetero cum Clariſſ. Autor varias, quas ipſe fecit, obſervationes huic operi hinc inde inſperſerit, quasdam ex illis
p. 21. allegaſſe juvabit. Sic Nobilis cujusdam mentionem injicit, qui olim vix decimum tertium ætatis annum ingreſſus in veneris palæſtra jamjam per tempus aliquod pro viribus fortiter exercitatus erat, idque mali inde ſibi contraxerat, ut matrimonium ante aliquot annos meditans largam equidem ſeminis, nimis tamen fluidi & aquei, quantitatem tam per ſomnum, quam in aſpectu virginum & amaſiæ excerneret, citra tamen ullam voluptatem penisque erectionem, quippe quæ ipſi vigilanti etiam nunquam cum debita rigiditate contingebat, licet

cet in optima ætate adhuc esset constitutus. Duo porro exempla allegat eorum, quorum scrotum in nimiam amplitudinem excreverat; unum Nobilis cujusdam, viri maxime proceri & quadrati, qui scrotum in talem magnitudinem tam ratione longitudinis quam latitudinis habebat expansum, ut genua attingeret, atque fovea illa, per quam urina excernebatur, visum omnino fugeret. E contra duo alia foramina seu sinus reperiebantur, materiam ichorosam adeoque corrosivam plorantes, ut non solum partes vicinas, sed & manus Chirurgi arroderet. Stilo hi cereo in ista foramina immisso magni ultra spithamæ longitudinem hinc-inde currentes offendebantur; quorum uno aperto, denuo alii sinus versus latera in conspectum veniebant, ex quibus semper novus fœtor abominabilis exhalabat, a quo tandem Chirurgus morbum periculosum cum erosione & plurimis vesiculis corrodentibus per totum corpus sibi contraxerat. Hoc pondus Nobilis per multos annos fascia lata a collo suspensum gestarat. Alterum exemplum pistor quidam præbet, qui scrotum longe caput humanum, etiam maximum, superans, habebat, hancque horrendam ostreocelen a principio ex sacci frumento repleti elevatione sibi contraxerat. Solere vero scrotum sphacelo corruptum & abscissum a natura restitui, binis aliis comprobat historiis. Phymosin describit in cive Budissino, qui a prima conformatione tanta præputii coarctatione laboravit, ut urinam vix ad culmi straminei crassitudinem reddere potuerit. Adultus demum operationem chirurgicam quidem admisit, in præputio tamen aliqualem adhuc angustiam retinuit, ut ad urinæ & seminis excretionem vix sufficienter glandem detegere potuerit, pater tamen in matrimonio quinque liberorum factus. Tandem cancrum penis contraxit, non alio modo quam per amputationem membri curandum, urinam interim per instrumentum ligneum mittens. De spermatis virilis usu dum loquitur, ad torturæ insensibilitatem illud facere, testatur, atque exemplo probat cujusdam patibuli candidati, qui rotulas ex semine & stercore proprio paratas proxime ante torturam deglutiens sub maximo etiam torturæ gradu,

p. 80.

84.

120.

327.

p. 365. du, cui aliquoties ſubjectus fuerat, nihil faſſus eſt. In duobus herniosis poſt fata ſectis obſervavit, in utroque latere vaſa ſpermatica ad calami ſcriptorii craſſitiem a disrupto peritonæi proceſſu diſtantia, qui per ſe & ſine horum vaſorum contactu ligari atque conſtringi potuerint, ita ut caſtratione in hernia
515. curanda non ſemper opus ſit. Tandem cuidam in furto deprehenſo vetulam obſtetricem membrum virile ad duas tertias cultro abſcidiſſe refert, qui poſtea nihilominus liberos generavit.

EXERCITATIO POLITICA DE LICENtia peregrinandi legibus circumſcribenda & dirigenda in utilitatem ſummorum Imperantium & Reipublicæ. Adduntur monita quædam Virorum illuſtrium juventuti peregrinanti obſervanda, nunc maximam partem prima vice edita a GOTTLIEB SAMUELE TREUER.

Lipſiæ & Wolffenbütt. impreſſum Helmſtadii, 1720, 4. Pl. 24.

OCcaſionem, quæ ortum operi dederit, Cl. Autor in præfamine exponit; quod meditans de inconſulta peregrinandi licentia, partim Lanſii aſſertis excitatus, partim edicto nuperrimo Potentiſſimi Boruſſiæ Regis, peregrinandi pruritum prudenter coercentis, motus, diſſertationem hanc compoſuerit. Non placuit ipſi recepta apud plures prudentiæ ſcriptores vaga methodus, ſine ordine ac regula, quæ occurrunt omnia conſarcinandi, ſed diſtincte, & quid emolumenti, & quid incommodi ex itineribus capiatur, explicat, ut utrumque una trutinantes, quorum hæc perpendere intereſt, eo felicius de legibus, quarum neceſſitatem Cl. Autor urget, ſtatuere poſſint. Et ne vel inexperta res aliis videatur, aliis tædioſa ſit lectio continuæ præceptorum ſeriei, ſingula fere, quæ affert, politicorum aliorumque qui de arte peregrinandi ſcripſerunt, effatis & exemplis condit ac roborat. Ad calcem adjicit 1) Viri alicujus Illuſtris regulas in itineribus, ab ephoris imprimis juvenum

num peregrinantium observandas, quas annotatis suis explicat ac illustrat. Tradidit illas Cel. Autori Suecus quidam, tanquam ex scriniis illustris familiæ Suecicæ commodatas, quas tamen Cl. Autor non spernendis argumentis in Germania natas suspicatur. 2) Generosissimæ matronæ institutionem filii unici in Academiam abiturientis, quas vel eo admodum commendari censet, quod ex voto parentis filium eruditissimum ac optimum virum reddiderint. 3) Institutiones Ministri status magni nominis ad agnatos suos. 4) Institutionem Dn. de *Seckendorff* ad ephorum agnatorum suorum. 5) B.D. *Mart. Geieri*, morientis, monita ad filium. Ipsius operis summa hæc est. Cum plurimis prudentium populorum exemplis constet, eas quoque actiones Legibus civilibus subjici, quæ alias indifferentes vocantur, peregrinationes certe, quoniam sæpe in damnum reipublicæ vergunt, juste a principibus lege circumscribuntur. His ut facem Cl. Autor præferat, 1. commoda, quæ in Rempublicam ex peregrinationibus civium redundant, exponit, 2. damna, quæ enascuntur inde, recenset. Monstrat itaque, quomodo ex diversarum gentium moribus, diversitate legum &c. politica prudentia eorum, qui clavo reipublicæ olim admovendi sunt, præclare augeri possit. (Obiter hic lectori indicamus, quod Cl. Autor in notis doceat, sibi Parisiis quondam versanti *P. le Long* narrasse, autorem libri: l'Espion dans les Cours des Princes Chretiens, Marianam quendam Italum, magni ingenii sed infortunatum virum, fuisse. Docet &, quod nulla gens tam fera sit, quin ex vicinorum sapientia multum profecerit, licet contrarium de Danis in eorum odium olim asserverit Molesworth. Quod ex itineribus, quæ Russorum Imperator vel ipse suscepit, vel aliis suscipienda injunxit, factum sit, ut in inculta illa antea regione scholæ erectæ, politia emendata, ipsa vestiendi ratio Russica cum Anglicana permutata, & horrida illa ac promissa barba, quam religiose hactenus coluerant Russi, Imperatoris nutu abrasa fuerit. Disci ex itineribus diversissimorum populorum indolem, cujus exquisita notitia ex libris hujus generis, quorum lectionem Autor non damnat, frustra speratur, cum

§. 1, 2.

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Segni-

Segnius irritent animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

§. 7. Cum peregrinando, & cum aliis subinde hominibus conversando, incidamus sæpe in eos, quibus prudenter indulgendum, mox in alios, quibus in loco resistendum est, fieri, ut domestica & pluribus agnata animi ferocia jugiter exuatur. Ita enim assuescimus neminem contemnere, cum experientia doceamur, fabulas esse, quæ de aliarum gentium abjectis moribus olim imbibimus. Et hac occasione Cl. Autor, cum Dn. *de Callieres*, Gallis dicam scribit, qui propterea se solos sapere credunt, quod fines suos raro egrediantur. Observat, idem in causa esse, ut Veneti ut plurimum Lombardismo laborent. Inde vero Cl. Autor pergens, recenset detrimenta, quæ ex intempestiva peregrinatione nascuntur, quorum primum facit,

8. quod peregrinantes juvenes libertinorum peccandi campum tunc sibi pandi rati, corpus morbidum animumque rudem domum reportent, & cum mature muneribus dein admoveantur ac negotiis obruantur, illos ad perpetuos ignorantiæ carceres quasi damnatos videri. Quod graphice Vayerius jam depinxit, licet sceptico more suo omnem peregrinationem reprehendat.

9. Imbui præterea ex peregrinantibus multos vano de præstantia formæ peregrini regiminis præjudicio, ut omnia in exteris probent, omniaque in patriis legibus nauseent. Confirmari enim hoc exemplis Vononis Parthi, ex Tacito, exitiosos sibi Romanorum mores domum asserentis; Ponceti cujusdam, despoticum Turcarum regimen in Gallia introducturi, quo magnatum animi ad illam Christiano nomini indignam lanienam Parisiensem præparabantur, tum & Comitis Arundelliani ac Dudleji apud Anglos. Ita patriam religionem sæpissime vel corrumpi

10. vel exui a privatis, cum, qui multum sunt peregrinati, aliis altius sapere sibi videantur. In Principibus vero *ob necessarias* sæpe simulationes ac dissimulationes, crebras commessationes, & rarum patriæ religionis exercitium, frigescere demum amorem hujus, imprimis cum accedant vaferrimæ peregrinarum gentium artes, quibus pertrahant in suam sententiam Principes.

11. Mores ineptos ac thrasonicos, ex aliis regionibus, imprimis ex Gal-

Gallia ſæpius afferri, qui teneras mentes incautas ad imitationem facillime alliciant. Et Machiavellum, ſi reviviſceret, mentem haud dubie mutaturum, ac eum vel ideo præclare de Germanis ſtatuiſſet, quod domi manſerint, nec peſte alienorum morum patriam inquinaverint, nunc longe alia omnia fieri. Ipſos Helvetos priſcæ virtutis gloriam perdidiſſe, poſtquam cives apud exteros ſtipendia merentes domum redierunt, & Batavis nunc merito exprobrari, quod ad Gallorum mores prorſus ſe componere ſtudeant. Multum æris temere exportari, ut, ſi quis calculum inire vellet, quantum excurſionibus Germanorum quotannis impendatur, cum ſæpe unus ex privatis 20 florenorum millia profundat, nihilque niſi vanam & ridiculam ſupellectilem domum reportet, ingentem argenti copiam inepte diſperſam ſit deprehenſurus. §. 12.

Sentientes hoc Principes non nullos, modum iſti peregrinandi libidini poſuiſſe, vel expreſſe ejusmodi itineribus interdicendo, vel ludos equeſtres inſtituendo, ne quis vano prætextu morbum hunc palliare poſſet. Qua occaſione prudentiſſimum Regis Boruſſiæ edictum integrum hic exhibetur. Easdem leges Neapolitanis, Anglis, Scotis, Danis & Suecis ſcriptas eſſe, ex Vayerio confirmatur. 13.

Acturus itaque curatius Cl. Autor de licentia peregrinandi, circumſtantias gnaviter perpendere jubet. Eſſe enim triplicem hominum ſortem, vel Magnates, vel medii, vel imi loci homines. Varias eſſe itinerum rationes, quæ magnates ſuſcipiant ac principes juventutis, poſſe tamen & hos ſæpe prudenter a peregrinationibus arceri, exemplis docetur. 14.

Ex mediæ ſortis hominibus peregrinationem non cunctis ſed illis duntaxat, qui publico olim prodeſſe poſſunt, concedi ſuadet. Ubi vehementer probat conſilium Dn. *Veiras*, in Hiſtoria Sevarambica, nec non inſtitutum Ludovici XIV, politicam Academiam A. 1712 erigentis, qua juvenes nobiles, qui defæcatioris ſunt ingenii, ad gerenda negotia publica præparentur, archiva omnia ipſis pateant, & a docto Viro regni arcana explicentur, & ſic eruditi peregrinas in regiones ablegentur. Unde & opificum excurſiones plurimis in Germaniæ 15.

regionibus uſitatæ, imo ſæpius lege injunctæ, penitus improbantur, cum fini illis propoſito Principes ita commode medeantur, ut Gallorum Anglorumque exemplo ſolertes ac ingenioſos opificum magiſtros ad ſe alliciant, qui in patria juvenes
§. 17. inſtruant. Temporis rationem porro in concedendis peregrinationibus habendam eſſe monet, cum ſæpe Reipublicæ interſit, ut cives ſint præſentes, ſæpe ne ſuſpectæ fidei homines emigrent; quid? quod certæ conditionis homines, miniſtri ſtatus, medici, ac ſacerdotes, vel peſtis, vel alio turbulento tempo-
18. re, ut in patria maneant, cogi poſſint. Ætatem peregrinantium reſpiciens taxat, quod juvenes ante ablegentur, quam judicium ipſorum ſatis maturuerit, cum tamen ita nec rebus obſervandis pares, nec ferocientem animum continendi ſatis idonei
19. ſint. Taxat tamen Platonem quamvis ante quadrageſimum annum peregrinationem prohibentem, & Dn. *Veiras*, nolentem, ut quis excurrat, niſi tres minimum liberos tanquam reditus ſui pignora reliquerit. Ea enim ætate vel corpus moleſtiæ itineris ferendæ par non amplius eſſe, vel emori homines, entequam publicæ rei iis, quæ addidicerunt, prodeſſe queant. Ætatem quidem aptiſſimam eſſe virilem vel juventuti proximam, quando & impetus juvenilis deferbuit, & judicium magis eſt confir-
20. matum. Hinc de provinciis quoque diſpicit, quæ adeundæ ſint peregrinantibus. Multos ideo iter in Italiam improbaſſe, quod ſpecioſa ſacrorum pompa animus tener facile ad caſtra Pontificiorum pertrahatur. Confirmat autem
21. Cel. Autor teſtimoniis ac exemplis, quod, niſi quis in ſuperſtitionem jam ſit pronus, vix melior occaſio occurrat, nauſeandi Romanorum religionem, quam ſi quis Romam Romanumque clerum oculis luſtraverit. Noſter imprimis Germaniam
22. noſtris commendat, cum ibi occaſio ſit Viros doctos compellandi, & bibliothecas exquiſitas viſendi, nec parum emolumenti ex notitia patriæ redundet. Finem denique, quem ſibi præ-
23. fixere peregrinantes, attendendum ſtudioſe eſſe obſervat, ne muſcarum inſtar hinc inde divagentur. Ubi denuo commendat Boruſſiæ Regis inſtitutum, curioſe ab iis, qui Rhenum

trans-

transcurrunt, ſcopum itineris requirentis; Regis Galliæ, doctos viros certo fine in diverſas terrarum oras ablegantis; ac Ruſſorum Imperatoris, multos ex peregrinantibus nobilibus certo fini deſtinantis, ſcilicet ut linguas, aut matheſin, aut nauticam artem &c. excolant. Noxios fines omnino amputandos eſſe cenſet, quo refert, ſi quis libidinoſi amoris ergo excurrat, circumvagationes item ſcholaſticorum, qui palantes vulgo vocabantur (quorum originem a Gallorum Druidis fabuloſe a Geſnero arceſſitam notat) & itinera ad diſcendam magiam ſuſcepta. Finem vero per ſe non illicitum ex circumſtantiarum ratione ſæpius poſſe prohiberi; ut ſi quis militiæ apud exteros faciendæ cauſa exeat, ubi patriæ bellum imminet, & quæ ſunt alia. Sic quoque legitime olim a Friderico Barbaroſſa interdicta fuiſſe itinera Germanorum Romam ſuſcepta, ut jus inde repeterent. Ultimo demum tempus peregrinantibus præfiniri a Principe poſſe ſtatuit, ne ætatem itineribus terentes, multa licet edocti, inutiles tamen patriæ, domum denique revertantur. §. 24

M. Johann Erhard Kappens Schauplatz des Tetzeliſchen Ablaß-Krams, und des dawider ſtreitenden ſel. D. Martini Lutheri.

h. e.

COLLECTIO, VARIA INDULGENTIArum diplomata, & D. Martini Lutheri diſputationem de virtute indulgentiarum &c. exhibens; opera M. JO. ERHARDI KAPPII.

Lipſiæ, impenſis Jo. Chriſtiani Martini, 1720, 8. plag. 8½.

QUam Cl. Autor ante triennium ſub hoc titulo ediderat Collectionem variorum indulgentiarum diplomatum, eam nunc rogatu Bibliopolæ emendatiorem ſiſtit & locupletiorem. In præfatione nova poſt varia de utilitate ex ſcriptis occaſione Jubilæi Evangelici impreſſis monita, variasque de prima hujus collectionis editione obſervandas circumſtantias ſigillum, quo Albertus Archiepiſcopus Moguntinus & Guardianus fratrum

Ordinis Minorum Conventus Moguntini, Leonis X Commissarii, indulgentiarum diplomata sua munire soliti sunt, explicavit. Pendet illud pyxidi inclusum & ceræ rubræ impressum filo serico a membrana & S. Petrum, qui dextra clavem, sinistra vero librum tenet, exhibet, sub quo triplex Pontificis corona supra duas decussatim superimpositas claves conspicitur, cum hac inscriptione: S. FABRICE S. PETRI DE VRBE. Hujus enim Basilicæ reparatio causa esse tunc jactabatur *inauditarum apostolicarum facultatum & largitionum dispensationum a Leone X gratiose concessarum*, uti hæ indulgentiæ in *Instructione Subcommissariorum* Alberti extolluntur. At Leonem pecuniam ex indulgentiis his collectam dictæ Basilicæ non impendisse omnem, ex *Francisci Guicciardini*, historici coævi & gravissimi, *Historia Italiæ Venet. 1592, in 4* hetrusce edita, probat, qui *p. 395 b.* ingenue fatetur, Pontificem Magdalenæ sorori suæ emolumentum & exactionem indulgentiarum multarum partium Germaniæ donasse. Quod Guicciardini testimonium ab argumentis *Philippi Quorlii, in Historia Concilii Tridentini Petri Suavis Polani ex authoritate assertionibus confutata, Panormi 1664 in 4 edita, p. 368* propositis alio loco prolixius se vindicaturum esse promittit Autor, & vindicat vel nunc, dum evincit ex novo & adhuc incognito testimonio, verbis scil. ipsius Leonis X, eum pecuniam indulgentiarum non soli reparationi hujus Basilicæ, sed aliis quoque rebus impendisse. Scripsit nimirum Pontifex hic die 26 Novemb. 1517 ad dictum Albertum, ut Joanni Heytmers de Zonvelben, Diacono suo & Apostolicæ sedis ad inclitas nationes Germaniæ, Daniæ, Sueciæ, Norvegiæ & Gothiæ, *pro inquirendis* dignis & antiquis *libris*, qui temporum injuria periere, *Commissario*, postquam ab eo librum *trigesimum tertium Titi Livii de Bello Macedonico* acceperit, *solvat seu solvi faciat centum quadraginta septem ducator. auri de Camera*, ex pecuniis indulgentiarum concessarum per illius provincias in favorem fabricæ Basilicæ Principis Apostolorum de Urbe, quam pecuniæ summam in computis Alberti cum Camera Apostolica communicandis admittere vellet. Habemus igitur confitentem reum, ut aliis argumentis idem demonstrantibus supersedere

post-

poſſimus, quorum unum & ſigilli, indulgentiarum diplomatibus appendere ſoliti, mutatio eſſe poſſet. Idem nempe Albertus d. 24 Jun. 1519 Eccleſiæ Mariæ Magdalenæ monaſterii S. Auguſtini Francofurdiæ indulgentiarum conceſſit diploma, cujus ſigillum pyxidi quoque incluſum & rubræ ceræ impreſſum, rubro filo pendet & tres Sanctos ſeu Patronos juxta ſe poſitos, S. Martinum Moguntinenſem, S. Mauritium Magdeburgenſem, & S. Stephanum Halberſtadenſem repræſentat, ſub quibus inſignia Cardinalis exhibentur, cum hac inſcriptione: ALBERTUS TIT. S. CHRISOGONI. S. R. E. PBR. CARDINAL. ARCHI. MAGUNT. ET. MAIGDE. PRIN. ELEC. ET PRIMAS. Quod tamen argumentum Autor ob rationes in præfatione adductas ſuo loco relinquit.

Collectio ipſa exhibet N. I *Alberti Diploma indulgentiarum* Gœttingæ d. 1 Jul. 1517 diſtributum cum ſigillo in fig. æneа. N. II ejusmodi Diploma *Johannis Tetzelii* Subcommiſſarii *Joannis Angeli Arcimboldi*, Wurzenæ d. 24 Apr. 1516 ſubſcriptum. III Diploma indulgentiarum *Tetzelii* generalis Sub-Commiſſarii *Alberti*, d. 5 Octob. 1517 Berolini venditum. N. IV Excerpta ex *Tetzelii Summaria Inſtructione Sacerdotum ad prædicandum indulgentias*. N. V *Rhythmos* indulgentiariorum *Biturigibus* in templo Cathredrali Divi Stephani ad altare Cardinalis *lapidi antiquo inſcriptos*. N. VI *Martini Lutheri diſput. pro declaratione virtutis indulgentiarum*, d. 31 Oct. 1517 templi O. O. Sanct. Vitemb. affixam, ut alia taceamus. Hiſce ſingulis, quæ & in vernaculam noſtram translata ſunt, præmiſit Noſter introductiones, Lutherique theſes de indulgentiis variis annotationibus illuſtravit, ex quibus nonnulla ſpeciminis loco adducenda ſunt. Obſervat e. g. Autor contra *Cl. Jo. Jac. Vogelium*, primum indulgentiarum diploma Alberti a Celeberr. *Hardtio* Faculæ ſuæ Philologiæ non inſertum, nec formulam illam vexatiſſimam: *occaſione aluminum tulfæ Apoſtolicæ*, in eodem diplomate occurrentem, (de qua Noſtri quoque Epiſtola menſe Jul. *Novorum Litterariorum* variorumque ad eam re- p. 17.

p. 24. ſponſiones menſe Auguſto conferri poſſunt,) a *Vogelio* jure quodam in illam: occaſione *aluminum ſanctæ eccleſiæ Apoſtolicæ* mutatam eſſe, nec alterum hujus collectionis diploma, ab Arcimboldi Subcommiſſario Tetzelio datum, in Bibliotheca Paulina Lipſienſi inveniri. Ibidem animadvertit, ſe „Aviſamenta, Inſtructio-
25. „nes & Statuta reverendi Patris Domini Joannis Angeli Arcim-„boldi, Juris Utriusque Doctoris, Prepoſiti de Arciſate Sedis A-„poſtolice Prothonotarii: Nec non ſanctiſſimi in Chriſto Patris „& Domini Leonis Pape decimi Referendarii ac ad Coloni-„enſem, Treverenſem, Saltzburgenſem, Biſuntinenſem, Bremen-„ſem & Upſalenſem provincias. Illarumque ac Cameracenſem, „Tornacenſem, Morinenſem, Attrebatenſem & Caminenſem, „civitates & diœceſes. Nuncii & Commiſſarii, ad publicandum „& exequendum indulgentias & facultates pro fabrica baſilice „principis apoſtolorum de Vrbe, que prefatus dominus Com-„miſſarius mandat inviolabiliter obſervari, ſub penis in Bulla „Apoſtolica indulgentiarum hujusmodi contentis, & a Sanctiſ-„ſimo domino noſtro Papa decretis & fulminatis ab infra ſcri-„ptis Subcommiſſariis & ſubdeputatis ſuis: Nec non ab univer-„ſis & ſingulis predicatoribus & presbyteris pro confeſſionibus „audiendis in negotio ſacrarum indulgentiarum ante *dictarum* „deputatis & deputandis, duabus plagulis in 4 Romæ aut in alia Italiæ urbe impreſſa in Bibliotheca Ampliſſ. Senat. Lipſienſ. inveniſſe, quæ, quantum ipſi quidem conſtat, nulli adhuc Reformationis hiſtoriæ ſcriptori ne fama quidem nota fuerunt. Et quum hæc Aviſamenta Arcimboldi huic indulgentiarum negotio maximam accendant lucem, Noſter apud animum ſuum ſtatuit, illa cum erudito orbe communicare. Idem & in eadem ſupellectile libraria non minus magni faciendum & ab omnibus pro de-
26. 96. perdito habitum documentum, Inſtructionem Subcommiſſariorum Alberti invenit, cui quum varias *Lutherus in diſputatione* de indulgentiis oppoſuerit theſes, merito clavis illarum a No-
88. ſtro appellatur. Reſeravit quoque ſenſum nonnullarum ope hujus clavis feliciter ut 33, 35, 37, 53, 59. En theſin 35 Lutheri: *Non Chriſtiana prædicant, qui docent, quod redempturis animas*

vel

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vel confessionalia non sit necessaria contritio. Circa hanc observavit *Kappius*, illam verbis Instruct. Summar. §. 37 C. oppositam esse, quæ ita sese habent: *Nec opus est, quod contribuentes pro animabus in capsam sint corde contriti & ore confessi.* Unde & *Sylvester de Prierio* confutatur, qui in primo scripto contra Lutherum existimavit, nullum concionatorem tam stulte docuisse, quæ tamen ipsa fuit doctrina Alberti. Thesi 53 scripsit Luther p. 95. rus: *Hostes Christi & Papæ sunt ii, qui propter venias prædicandas verbum Dei in aliis Ecclesiis penitus silere jubent.* Hic opinatur Autor, Lutherum Instruct. Summar. §. 10 contradixisse, ubi inter alia ita Albertus: *Volumus etiam, quod sub eisdem horis alibi non predicetur &c.* Quæ explicatio si menti Lutheri exacte respondet, uti omnino videtur, aliorum Theologorum explicationes sua sponte cadent.

Ceterum L. B. significamus, Cl. *Kappium* hanc *Instructionem Subcommissariorum* cum aliis huc spectantibus scriptis & diplomatibus indulgentiarum partim adhuc *ἀνεκδότοις* prælo jam commisisse.

JO. CASP. LOESCHERI, S. THEOL. D. ET Superint. Pastorisque Rochlitz. Parergorum Sacrorum Exercit. IX & X, cum Præfat. & Indice totius Decadis.

Rochlitzii, typis J. P. Langii, 1719, 4. Plag. 9.

DE Exercitatione IV, V, VI, VII, & VIII mense Januario præsentis Anni dictum est; restat, ut de IX & X, quibus Decas prima Parergorum absolvitur, exponamus. Nona igitur exercitatio versatur circa hoc argumentum, ut de cœlo, singulari gentium idolo, differat, ubi Autor cap. I ex antiquitate & historia originem & historiam erroris de *divinitate* cœli eruit, & capite II, ut erroris gentilium, cœlum *materiale* divino cultu prosequentium, argumenta excutiat, nervumque horum

horum incidat, operam impendit. Nec omittit ea, quæ errantibus præsidio esse videntur, quæ statim refelluntur. Hanc ordine excipit X Exercitatio, commento Socinianorum speciosiori: *Resurrectionem Servatoris plus momenti ad salutem hominum attulisse, quam ejus Passionem & Mortem*, opposita, in qua eandem tractandi rationem sequitur, &, ut reliqua silentio prætermittamus, evincit, quæstionem hanc plurimum in recessu habere, tantum abesse, ut negligenda, aut Socinianis concedenda sit. In gratiam Lectoris copiosum indicem annectere placuit. Ceterum latere nolumus lectorem benevolum, non dissimulasse Autorem in Præfatione, animum sibi esse, quam cœpit hactenus telam, altera Exercitationum Decade, si summo Numini ita visum fuerit, pertexendi.

NOVA LITTERARIA.

Venetiis Hermolaus Albritius, Hieronymi Fil. vastis operibus imprimendis insudat. Postquam enim *Cornelii a Lapide* Commentarios in Scripturam S. quos pater Hieronymus impresserat, secunda vice, singulari cura adhibita novisque Indicibus additis, prelo absolvit, & *Lorini* Comm. in Psalmos tomis IV, tum & *Pinedæ* in Jobum tomis II, & *Patribus D. Laurentii Justiniani* Opera, novis additionibus & ad marginem citationibus ornata, tomis II impressit; nunc in eo est, ut & *Alph. Tostati* Opera, & ipsa *Biblia Sacra e Vulgata editione, Latinisque translationibus, Romana nimirum ex LXX in Vetus Test. & Guid Fabricii Boderiani ex Syriaco in Nobum concinnata, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem, potissimumque Vaticani, quod ad Vulgatam pertinet, recognita*, duobus Tomis folio regio edat. Accedent huic editioni, tum variorum Scriptorum, Gagnei puta, Estii, Menochii, Tirini, Sa, Du Hamel, notæ literales, tum aliæ Historico-Geographicæ & Chronologicæ, ad Lubini, Adrichomii, Bonfrerii & Sansonii mentem, nec non plurima insigniorum rerum schemata, e Villalpando, Aria Montano, Bibliis Polyglottis Philippi II, Lami, Relando, Braunio aliisque *ab ipso Albritio* depromta & collecta. De quo instituto uberius diximus in Novis Literariis, singulis mensibus in forma octava apud nos Latino idiomate prodeuntibus, Calendis Novembris hujus Anni.

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ACTA ERUDITORUM,

publicata Lipſiæ

Calendis Decembris, Anno MDCCXX.

ܟܬܒܐ
ܕܛܟܣܐ ܕܫܒܥܐ ܕܐܝܠܝܢ ܕܫܒܬܐ ܕܥܠ ܕܡ ܕܡܪܢ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܐܬܬܝܗܒ ܘܐܬܦܫܩ ܘܐܬܦܫܪ ܥܠ ܝܕ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܩܠܘܕܝܘ ܗܝܢܝ ܩܐܢܕ

h. e.

LITURGIÆ SYRIACÆ SEPTIMANÆ paſſionis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti excerptum, editum ac notis illuſtratum a JOANNE CHRISTIANO CLODIO, Haynenſi, J. Cand.

Lipſiæ, literis Bernh. Chriſtoph. Breitkopfii, 1720, 4. Plag. 6.

CUm inter Orientales libros nulli rariores ſint, quam qui Chriſtianis autoribus ſunt ſcripti, in eorum tamen numero rurſum major copia eſt eccleſiaſticorum, quam eorum, qui hiſtoriam & controverſias clericorum explicent. Idcirco Joſepho Aſinano, diligentiſſimo indagatori harumce rerum, maximam habebimus gratiam, ſi talium inprimis librorum enarrationem nobis dabit. Interim nec eccleſiaſtici negligendi ſunt, quorum aliquos habemus Romæ a Maronitis editos, Syriacos præcipue & Arabicos. In quibus editionibus tamen more Romano nonnumquam haud ſincere verſati ſunt, æque ac in Bibliorum illa Arabica, quæ Congregationis de propaganda fide typis deformata ac deturpata, correctore indigebat Maraccio, intelligentiſſimo Arabicæ linguæ. Manu autem ſcripti codices raro a noſtris videntur. Qui deinde exſtant, illorum vix ſpes eſt aliqua nos editionem viſuros. Tanto ma-

gis Clodii, eruditiſſimi Viri, amamus diligentiam, cum nobis MSti Lipſienſis partem quandam explicatam ac illuſtratam dedit. De manuſcripto pæne præſtat nihil dicere, quam non omnes ejus laudes ſimul comprehendere. Primus ex eo aliquid edidit Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerus in libro de Eclipſi Sinica p. 17, quo loco dicit: *Equidem ſi per me ſtaret totam* ﻢﻴﺼﻗ ﺎﻨﻳﺮﻓ *TAXIN dimidiæ diei paraſceven ederem, ſed quia longula eſt, tantummodo, quod ad illam diei caliginem pertinet, evulgabo.* Illa ipſa pars a Clodio verſa eſt. Cujus autem eccleſiæ ſit ordo, Clodius non attigit, Bayerus, dum prodit, fluctuat. In catalogo librorum orientalium bibliothecæ Lipſienſis, & in libro de eclipſi, Jacobitarum eſſe dicit: ſed in obſervatione de elegantia manuum eruditarum p. 303 dicit, ſe officium illud totum deſcripſiſſe ac multa loca reperiſſe, ex quibus Jacobiticos errores cognoſcere ſibi videretur, titulum tamen ſequi malle, qui Marcnitis tribuat. Conſtat nobis eum in recenti memoria ejus manuſcripti lectionem habentem, vera edidiſſe, aliquanto tempore autem poſt, cum hæc ſcriberet, titulo non accurate inſpecto, & Tavernirio attendentem, qui monaſterium S. Crucis Maronitis habitari ſcribit, deceptum eſſe. Id ut magis conſtet, totum extremum folium MS. ita peſſime habitum, ut multa conjiciendo ſuppleri oporteret, hic adjungemus cum verſione noſtra - - - -

ﻞﻴﻠﻘﻟا ﺔﻴﻨﺛ ﻲﻓ

In laudem, honorem, gloriam, exaltationem & - - - - (divinitatis adorandæ, ut conjicio) & - - - - quæ est, tres personæ (forte ܦܪܨܘܦܐ quod idem significat) & tria *nomina adoranda, Pater, Filius & Spiritus Sanctus, unus Deus verus.*

rus, cui ſoli ſupplicatio - - - - - & gloria ab omnibus creaturis, quæ fuerunt, ſunt, & erunt, ſuperioribus & inferioribus, in ſecula ſeculorum. Amen. Perfectus, perductus ad umbelicum & obſignatus eſt liber hic ſanctus, πιναξιδιον ſeptimanæ ſanctæ & dominicæ, paſſionis ſalvificæ & liberationis Dei Verbi Jeſu Chriſti Domini noſtri. Anno milleſimo octingenteſimo decimo & nono Alexandri Græci. Manu hominis peccatoris & miſeri & indigentis miſericordia Dei, Abrahami noti & nuncupati nomine Monachi & Presbyteri bar Bahnam monachi - - - - ex Tur Abdin, qui eſt ex diſciplina monaſterii S. & venerabilis Domini Gabrielis in monaſterio Sanctæ puræque Crucis, quod in inſula Cypro extra Leucoſiam urbem magnam, extra quam verſus aquilonem unum milliare admodum ad latus oppidi Marpithi, quod & monaſterium Syrorum Jacobitarum. Et ſunt conſignata & conſcripta ob exactionem & petitionem & precationem & ſolicitudinem ſtudiumq; præceptum deniq; & divinam bonitatem, quæ ei contigerunt per manus Presbyteri venerandi & ſacerdotis illuminati & reverendi Domini noſtri Melchiſedeci; qui eſt - - - ejus, qui perfecit & compoſuit ei hunc librum precum velut in pignus amicitiæ & in recordationem bonam (in precibus) *mortuorum & parentum Presbyteri Abrahami peregrini. Idque accidit in diebus Epiſcopi Gabrielis Maronitæ, qui illorum eſt* (ſcil. Epiſcopus.) *Qui inciderit ac legerit, Deum oret, pro peccatore, qui ſcripſit & pro patribus & fratribus & mortuis, qui animam efflarunt. Deo autem gloria perpetua in æternum.* Ita, ut hæc verſio, ipſe Syriaci ſcriptoris ſermo obſcuræ interpretationis eſt, ad eum locum, ubi de monaſterio Jacobitarum agit. Sed ex eo quod Epiſcopum Maronitam non vocat aliquo honoris titulo, nec ﻣﻄﺮﺍﻧﺎ dicit, (ſicuti Bayerus fortaſſis legit) ſed ﻣﻄﺮﻭﻧﺎ, tota controverſia conficitur. Poſſumus quoque affirmare, alicubi de proceſſione Spiritus S. ita nos legiſſe in libro illo, ut noſtrorum opinio eſt. Conſtat autem Jacobitas nobiſcum conſentire. Denique ſuper nomine Bar Bahnam aliena manu ﺑﺮ ﺑﻬﻨﺎﻡ, quod graviſſimum argumentum eſt. Interpretamur autem *Perverſus Syrus* ſeu *Jacobita*. Accurata eſt verſio Clodii. Non-

nulla

nulla aliter legit ac interpretatur, quam Bayerus in ea pericope, quam uterque edidit. P. 17 lin. 9 ܗܘ ܕܟܠ ſcribi debere apparet & lin. 14 ܒܟܠ ܕܝܢ? Pag. 18 lin. 9 ܐܠܐ ܕܐ ܐܝܬ ܕܝܢ ?? ubi in verſione omiſſum eſt *judices*. Bayerus: *judicarunt illum judicio extremo condemnatum*, vocalibus aliis ſubſtitutis. Sed Clodii lectionem MStum probat. Et melior prorſus eſt. Lin. 21 Bayerus multo rectius ܐܠܐ ܕܐ ܗܘ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܒܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ *is omnium creaturarum dominus eſſet*. ـ & ـ in MS. ſæpe non admodum diſerte ſcribuntur, ut etiam attendentem fallant Quod p. 19 diſcrepantiam creavit ܕܐܬܦܠܓ Bayerus rectius ܕܐܬܦܠܓ ib. lin. 5 ܕܢܬܚܙܘ *ut ſederent*, Bayerus *ut re- ſipiſcerent*. Ille rectius, quamquam & hoc non male. Ib. lin. ܕܢܬܚܙܘ Bayerus habet, & ita in MS. eſt. Linea 11. Hæc melius diſtinxit & convertit Bayerus: *Sol in medio die occidit ei, ſicut unigenitum flebit eum totus Iſrael.* Additque Symeonem Logothetam eadem pæne verba habere. Lin. 16 ܐܬܦܠܓ Bayerus. Sine omni dubio *παρόραμα*. Lin. 16 Bayerus ut in MS. p. 20. 5, ܕܐܬܦܠܓ Bayerus ܕܐܬܦܠܓ ſic enim dubitanter in MS. Illud omnino melius & rectius. Lin. 8 ܕܐܬܦܠܓ Bayerus *mutuum habent*. Lin. 15 ܠܒܝܬ ܡܐ *in thalamum*, Bayerus *in paradiſum*. L. 21 ܠܒܐ ܕܝܡܐ *in cor marium*. Enimvero Bayerus, nota plurali ſcribæ errori relicta, interpretatur rectius *in medium diem*. Chaldæis frequens יממא. Lin. 23 locus difficillimus a Bayero corrupte editus, a Clodio admodum obſcure verſus, & veremur ut rem attigerit. Accedunt notæ Clodii paucæ quædam, ſed probæ. Unum in primis optandum, ut Codicis quoque ſcripturam adjunxiſſet, ſicuti Cellarius Samaritanorum rationem exarandi literas epiſtolis ad Ludolfum adjecit. Poſſit quispiam in eum modum, ut Mabillonius & Montfauconius Græcarum Latinarumque literarum hiſtoriam per ſeculorum decurſus enarrarunt, ita quoque

Hebraicarum ceterarumque, ut ex ea natæ sunt, quandam genealogiam concinnare. Habemus vetustissima exempla Hebraicarum literarum in veteribus quibusdam numis, sed antiquiora multo in rupibus Arabicis, quæ Petrus a Valle se vidisse ad Jo. Morinum scribit. Et fides habenda est ei, utpote cum Cosmæ quoque Ægyptio Indicopleuste in Topographia Christiana memoretur. Athanasius Kircherus & ex eo Wagenseilius tentarunt literarum istarum interpretationem. Sed non ita vano conatu hic labor sumendus est. Sequuntur deinde Phœnicii numi & Palmyrenæ inscriptiones, tum Syriaci codices antiqui & ex iis Cufficæ literæ, & Mauritanicæ, quarum exemplaria Berolini & alibi in bibliothecis exstant, sed multo venustissimum in Lipsiensi inter Acoluthi codices. Rogandi quoque Romani essent, ut nobis reliquias turris Turpianæ & cavernarum Granatensium concederent, quas Maraccius, qui inter inquisitores fuit, Arabice perscriptas fuisse testatur. Excipient has literæ Mugallorum, quas ex Arabisade & aliunde constat a Syriacis sumtas esse, cum Christiani in illis locis versarentur. Et Hebraicorum codicum ingens numerus est, qui secundum ætates digeri possent. Inter Josephi Scaligeri manuscripta alphabetum est admodum diversum ab hoc quo utuntur hodie. In Habessinia & media Asia sollicitandi Judæi essent. Tum quoque appareret, controversiam de Samaritanis literis, ortam esse illorum culpa, qui literarum veram historiam non norunt. Inepte satis in partes Rabbini vocantur, quos in Criticis disputationibus, præsertim talibus, quæ historias comprehendunt, delirare merito dicas. Multo plura in animum venient ei, qui tam eximiam partem Criticæ exornandam sumeret. Ad quam rem haud scio an quisquam in Germania sive per ætatem, sive eruditionem magis sit idoneus Jo. Christoph. Wolfio Pasl. Hamburgensi. Hoc sane MStum ex I maxime inter Syriacos, ut diximus, meretur typum ejus ætatis præbere. Præterea aliud quoque MS in bibliotheca Lipsiensi est: Rituale baptismi, Severo Alexandrino autore. Edjutio jam est a Fabricio Boderiano. Sed hic codex sæpe ab illo differt, qui editus est. Scriptus est in charta bombycina Halepi anno Seleucidarum ɔlɔ Iɔ ccc XVIII, ut ducentis annis non multo sit major.

Idem

Idem quoque in bibliotheca Orphanotrophei Halenſis exſtat, per Gaſparem Malabarem Indum ſcriptus, de quo Bayerum in obſervatione de eruditarum manuum elegantia legant, qui plura cupient ſcire.

BIBLIOTHEQUE DES AUTEURS SEPAREZ &c.

i. e.

BIBLIOTHECA SCRIPTORUM A COETU Eccleſiæ Romanæ ſeparatorum ſæculi XVII; Autore LUDOV. EL. DU PIN, Doctore Sorbonico.

Tomus II.

Pariſiis, apud Andr. Praland, 1719, 8 maj.

Alph. 2 pl. 14.

ETſi rebus humanis ſuperiore anno ereptus eſt Cel. in Gallia Doctor *Ludov. El. Du Pin*, reliquit is tamen Bibliothecæ autorum, qui ſeparatos a Romana Eccleſia cœtus inſtituere, Tomum ſecundum, continentem eos, qui ab anno MDC uſque ad annum 1650 in vivis fuerunt, ac ſcriptis inclaruerunt. In præfatione indicat, ſe ea expoſiturum eſſe tempora, in quibus Doctores, quibus non conveniat cum Eccleſia Rom. a rigore ſuorum anteceſſorum multum remiſerint, ſynodus Dordracena colloquiumque Phil. Mornæi & Cardinalis Perronii ſit habitum, & viri omni doctrina eruditi, Hugo Grotius, Jacobus I Rex Angliæ, Georgius Abbot, Forbeſius & Joſephus Scaliger vixerint. Eos qui Martini Lutheri dogmata tuentur, P. IV c. 1 recenſet, inter quos primum locum dat *Urbano Regio*, qui miſſa religione Pontificia Auguſtæ Vindelicorum doctrinam Lutheri amplexus ſit, & quanquam in Zwinglii ſententiam diſceſſerit, tamen cum Luthero fecerit, & poſt editum Smalcaldia Cellæ ex hac vita diſceſſerit; qui in ſuis ſcriptis quædam Romano-Catholicæ Eccleſiæ falſo tribuat, ſimul tamen quædam afferat, quibus ejus doctrina ſtabiliatur. Cui ſubjicit *Vitum Dieterieum*, *Bartholom. Weſthemerum*, *Juſtum Menium*, *Erhardum Schnepfium*, *Franciſcum Lam-*

Lambertum, Avenionensem, Doctorem Marpurgensem, cujus liber de causis excœcationis multorum seculorum sit perrarus; *Casp. Pencerum*, qui defensione catechismi, sacramentariorum errores complectentis, Electoris Saxoniæ gratia exciderit, ac in carcerem conjectus duodecim annos miserе vixerit, *Ægidium Hunnium*, *Cyriacum Spangenbergium* & *Zachariam Schilterum*. Digni tum ei visi sunt & *Lucas Osiander*, in cujus enchiridio considerando pauliſper commoraretur, & interjectis *Davide Rungio*, *Christophoro Pezelio*, *Salomone Gesnero*, *Wolfgango Amlingio*, *Jo. Kuchlino*, *Georgio Mylio*, *Henrico Majo*, *Luca Bacmeisterо*, *Polycarpo Lyserо*, *Jo. Pappo*, *Stephano Gerlachio*, *Conradus Rittershusius*, cum suo libro de asylis, & post *Conradum Graserum*, *Jo. Mulmannum*, *Marcum Velserum*, *Marquardum Freherum*, *Sethum Calvisium*, cujus opus chronologicum continuationem mereatur, *Philippum Nicolai*, *Jo. Conradum Schlusselburgium*, *Urbanum Pierium*, *Andream Osiandrum*, *Jo. Regium*, *Leonhardum Hutterum*, *Barth. Coppenium*, *Christophorus Helvicus*, chronologiæ & Ebraeæ linguæ peritia clarus, cum suis dissertationibus, quos aliquo studio contemplaretur. Leviter deinceps tangit *Davidem Hæschelium*, *Samuelem Huberum*, *Albertum Grauerum*, *Phil. Heilbrunnerum*, *Matthiam Hasenresserum*, *Jac. Heilbrunnerum* & *Jo. Affelmannum*; *Henrici* vero *Eckardi* librorum de ordine Ecclesiastico & descensu Christi ad inferos summam itidem exhibet. Postquam de *Balth. Menzero*, *Casp. Finckio*, *Paulo Tarnovio*, *Laurentio Lælio*, & *Barthol. Batto* commemoravit, in medium producit *Erasmum Schmidium*, cum libello de Sibyllis Sibyllinisque libris, & *Jo. Gerhardum*, cui post Melanchthonem inter Lutheranos primas defert, & ideo, quod linguas egregie calluerit, & in interpretatione sacrarum literarum lectioneque veterum Ecclesiæ doctorum præclare versatus fuerit, maximopere laudat, atque libere fatetur, nullum fuisse Bellarmino adversarium, a quo magis quam ab hoc ei fuerit metuendum. Cui subjungit *Matthiam Mayfartum*, *Jo. Himmelium*, libris, qui inscripti sunt *Anti*, clarum, *Georgium Albrechtum*, *Matthiam Hoe*, *Jo. Behmium* & *Jacobum Martini*, exquisita doctrina præditum. Quibus ita commemoratis

ratis conjunctim exhibet complures Lutheranos Theologos, de quorum unoquoque, ut de superioribus, separatim agere ei non lubet, sistitque ferme tantum nomina *Andr. Volani, Danielis Hoffmanni, Fridr. Petri, Euseb. Altkircheri, Bened. Thalmanni, Jo. Fœrsteri, Fel. Bidembachii, Petri Piscatoris, Andr. Althammeri, Paul. Crellii, Augustini Eleutheri, Martini Rolani, Melch. Spreceri, Justi Eckardi, Jo. Mettingeri, Fridr. Rungii, Pauli Frigii, Andreæ Libavii*, Medici, scripto contra Gretserum noti, *Georgii Kilii, Dan. Lobechii, Jo. Dinckelii, Georgii Nigrini, Sebastiani* seu *Cornelii Beckeri, Martini Crusii, Othonis Casmaani, Georgii Bersmanni, Philip. Marbachii, Christophori Fischeri, Danielis Arcularii, Jac. Schopperi, Georgii Weinrichii, Jo. Taureri, Jo. Hesselbenii, Jo. Jac. Bernhardi, Conr. Kircheri*, autoris non nisi ex opere concordantiarum, quo se immortalem reddiderit, noti, *Jul. Conr. Ottonis, Jo. Georgii Sigwarti, Eilhardi Lubini, Jo. Arndii, Gerh. Elmenhorstii, Jo. Schrœderi, Justi Meieri* JCti Argentor., *Joach. Stephani*, JC. Gryphiswvald. *Conr. Arlaci, Benedicti Carpzovii*, JC. Wittebergenses, *Jo. Wolderi, Jer. & Zach. Victorum, Balth. Meisneri, Casp. & Jo. Vogeliorum, Helvici Barthii, Joach. Zechneri, Jo. Olearii, Jo. Georg. Leopardi, Jo. Zangeri, Jo. Winckelmanni, Georg. Rostii, & Jo. Tarnovii &c.* Nec aliter se gerit in recensendis *Guil. Alardo, Antonio, Aarone & Nic. Burchardis, Theoph. von Aleu, Melch. Volscio, Christoph. Andr. Fischero, Phil. Arnoldo, Jac. Werenbergio, Petro Alberto, Jo. Crellio, Laz. Theodoro, Mich. Rothard, Jo. Schopfio* seu *Schopfero, Antonio Albizi, Thoma Weinrichio, Jo. Corbero, Barth. Mayero, Conr. Deckero, Henr. Boethio, Fridr. Fischero, Jacobo Schmidio, Helvico Gorthio, Barthol. Sculteto, Andr. Schoppio, Jo. Webero, Sebast. & Jo. Leonhardis, Georg. Zœmanno, Theod. Thummio, Jo. Thummio, Is. Fræreisenio, Jo. Oliviero, Jo. Gisenio, Nicol. Hunnio, Herman. Sambn* seu *Samson & Conr. Hornejo.* Extremo fatetur, adhuc plures Theologorum Lutheranorum enarrandos restare, quos tamen studio prætereat, cum controversias sine fructu tractent.

Confert se hinc P. V ad Sacramentarios & C. I, ubi duorum *Scaligerorum* vitas adjectis elogiis delineavit, multis agit de

Gomari Arminiique controversiis, quæ Belgium afflixerunt, refertque ea, quæ Synodum Dordracenam antecesserunt, quæ in ea gesta sunt, quæque eam sunt secuta, imprimis qua ratione Reformati in Gallia ejus decreta receperint, nec præterit, cum Arminianos tum Gomaristas inter se dissensisse, finitque in horum autorum & animi characteribus & scriptis. Ab hoc certamine transit ad *Casaubonum*, quem eximia laude ornat, ac indicat, filio in cœnobium abeunti ac sibi valedicenti dixisse: Mi Fili, nec ego te, nec tu me condemnes, uterque nostrum coram tribunali Jesu Christi compariturus est; cui subnectit *Jo. Drusium*, Ebrææ linguæ pergnarum, *Jo. Jac. Grynæum*, *Danielem Chamierum*, qui in suis scriptis parum scientiæ multum vero odii in Romanam Ecclesiam præ se ferat, *Conr. Vorstium*, & *Davidem Parœum*. Persequitur tum plura de *Philippo Mornæo*, ejusque cum Episcopo Ebroicensi, postea Cardinale, Perronio de erroribus in adducendis veterum doctorum scriptis in libro de eucharistia commissis coram Rege Galliæ habito colloquio, qua ratione se etiam gerit, interjectis *Thoma Erpenio* & *Jac. Capello*, cum *Ludov. Capello*, *Johanneque Camerone*, & post *Jo. Piscatorem*, cum *Marco Antonio de Dominis*, cui Romam revertenti & iter per Venetias facienti, quid mali ibidem obventurum sit, Paulus Sarpius prædixerit, & *Rudolpho Hospiniano*, de quorum scriptis pluribus disserit. Ac cum hic imaginum cultum Romano-Catholicis exprobraverit, suarum partium esse judicat, indicare, se suosque neque adorare imagines, neque honorare telam ac lignum, sed potius iis ad excitandas sacras meditationes in animis credentium uti, & conspecta cruce & imaginibus cum Christi tum martyrum, illum adorare, hos vero venerari. Sequuntur hos ordine *Benedictus Turretinus*, Luca oriundus, Professor Genevensis, *Guilielmus Amesius*, *Sixtinus Amama*, contra quem Autor sententiam Concilii Tridentini, qua vulgata latina authentica pronunciatur, ita tuetur, ut statuat, eam hac ratione nec originali textui prælatam, nec ab erroribus immunem judicatam, sed ad eam dignitatem erectam, ut ejus verba ubique in prædicationibus ac disputationibus adducenda sint, *Ludovicus Crocius*, *Jacobus Laurentius*, *Jo. Meursius*, *Abr. Scultetus*, *Matth. Martinius*, *Jo. Buxtorfius*

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ſius, Pater & Filius, *Melchior Goldaſtus*, quem maximopere laudat, *Jo. Henr. Alſtedius*, in cujus ſcriptis plus diligentiæ quam judicii appareat, *Lud. de Dieu* & *Sim. Epiſcopius*, cujus inſtitutionum Theologicarum dat ſummam. Tandem ea omnia affert quæ ad cognoſcendum prædicandumque & *Hugonem Grotium*, cujus ſcripta etiam percurrit, & *Chriſtophorum Juſtellum*, cujus filius Bibliothecam Juris Canonici veteris publicavit, faciunt, poſt quos *Conſtantinus L'empereur* & *Fridericus Spanhemius* comparent.

C. II commemorat ſcriptores religionis Anglicanæ, qui ſunt *Laur. Humfredus*, *Rogerius Widrington*, *Guiliel. Perkinſius*, *Thomas Cartwright*, *Eduard Livellejus*, *Jo. Raynoldus*, *Albericus Gentilis*, *Robertus Abbot*, *Henr. Savilius*, *Guil. Camdenus*, *Jacobus I* Rex, cujus Donum Regium ſit dignum, quod laudetur, gallice vertatur & ab omnibus principibus perlegatur, *Nicol. Fullerus*, *Georgius Abbot*, *Guil. Forbeſius*, cum *Patricio Forbeſio*, cujus in apocalypſin extat commentarius, & *Jo. Forbeſio*, cujus ſunt inſtitutiones hiſtorico-Theol. non confundendus, *Joſeph. Made*, *Thomas Morton*, *Lancelottus Andrews*, cui cum Petro Molineo de diſtinctione Epiſcoporum & Presbyterorum fuerit controverſia, *Jo. Baſtwick*, Medicus, qui ideo quod pro eadem diſtinctione ſcriptis pugnaverit, ad perpetuos carceres fuerit damnatus, *Jo. Davenantius*, *Richardus Montacutius*, *Eduard. Herbertus*, *Robertus Cocus*, cujus cenſura ſcriptorum merito in pretio habenda, & *Jo. Prideaux*.

C. III complectitur ſcriptores Socinianos, *Raphaelem Ritterum*, Anglum, *Everhardum Spangenbergium*, Antverpienſem, *Andream*, *Stanislaum*, & *Chriſtophorum Lubienskios*, quorum medii quædam ſcripta tantum ſint impreſſa, *Chriſtophorum Oſtorodum*, *Georgium Enjedinum*, *Jo. Licinium*, *Erneſtum Sonerum*, *Jo. Volkelium*, in cujus libro de vera religione, qui Amſtelodami igne combuſtus fuit, quid contineatur, Autor exponit, *Valentinum Smalcium*, *Thomam Piſecium*, *Hieronymum Moſcorovium*, *Adamum Goslavium* & *Jo. Crellium*, qui autori occaſionem præbet enarrandi cathechiſmum eccleſiarum Polonicarum, cum in eo emendando occupatus fuerit.

In P. VI edisserit Autor certamina, quæ inter se habuere ii, quibus cum Ecclesiæ Rom. non convenit, notatque, nec Gomaristas & Arminianos Synodo Dordracena, nec Lutheranos & Calvinianos Synodis Sendomirienſi, Rupellenſi, Charentonenſi, nec conventu Francofurtano ad unionem perduci potuisse, præterea dissidia inter Episcopales, Presbyterianos, Independentes, Conformistas, Non-conformistas, & Antinomos in Anglia permansisse, imo crevisse indicat, & addit tandem, ad Socinianos e Polonia ejiciendos curam ac studium susceptum esse. Extremo subjunguntur huic etiam Tomo non tantum duæ tabulæ chronologicæ, cum rerum in cœtu Dei ab A. MDC usque ad annum MDCL in Ecclesia gestarum, tum scriptorum ab autoribus commemoratis editorum, sed etiam triplex index, quorum primus argumenta seu locos theologicos in enarratis libris pertractatos, secundus scriptores secundum ordinem Alphabeticum, tertius notabiliora hujus libri continet.

Quanquam vero, ubi recensendo I Tomo hujus bibliothecæ superiore anno finem imponeremus, ea votorum nostrorum fuerit summa, ut hic II Tomus majori diligentia elucubratus aut a viro rei literariæ perito emendatus prodiret, tamen votis nos excidisse, & hunc etiam erroribus mendisque scatere ex ejus lectione deprehendimus. Vitæ Autorum sunt utplurimum nimis concisæ & parum aut nihil præter dies natales & emortuales continent, in quibus tamen certo notandis etiam Autor sæpe hæret, siquidem de *Barth. Batto* scribit, mortuus est vel A. 1634 vel 1639 & de *Georg. Weinrichio*, mortuus est vel A. 1587 vel 1617. Atque hæc omnia eadem ratione in tabula chronologica, quæ ante Autorum scripta comparet, communiter repetuntur. Fatendum tamen est dissentire inter se quandoque narrationem priorem & tabulam chronologicam, id quod fit in *Adamo Osiandro*; nam junior *Lucæ* filius natus A. 1562 & mortuus 1616 in libro, in tabula vero chronologica *Adamus* Senior, qui natus A. 1498 & mortuus est 1552, cum suis scriptis filiitur. In libro *Helvicus* natus est A. 1587, in tabula 1581, in illo *Phil. Heilbrunnerus* mortuus est 1618, in hac 1636, in illo natus *Jac. Heilbrunnerus* A. 1541, in hac 1548, in illo præter *Carpzovium*

JC.

JC. Wittebergenſem eſt alius, cujus opus ſunt definitiones eccleſiaſticæ, ſed in indice eſt harum definitionum autor Wittebergenſis, qui A. 1624 diem ſupremum obiit, in illo comparet *Jo. Schopf*, Profeſſor primum Lipſienſis & poſtea Dantiſcanus, in hoc vero mutatus eſt in Andream Schopfium, & ultimum in illo *Stanislai Lubienski* libros extare dicitur, qui vero in tabula chronologica cum ipſo Autore deſiderantur. Miram præterea tenet artem Dupinius & multiplicandi & contrahendi perſonas ſeu ſcriptores. Alius enim ei eſt *Helvicus Barthius* p. 95, qui in Prophetam Habacuc commentatus eſt, alius p. 100 *Helvicus Gorthius* ſeu ſecundum tabulam chronologicam *Garthius*, qui itidem in Prophetam Habacuc commentatus eſt; ſiquidem unus idemque eſt *Helvicus Garthius* qui Oſſitii, Fribergæ, tandemque Pragæ puram evangelii doctrinam docuit. At contra eidem unus eſt *Jo. Olearius*, qui ſub initium & finem ſuperioris ſeculi vixit, Halæ ſupremus Eccleſiæ miniſter & Lipſiæ Profeſſor fuit, A. 1623 diem ſupremum obiit, & centuriam diverſarum lectionum in commentarium Heinſii in Jeſaiam Hal. 1617, obſervationesque philologicas in epiſtolas Dominicales ib. 1611 & Lipſ. 1672 reliquit. Sic pro uno habet *Polycarpum Lyſerum*, Seniorem & Juniorem, ac illi tribuit duas decades diſputationum de Sacramentis, Wittebergæ, non 1633 ſed 1613 habitarum, quæ ſunt hujus junioris, qui primum Wittebergæ extra ordinem Theologiam docuit, ac poſtea A. 1613 Lipſiam ad munus Theologiam tradendi eſt vocatus. Eodem modo errat in *Luca Oſiandro*, unumque tantum agnoſcit, & enchiridion controverſiarum patris opus dicit, cum ſit filii, e controverſia cum Gieſſenſibus de omnipræſentia Chriſti in ſtatu exinanitionis noti, tametſi non diffitendum ſit, eundem errorem a Kœnigio, Wittenio, aliisque commiſſum eſſe. Ab eodem Lutherani habentur *Jo. Kuchlinus*, *Wolffg. Amlingius*, & *Henricus Majus*, qui Sacramentariorum partibus fluduerunt, idemque ſcriptis declararunt. Ubi ad finem perduxit narrationem de ſcriptoribus Evangelicis, plures adhuc commemorandos ſupereſſe, ſed illos controverſias ſine fructu tractaſſe cenſet. Verum ſuo inſtituto melius conſuluiſſet Autor, ſi obſcuros viros a claris ſegregaſſet, & loco Theophili von A-

len, Andr. Schopfii, Casp. Vogelii, aliorumque, quorum labor saltem in homiliis edendis versatus est, Fridr. Balduinum, Henr. Hœpfnerum, Conr. Dietericum, Dan. Cramerum, Christophorum Crinesium, Jac. Reyhingium aliosque commemorasset. Præterea censuram in eo meretur, quod tradit, Affelmannum impugnasse omnipræsentiam carnis Christi, quam potius contra Lampadium defendit, Fridericum Guilielmum fuisse Electorem Saxoniæ, qui Dux solum fuit & provincias Electoris Christiani II, antequam id ei per ætatem liceret, moderatus est, Andream Schopferum & Paulum Nagelium, Chiliasmi patronum, fuisse Professores Lipsienses, quorum hunc privatum fuisse matheseos medicinæque cultorem constat. Quis vero omnia non levioris momenti errata ab hoc viro commissa enarret? Id adhuc monendum, Jo. Olivier non esse alium quam Jo. Cluverium, id quod ex subjectis ejus scriptis patet.

Merckwürdige Schrifften etc.

hoc est,

SCRIPTA MEMORABILIA, JUSSU ET AUtoritate Sereniſſimæ Walliæ Principis ab Illuſtri LEIBNITIO & D. CLARKIO de ſelectis religionis naturalis capitibus exarata, & partim ex Gallico, partim ex Anglico idiomate in Germanicum linguam translata, ac cum præfatione C. WOLFII, p. t. Rectoris Academiæ Fridericianæ, & Reſponſione LUDOVICI PHILIPPI THUMMIGII ad quintum ſcriptum Clarkianum, edita ab HENRICO KOEHLERO.

Francofurti & Lipsiæ, sumtibus viduæ Meyerianæ, 1720, 8. Plag. 19.

DE hac Schedarum *Leibnitianarum* & *Clarkianarum* collectione authentica diximus in Actis A. 1717 p. 440 & seqq. cum primum in Anglia prodiissent. Cl. Interpres, cum in Academia Fridericiana studiorum causa commoraretur, Principiis

Wol-

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Wolfianis innutritus, quorum cum *Leibnitianis* conſenſus ex Actis A. 1719 p. 122, 123 & Anni præſentis p. 371 & ſeqq. colligitur. Egit deinde cum *Leibnitio* Viennæ per omne tempus, quo Vir Illuſtris ibidem commoratus, atque cum eo de materiis philoſophicis, præſertim metaphyſicis, ſæpius locutus. Scriptatandem, antequam verteret, *Leibnitiana* & *Clarkiana*, non perfunctorie legit atque relegit. Cel. *Wolfius* in præfatione non invidet Metaphyſicæ magnifica elogia, quibus eam cumularunt Scholaſtici, cum in ea explicentur notiones ac propoſitiones fundamentales, unde omnes diſciplinæ lucem ac evidentiam mutuantur, notionibus ſingulis in metaphyſicas notiones atque demonſtrationibus ſingulis tandem in principia metaphyſica reſolubilibus, ut adeo, ipſo judice, in diſciplinis ea non expectanda ſit certitudo, quam in Matheſi laudamus, niſi diſtincta principiorum metaphyſicorum cognitio in poteſtate fuerit. Quamobrem cum jam olim in Actis Anni 1694 p. 110 monuerit *Leibnitius*, Metaphyſicam tenebris eſſe involutam; ejus emendationem commendat. In eam incubuiſſe *Leibnitium*, nec infeliciter, per ſpecimina paſſim, in Theodicæa imprimis atque præſente collectione, data probat, etſi ſyſtema non dederit, nec ad cujusvis captum, quæ dedit, explicaverit, immo plurima quaſi ænigmatice propoſuerit. Se in Meditationibus metaphyſicis, de quibus diximus in Actis hujus anni p. 371, veritatum metaphyſicarum ſyſtema dediſſe, ac tum *Leibnitianis* cogitatis aliquid ſolidi ſubeſſe ſatis ſuperque didiciſſe. Quod ex ſuis meditationibus dogmata *Leibnitiana* lucem hauriant, eorum exemplo probat, quæ in præſenti collectione occurrunt, quamvis cum nemine contendere velit, utrum dogmata ſua cum *Leibnitianis* ex aſſe conveniant, quoniam veritatem tantum, haud quaquam conſenſum cum aliis curæ cordique habet. Monet hac data occaſione, quod cum *Leibnitio* de materiis philoſophicis parum aut nihil communicaverit, & uno alteroque exemplo novum analyſeos mathematicæ ſeu Algebræ uſum in notionibus metaphyſicis illuſtrandis commonſtrat: quam inprimis viam illis commendat, qui ulterius progreſſuri novis inventis Metaphyſicam ditare ſtudent.

Super-

Supereſt ut nonnulla de reſponſione *Thümmigiana* ad ultimum ſcriptum *Clarkianum* dicamus. Cum *Leibnitius* diem obierit ſupremum, antequam illud a *Clarkio* conſignaretur, ipſemet reſpondere haud quaquam potuit. Ejus itaque partes in ſe ſuſcepit Cl. *Thümmigius*, in Matheſi ac Philoſophia intimiori apprime verſatus. Eleganter is oſtendit, ſimile a libra petitum ad naturam libertatis illuſtrandam apprime facere. Neque enim, quod *Clarkius* facit, comparationem inſtitui debere inter libram & ſpiritum, ſed inter pondera & motiva. Quemadmodum ſcilicet fieri non poſſit, ut in ſtatu perfecti æquilibrii motus naſcatur, cum nulla ſubſit ratio cur unum potius, quam alterum deſcendat: ita ſimiliter per motiva excitari non poſſe appetitum, ſi utrinque fuerint ejusdem ponderis, cum nec hic ulla ſubſit ratio, cur unum potius vincat, quam alterum. Nil itaque ad rem facere, quod libra paſſive, anima vero active ſe habeat, cum principium rationis ſufficientis non minus in paſſionibus, quam actionibus locum habeat. Non probat, quod *Clarkius* motiva conſideret tanquam externa reſpectu animæ, quæ in eam impetum quaſi faciant: talia enim non concedi niſi ab iis, qui imaginationi indulgentes nimis craſſe adhuc in metaphyſicis philoſophentur. Miratur etiam, quod principium actionis a motivis diſtinctum non diſtinctius explicaverit, ſi quidem tale (quemadmodum ipſe aſſerit) detur. Affert notatu digna de diſcrimine actionum & paſſionum animæ & de poſſibilitate caſus modorum agendi æquivalentium. Cognitioni univerſi admodum limitatæ tribuit aſſertum de poſſibilitate partium ſimilium in eodem univerſo, atque adeo ſruſtra diſceptari ſtatuit, utrum Deus eas producere poſſit, nec ne. Inſuper ab hiſce hominibus haberi, quod tam ratione ſpatii, quam temporis omnia ſint inter ſe connexa, nec attendi, quænam ex hoc nexu conſequantur. *Wolfium* in Meditationibus metaphyſicis demonſtraſſe, idque ex natura univerſi, independenter a ſapientia divina, impoſſibilitatem ſimilium in eodem univerſo. Atque per eandem demonſtrationem apparere, quod *Leibnitius* ſibi non contradicat, dum aſſerit, duo entia ſimilia fore revera duo entia diverſa, alibi tamen prætendit, ea principio individuationis deſtituta iri, immo

immo fore unam eandemque rem ſub duplici nomine. Nimirum ſi duo ſimilia in abſtracto ſpectemus, non unum ens ſunt, verum duo. Quamprimum vero ut actualia conſiderantur, ex contingentium natura demonſtratur, quod unum idemque ens ſub duplici nomine repræſentetur, quia principium individuationis, quod juxta *Wolfium* in omnimoda determinatione eorum, quæ rebus inſunt vel adſunt, conſiſtit, mente ſeparatur. Cum enim contingentia determinentur per infinitum nexum cum ceteris univerſi, ſive tempus, ſive ſpatium ſpectes, idem fore principium individuationis, ſi entia in eodem univerſo fuerint ſimilia. Non abſimili modo ab aliis contradictionibus Ill. *Leibnitium* liberat *Tbümmigius*, quæ a *Clarkio* ipſi imputantur. Spatium non poſſe eſſe attributum Dei monſtrat, quia Deus ens ſimplex, ſpatium vero, utpote ex partibus conſtans, compoſitum. Partium enim præſentia, non earundem divisibilitas & mobilitas compoſitionem efficit. Ceterum quoniam partes in ſpatio nonniſi numero differunt, erit id ens compoſitum ſimilare, adeoque vi principii indiſcernibilium imaginarium & intellectui incomprehenſibile. Oſtendit deinde nævos in prætenſa demonſtratione de ſpatio, attributo divino, notans inter alia a *Clarkio* confundi infinitum imaginarium, quod nonniſi modus loquendi eſt, notante *Leibnitio* alicubi in his Actis, cum reali a *Wolfio* in Meditationibus metaphyſicis primum definito. Eleganter autem docet, quomodo ſpatium imaginarium ut infinitum ſeu illimitatum concipiatur, quia in abſtracto conſideratum deſtituitur principio individuationis, unde limites reſultant, perinde ac materia in abſtracto limitibus deſtituitur. Mittimus abſurda, quæ ex ſpatio Dei attributo deducuntur. Monet præterea, *Clarkium* nimis adhuc ſenſibus ac imaginationi indulgere, atque adeo *Leibnitii* meditata in ratione fundata non aſſequi. Motum totius univerſi de loco in locum gratis aſſumi urget, atque *Leibnitii* demonſtrationem pro contradictoria allatam diſtinctius evolvit, ad objectionem de impetu variato una reſpondens. Quod ordo ſit quantitatis capax, ex ipſius natura monſtrat. Rationibus autem dum quantitatem attribuat *Leibnitius*, id quidem ad hominem fieri, cum celebres Mathematici, quos inter

Gregorium a S. Vincentio & *Wallisium*, Anglum, laudat, talem admiserint. In genere notat, *Leibnitium* sæpius, præsertim ubi cum aliis disputat, ad hominem loqui, quæ non confundenda sint cum ceteris, quæ ex animi sententia profert, nisi in contradictiones incidere velis. Principium repræsentativum, quod animæ tribuit *Leibnitius*, a *Clarkio* & aliis conterraneis non agnosci, ambabus largitur, ex *Wolfii* tamen Metaphysica patere ait, quod non sint voces inanes. Negat, absolutam necessitatem ex negato animæ in corpus influxu sequi; contrarium apparere, ubi notiones necessitatis, contingentiæ, libertatis &c. sufficienter fuerint explicatæ. Prolixe notionem miraculi, quam a *Spinosa* cum *Lockio* hausit *Clarkius*, refellit, atque ostendit, *Spinosam* vi suarum hypothesium non potuisse aliam admittere, id tamen absque ratione a *Clarkio* fieri, qui hypotheses *Spinosæ*, rationis hujus fundamenta, non probet. Sufficiat hæc speciminis loco delibasse, ut constet, *Leibnitium* nactum esse defensorem principiorum ipsius ac Metaphysicæ verioris apprime gnarum.

CORNELII NEPOTIS, QUÆ EXSTANT, omnia.

Patavii, excudebat Joseph. Cominus, 1720, 12. Plag. 14.

COrnelius Nepos, qui stylo quidem simplici & plano, terso tamen nitidoque vitas excellentium imperatorum exposuit, tam iniqua in Italia fata expertus erat, ut, quemadmodum Cl. Vulpii in præfatione narrant, post Andream Asulanum, Aldi Manutii socerum, nemo quisquam inter Italos reperiretur, qui huic eleganti scriptori admoveret manus, & de edenda illius historia cogitaret. Quam ob causam sine dubio *magnam* a civibus suis, & præsertim *juvenibus Latinæ linguæ studiosis* gratiam inibunt Cl. Vulpii, quando post varia ab ipsis edita illustrium scriptorum monimenta, Cornelium Nepotem, dignum Augusti ætate historicum, novo elegantique habitu in publicum prodire jubent. Equidem liber mole admodum exiguus est, sive tamen typorum nitorem, sive chartæ munditiem, præsertim autem textus emendatioris rationem spectemus, nihil sane illi, quod

quod ad libri alicujus ornatum facere videtur, deeſſe merito exiſtimamus. Nam poſt præfationem, qua inſtituti ratio paucis exponitur a Cl. Vulpiis, autorum, qui Cornelii Nepotis uſpiam meminerunt, judicia & teſtimonia afferuntur, cumque iis conjunguntur, quæ celeberrimus Fabricius in Bibliotheca Latina de Cornelio Nepote retulit, & textus, ut in præſtantiſſimis codicibus Schotti potiſſimum & Savaronis legitur, emendatus exhibetur. Quæ autem in antiquiſſimis Nicolai Jenſii & Aldi Manutii exemplis, quæ Alphonſus Alvarottus, doctus Patavinus patricius, ſuppeditavit editoribus, minus arridere iis viſa ſunt, & commode recipi haud potuerunt, ea in fine libri variarum lectionum nomine ſeorſim poſita conſpiciuntur poſt fragmenta, quæ ex deperditis Cornelii Nepotis monimentis ad noſtram ætatem pervenerunt. Ceterum Titi Lucretii Cari de rerum natura libros, quos poſt indicem ſatis luculentum rerum phraſiumque in Cornelii hiſtoria occurrentium Cl. Vulpii eruditis promittunt, eo avidius exſpectamus, quo certiora de laudabili Cl. Vulpiorum in optimos quosque autores ſtudio argumenta reipublicæ literariæ huc usque innotuerunt.

I. *PYTHAGORÆ CARMEN AUREUM, Græce & Latine, cum Analyſi Critica & Ethica, imitationibus item Græco-Latinis.*

II. *Caſp. Barlæi Orationes II patheticæ, una Elegiaca, altera Epica, cum Analyſi Rhetorica, Paraphraſi, Tropologia & formulis loquendi ſelectis.*

III. *Miſcella quædam, Carmina, Inſcriptiones, Epiſtolas, Teſtimonia &c. complexa. Cum Indice in Pythag. gemino. Opera & ſtudio M. JO. CHRISTIANI KNAUTHII, Schol. Dresd. ad D. Crucis Coll. III.*

Argentorati, ſumtibus Joh. Beckii, 1720, 8.
Alph. 1 pl. 4½.

INtegram dedimus hujus libelli ſcholaſtici inſcriptionem, ut quæ cognoſcendo toti operi fere ſufficiat. Analyſin carminis Pythagorici Criticam appellat doctiſſimus Autor, quia diſquiſitiones nonnullæ etymologicæ, Ethicam, quia ſententiæ quædam

dam morales hinc inde breviter inſperſæ reſolutionem vocum Grammaticam comitantur. Ex orationibus Barlæi prior Joſephum, cum laſciva Potipharis uxore expoſtulantem, quæ eſt Elegiarum Lib. I El. VII, altera Carolum M. ſiſtit, actum filiæ ſuæ Emmæ, humeris Eginhardum portantis, dolentem, *ex Virgine* Ἀνδροφόρῳ Lib. 10 Heroicor. a verbis. *Heu, quam duræ meas &c.* In Epiſtolis, quæ inter Miſcella habentur, duodecima hiſtoriam templi & Scholæ Dresdenſis ad D. Annæ, XLV vero vitam & fata Autoris exhibet. Habentur etiam ibi Epiſtolæ quædam Schurzfleiſchianæ hactenus ineditæ, quarum ſecunda commenta de Fauſto & Ludovico ſaltatore explodit, reliquæ hiſtorica nonnulla eorum annorum, quibus ſcriptæ ſunt, & alia privata complectuntur; ſubjunctis ejusdem Viri brevibus quibusdam concionibus, quas vocant, civilibus, ad imitationem priſcorum autorum comparatis: quemadmodum & paulo poſt exhibentur orationum hujusmodi civilium ideæ quædam, Cl. Autori ab eodem Schurzfleiſchio, cum ædium illius eſſet inquilinus, communicatæ. Reliqua, licet ſtyli puritate ſe commendent, domeſtica potiſſimum ac talia fere complectuntur, quæ hic transmittere nos poſſe arbitramur.

p. 255. 289. 296. 314-355.

BURCARDI GOTTHELFF STRUVII SYNtagma Juris Publici Imperii noſtri Romano-Germanici. Editio ſecunda auctior longe & emendatior.

Jenæ, ſumptibus Jo. Fel. Bielckii, 1720, 4.
Alph. 8 pl. 18.

CUm primum A. 1711 opus hoc publicis uſibus edidiſſet Autor Celeberrimus, juſtam ejus recenſionem dedimus in Actis A. 1712 p. 79; quare non eſt ut de altera hac editione, quæ eodem ordine inſtituta eſt, multa dicamus. *Illud tantum monere* Lectorem decebat, plusquam altero tanto, quod ajunt, auctiorem nunc exſtare, quandoquidem Autor Acta publica atque fontes alios denuo magna ſollicitudine perluſtravit, & controverſias paſſim ab illo tempore motas diligenter ſub examen vocavit, eoque inſertis ubique novis paragraphis & capitibus, Syſtema nobis

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bis dedit locupletiſſimum; quod iis facile manifeſtum erit, qui utramque editionem paulo curatius inter ſe componere velint. Acceſſit & Editioni huic index utiliſſimus, quem qui de juribus Principum aliisque rebus ad publica Germaniæ jura ſpectantibus conſulent, facile laboris ſui compendium facient.

Erläuterte Teutſche Reichs-Hiſtorie etc.

h. e.

HISTORIA IMPERII ROM. GERMANICI illuſtrata, Autore BURCARDO GOTTHELFF STRUVIO, Principum Saxo-Erneſtin. Conſil. & Hiſtoriographo, March. Brandenb. Conſil Aulico, & Profeſſore Juris ac Hiſt. Jen. E Latino idiomate in Germanicum transtulit P. Z. V. N.

Jenæ, apud Jo. Felicem Bielckium, 1720, 4.

Alph 8.

ETſi de opere ipſo, Latino primum idiomate a Cel. Autore edito, dictum jam ſit in Actis A. 1717 p. 126, attamen non omnino nullam verſionis hujus Germanicæ mentionem faciendam putavimus. Etſi enim ab ipſo Autore haud adornata ſit, dedit tamen operam Interpres, quicunque is fuerit, ut cuncta plano & æquabili ſtylo exponeret, quo non ingratam rem fecit Germanis noſtris, qui in Latina editione Scriptorum, præſtantium, mediocrium, barbarorum, loca, quæ Autor, veritatis ſtudio, continuo operi inſarſit, quodammodo nauſeabant. Ceterum nihil operi præter brevem duorum triumve annorum hiſtoriam, & Indicem haud ſpernendum acceſſit.

ERRATA.

P. 107 lin. 13 lege *quam*, p. 108 lin. 16 *adjectum*, p. 110 lin. 29 *εἰμι*, p. 113 lin. antepen. §. 25, p. 119 lin. 10 *tam*, p. 120 lin. 10 *12. 13*, p. 365 lin. 10 *quem*, lin. 25 *denegat*, p. 475 lin. 34 *impiæ*, p. 476 lin. antepenult. *Mannichæorum*, p. 494 lin. 22 *L. 13, 42*, p. 497 lin. 1 *T. 24, 17*. p. 500 l. 8 *Ejusdem*, lin. 17 *Φιλότητος*, lin. 22 *τὴν*, p. 502 l. 12 *L. 70*, p. 504 lin. 19 *συναλλαττόντων*, lin. 27 pro *pertineat*, lege *pertimeat*.

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FINIS.

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